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# PROCEEDINGS

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SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

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SESSION

MDCCCCX.-MDCCCCXI.

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VOL. XLV.

EDINBURGH:

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MDCCCCXI.





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# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Anniversary Meeting,	1
On the Examination of Two Hut-Circles in the Strath of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, one of which has an Earth House annexed. By ALEX. O. CURLE, <i>Secretary</i> ,	18-25
Notice of a Hoard of Bronze Implements recently found in Lewis. By JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., <i>Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Museum</i> ,	27-45
Report on Stone Circles in Perthshire, principally Strathearn, with measured Plans and Drawings (obtained under the Gunning Fellowship). By FRED. R. COLES, <i>Assistant Keeper of the Museum</i> ,	46-116
Tranent Churchyard. By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.,	117-152
Notice of the Discovery of Two Vessels of Clay on the Culbin Sands, the first containing Wheat and the Second from a Kitchen-Midden, with a Comparison of the Culbin Sands and the Glenluce Sands and of the Relics found on them. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, <i>Curator of the Museum</i> ,	158-181
Notice of the Excavation of a Hut-Circle near Ackergill Tower, Wick, Caithness. By JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot.,	181-186
Notes on the Old Parish Church of Glamis. By the Rev. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., F.S.A. Scot., Glamis,	186-197
Notes on the Chapel Yard, Inverness, and some of its Old Monuments, with a notice of Heraldic Devices on Tombstones at Kilmun. By F. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A. Scot.,	198-219
Notes on a Manuscript Volume of Covenanting Testimonies, Letters, and Sermons. By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.,	225-249
Notes on the Early History of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the House in the Cowgate in which the Society and its Library and Museum were originally accommodated. By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A. Scot.,	250-264
Notices of Rock-Hewn Caves in the Valley of the Esk and other Parts of Scotland. By F. R. COLES, <i>Assistant Keeper of the Museum</i> ,	265-301
Notes on Recumbent Monumental Slabs incised with a peculiar form of Cross at Coldingham and elsewhere in Scotland. By ANDREW THOMSON, F.S.A. Scot.,	302-308
Notes on some Sculptured Slabs and Headstones in the Churchyards of Glenconvinth and Kirkhill, Inverness-shire. By THOS. WALLACE, F.S.A. Scot.,	309-314

	PAGES
Military Roads and Fortifications in the Highlands, with Bridges and Milestones. By THOS. WALLACE, F.S.A. Scot.,	318-333
Some Old Crosses and Unlettered Sepulchral Monuments in Aberdeenshire. By JAMES RITCHIE, F.R.S., Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.,	333-353
Notes on the Church and some Sculptured Monuments in the Churchyard of Saint Maerubha in Arisaig, and on an Artificial Island there; also on some Sculptured Monuments in the Churchyard of Kilchoan, Knoydart. By Rev. F. ODO BLUNDELL, F.S.A. Scot.,	353-366
The Hospital of St Germain in East Lothian and the Bethlehemites. By EDERTON BECK, F.S.A. Scot.,	371-385
Archæological Gleanings from Aberfeldy, with Notices of Iron "Yettis" at Grantully, Stirling, and Edinburgh. By C. G. CARR, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.,	386-397
Notice of some Unrecorded Sculptured Stones at Edderton, Ross-shire, and at Foss, Perthshire. By Rev. D. MACRAE, B.D., F.S.A. Scot.,	398-402
Notes on the Life of William Lithgow, Traveller, 1582-1645. By THOMAS REID, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark,	403-416
Notice of Fragments of Sculptured Stones at the Church of Tealing, near Dundee. By ALEX. HUTCHESON, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry. (With a Supplementary Note on Ingram of Kettina. By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.),	420-427
Notice of the Discovery of a Stone-Age Cist in a Large Cairn at Stroathfreggan, Parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire. By JOHN CORRIE, F.S.A. Scot.,	428-434
Notice of the Exploration of a Cairn at Coraphin Glen, Argyleshire. By DONALD M'KINLAY, Librarian of the Public Library, Campbelltown,	434-436
Note on the Ogam and Latin Inscriptions from the Isle of Man, and a recently found Bilingual in Celtic and Latin. By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. Scot.,	437-450
Three Early Seventeenth-Century Tradesmen's Accounts, rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, 1618-1628. By R. SCOTT-MOXCHIEFF, Secretary,	451-487
The Churchyard Memorials of St Andrews. By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.,	488-550
Southdoan Church, Roxburghshire: some Account of the Excavations carried out there by the Otterburn Memorial Committee. By F. C. EYLES, F.S.A. Scot., F.R. Hist. S.,	551-569
Note on a Hoard of Silver Coins found in Kirkcudbrightshire. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., Curator of Coins,	569-571
INDEX	573

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Axe-hammer from Ladyurd, . . . . .	13
Axe-hammer from Westside Wood, . . . . .	13
Whistles of Clay from Loch Lomond Side and Nybster, Caithness, . . . . .	15
Clay Whistle in the form of a little Girl from Gogar, . . . . .	16
Plan of Hut-Circle at Kinbruce, Sutherlandshire, . . . . .	20
View of Hut-Circle at Loch Asgaig, after excavation, . . . . .	24
Plan of Hut-Circle, West of Loch Asgaig, . . . . .	25
Saddle Quern found near Hut-Circle, Loch Asgaig, . . . . .	26
Piece of Vessel of Thin Bronze from Adabrock, Lewis, . . . . .	28
Two Socketed Axes and Gouge from Adabrock, Lewis, . . . . .	29
Spear-head, Tanged Chisel, and Socketed Hammer from Adabrock, Lewis, . . . . .	31
Three Razors from Adabrock, Lewis, . . . . .	32
Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass from Adabrock, Lewis, . . . . .	33
Bronze Anvil found in Sutherland, . . . . .	38
Three Bronze Razors found at Bowerhouses, near Dunbar, . . . . .	40
Bronze Razors from Rogart, Balblair, and Magdalen Bridge, . . . . .	41
Bronze Razor found at Shanwell, showing Ornamentation, . . . . .	43
Cairn-circle, Drumnakill, Comrie; Ground-plan, . . . . .	48
Cup-marked boulder near Circle, Drumnakill, Comrie, . . . . .	49
Remains of Stone Circle, Tullybannocher; Ground-plan, . . . . .	50
Remains of Stone Circle at Tullybannocher; View from the S.S.E., . . . . .	51
Stone Circle, Balmuick, near Comrie; Ground-plan, . . . . .	52
Remains of Stone Circle, Balmuick; View from the East, . . . . .	54
Remains of Stone Circle, Lawers, near Comrie; View from the East, . . . . .	55
Stone Circle, Dunmold, Dalginross; Ground-plan, . . . . .	57
Stone Circle, Dunmold, Dalginross; View from the North, . . . . .	58
Stone Circle, Dunmold, Dalginross; View from the South-east, . . . . .	58
Remains of Stone Circle, Cowden, near Comrie; Ground-plan, . . . . .	59
Remains of Stone Circle near the Manse Road, Cowden, . . . . .	59
Cup-marked Boulder, Cowden, . . . . .	60
Standing Stone, Auchingarrick; View from the South, . . . . .	61
Standing Stone, Craignach; View from the South-east, . . . . .	62
General Plan of Standing Stones on Durrachan Moor, . . . . .	64

	PAGE
Dunruchan, the North-east Stone; View from the East, . . .	65
Dunruchan, the North-west Stone; View from the East, . . .	66
Dunruchan, the Middle Stone; View from the East, . . .	66
Dunruchan, the South-west Stone; Ground-plan, . . .	67
Dunruchan, the South-west Stone; View from the East, . . .	68
Dunruchan, the South Stone; Ground-plan, . . .	69
Dunruchan, the South Stone, . . .	70
Standing Stone, Dalchirla (West); View from South-east, . . .	71
Remains of Stone Circle, Dalchirla (East); Ground-plan, . . .	72
Remains of Stone Circle, Dalchirla (East); View from South, . . .	73
Standing Stone, Concraig, near Crieff; View from North-east, . . .	74
Remains of Stone Circle, Dargill, near Crieff; View from South-east, . . .	75
Standing Stone near Dushlaga, Crieff; View from the West, . . .	76
Stone Circle, Ferntower, Crieff; Ground-plan, . . .	77
Stone Circle, Ferntower, Crieff; View from the East, . . .	78
Standing Stone, Hill of Callander; View from the West, . . .	80
Remains of Circle, Keppoch, near Monzie; Ground-plan, . . .	80
Remains of Stone Circle, Keppoch, near Monzie; View from the East, . . .	81
Standing Stone, Monzie Polishes; View from the East, . . .	82
Stone Circle, Monzie; Ground-plan, . . .	83
Stone Circle at Monzie; View from the East, . . .	83
Standing Stone on Cairn, near Fowls-Wester; Ground-plan, . . .	85
Standing Stone on Cairn, near Fowls-Wester; View from North-east, . . .	86
Two Prostrate Stones, Thorn, Fowls-Wester; Ground-plan, . . .	86
Two Prostrate Blocks, Thorn, Fowls-Wester, . . .	87
Standing Stones, Crofthead, Fowls-Wester; Ground-plan, . . .	88
Two Standing Stones, Crofthead, Fowls-Wester; View from the West, . . .	88
Two Standing Stones, Crofthead; View from the East, . . .	89
Stone Circles on Moor of Ardoch, above Fowls-Wester; Ground-plan, . . .	90
Enlarged Plans of Stone Circles on the Moor above Fowls-Wester, . . .	91
The South-west Circle, on Moor at Fowls-Wester; View from Centre of the East Circle, . . .	92
Standing Stone near the Circles on Fowls-Wester; View from the South-east, . . .	92
Clach Ossian, Sma' Glen; Ground-plan, . . .	94
Clach Ossian, the Sma' Glen; View from the South, . . .	95
Remains of Circle at Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond; Plan, . . .	98
Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond; View from the East, . . .	99
Cairn at Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond; Ground-plan and Sectional View, . . .	100
Ker Stone, Logie Almond; View from the East, . . .	101
Sketch-plan of two Circles, Strath-head, near Tullybeagles, . . .	102
Remains of Stone Circle, Moneydie; View from the South-west, . . .	104



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

ix

	PAGE
Remains of Stone Circle, Moneydie; Ground-plan,	106
Fallen Monolith at Cowford; View from the South-east,	107
Standing Stone, Loak; View from the North-east,	108
Standing Stones, Gillybanks; Ground-plan,	108
Standing Stones, Gillybanks; View from the South-east,	109
Standing Stone, Benelhill; View from the South-west,	110
Standing Stone, Crauflat, near Strathord; View from the South-west,	111
The King's Stone, Luncarty; View from the E.S.E.,	112
Standing Stone, Hilton of Moncrieffe; View from the West,	114
Pre-Reformation Buttresses, Tranent Church,	118
The Cadell Burial Aisle at Tranent,	119
"John Fawcote of That ilk" at Tranent,	120
The Seton Table Stone at Tranent,	121
A Detail of the Seton Stone at Tranent,	122
The Seton Tomb from the S.W. at Tranent,	123
A Panel from the Seton Tomb at Tranent,	124
The Staff of Life, on the Seton Tomb at Tranent,	125
The Vallance Memorial at Tranent,	126
Baillie George Seton Memorial at Tranent,	127
A Mural Prototype at Tranent,	128
The Hynd Memorial at Tranent,	129
Matthew Haldane Memorial at Tranent,	131
N. B. and I. S. Memorial at Tranent,	132
Quaich-maker's Tools at Tranent,	133
Scrolls and Cherubs at Tranent,	134
Butcher's Implements at Tranent,	135
Butcher Memorial at Tranent,	136
Waifs and Strays at Tranent,	137
Alexander Buchan, Baker, at Tranent,	137
John Shiell, Tailor, at Tranent,	138
An Artistic Masterpiece at Tranent,	139
The Work of William Wallace at Tranent,	140
The Common Emblems at Tranent,	141
Learning under Difficulties at Tranent,	142
Emblems of Prosperity at Tranent,	143
A Farmer's Memorial at Tranent,	144, 145
William Fender, Mason, at Tranent,	146, 147
George Galhuayes, Memorial at Tranent,	148
The Children of George Galhuayes at Tranent,	149
Incised Cross Slab at Tranent,	150
Margaret Johnston and her Family at Tranent,	151
Alze of Claystone from North Roe, Shetland,	154
Plan of Site of Two Vessels of Clay on the Culbin Sands,	161



	PAGE
Can-shaped Vessel of Clay from a Kitchen-Midden on Culbin Sands,	166
View of the Hut-Circle as excavated, near Ackergill Tower, Wick,	182
Ground-plan of Hut-Circle at Ackergill Links, Wick,	183
Bone Pin found at the site of the Hut-Circle, Ackergill Links,	185
The Portion remaining of Glamis Old Church,	190
View of the Interior of Glamis Old Church,	191
The Sacrament House, Glamis Old Church,	192
Capital of the Pillar to right of the Arch, Glamis Old Church,	193
Communion Cup, 1676, Glamis Old Church,	195
The Old Kirk Box, 1688, Glamis Old Church,	196
Portion of Old Celtic Cross, Glamis Old Church,	197
Gravestone with Emblems arranged as a Border at Inverness,	210
Mural Monument, unidentified, at Inverness,	211
Monument of Provost Duff at Inverness,	212
Monument of Alex. Munro, Smith, at Inverness,	212
Doorway of the Macleod Tomb at Inverness,	213
The Macleod Burying-Ground at Inverness,	214
Mural Monument, 1674, at Inverness,	215
In Kilman Burying-Ground, Inverness,	217, 218
Stone Cup found at Howbury, St Andrews,	223
Carved Stone Vessel from Dunottar Castle,	224
Edgar's Map of Edinburgh, 1743, 1765,	253, 254
Conjectural View of Lockhart's House, Edinburgh, 1742,	256
View of Old Post Office Close, Edinburgh,	258
Meal Market Buildings in 1816 at Edinburgh,	259
Cowgate, at the foot of the Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh,	263
Ruins after Great Fire, Edinburgh, 1824,	264
Ground-plan of Cave at Gilmerton,	267
Sections of Cave at Gilmerton,	268
View of Seated Chamber, Gilmerton Cave,	269
View of the Fireplace and Sunk Panel above, in Gilmerton Cave,	270
Section of the Cliff showing Position of Wallace's Cave, Gorton, and Ground-plan and Section of the Cave,	273
Two Views of the Doorway and its Right and Left Jambs, Gorton Cave,	274
View of Doorway from Interior; a "Holdfast"; and View of the Interior of Gorton Cave, looking inwards,	276
View of the Cliff at Hawthornden showing the different Levels of the Caves,	279
General Plan and enlarged Plan of Hawthornden,	280
Ground-plan of the Upper Caves, Hawthornden,	282
View in Passage to Chamber F, Hawthornden,	283
Bruce's Hand-basin, Hawthornden,	284
The Well-shaft, Hawthornden,	285
The Present Doorway, Hawthornden,	286

	PAGE
Details in Chamber J, Hawthornden, . . . . .	287
View of Rock-face with Entrance, and Interior Ground-plan and Section of Lower Cave, Hawthornden, . . . . .	288
Construction of the Dovecots in the Lower Cave, Hawthornden, . . . . .	289
Doorway of the Lower Cave, Hawthornden, from the Interior, . . . . .	290
Ground-plan and Section of the Cave at Newbattle, . . . . .	292
Ground-plan of St Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline, . . . . .	295
View of Interior of St Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline, . . . . .	296
Sections of St Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline, . . . . .	296
Ground-plan of St Ringan's Cave at Billies Burn, Kirkcormack, . . . . .	298
Recumbent Sepulchral Slabs with Incised Crosses at Coldingham, . . . . .	303
Sepulchral Slabs with Incised Crosses at Pluscarden and Longformacous, . . . . .	305
Sepulchral Slabs with Incised Crosses at Greenlaw and Creich, . . . . .	306
Sepulchral Slabs with Incised Crosses at St Andrews, . . . . .	307
Sculptured Slabs at Convinth, . . . . .	310, 311, 312
Headstones at Kirkhill, . . . . .	313
Urn from Troughend, Brora, . . . . .	317
Record Stone near Tomintoul, . . . . .	321
Record Stone on one of General Wade's Roads in Glenahiel, . . . . .	324
Record Stone on Shore of Loch Duich, . . . . .	324
General Wade's Bridge at Sluggan, 1902, . . . . .	326
Ruins in Stratherrick, . . . . .	327
Ruins of Ruthven Barracks, . . . . .	329
Corgarril Castle, . . . . .	330
Fort George (at Inverness), as rebuilt by General Wade, 1744, . . . . .	332
Stones with Incised Crosses at Dyce, . . . . .	335
Cross of Peculiar Form at Dyce, . . . . .	336
Cross at St Medan's, . . . . .	339
Stone with Sword in Relief and Cross Incised at St Medan's, . . . . .	340
Recumbent Slab with Symbols at St Medan's, . . . . .	341
Recumbent Grave-slab with Sword and Crosses at St Medan's, . . . . .	342
Crosses at Inverurie Churchyard, . . . . .	344
Cross at Freemasons' Hall, Inverurie, . . . . .	346
Stones with Incised Crosses at Monymusk, . . . . .	348
Stone with Celtic Cross in Relief within a Sunk Oval at Logie Coldstone, . . . . .	350
Group of Sculptured Stones at the old Church of Tullich, near Ballater, . . . . .	351
Cross with Peculiar Base at Kirkmadrine, . . . . .	352
The Church of Kilmarul, Arisaig, . . . . .	354
Doorway of Chapel on south side Kilmarul, Arisaig, . . . . .	355
Portion of Slab at Kilmarul, Arisaig, . . . . .	356
Portions of Slabs at Kilmarul, Arisaig, . . . . .	358
Fragment of Slab at Kilmarul, Arisaig, . . . . .	359
Platform of Logs on Island in Loch nan Eala, Arisaig, . . . . .	361

	PAGE
Stone Cross at Killehoan,	364
Slabs at Killehoan,	365
Fresco of three living and three dead Kings in Wickhampton Church,	369
Remains of South Circle at Tegarmuchd, Aberfeldy,	387
Cup-marked Stone at Balhomala,	388
Cup-marked Stone at Mains of Murthly,	389
Cup-marked Stone at Lamlin,	390
Cup-marked Rock at Urlar,	391
Cup-marked Rock South-west of Urlar,	392
Cup-marked Rock on Creag Fernal,	393
Cup-marked Stone on Creag Fernal,	394
Curiously marked Stone at Mairmore,	395
Stone Circle above Shian, Glen Quach,	396
Grave-slab in Edderton Churchyard,	399
Carved Stone Lintel from the Mansion-house of Daan, now at Balnagown,	400
Stone with Cross at Tombreck,	401
The Tealing Sculptured Stone—reverse and obverse,	422
Canopy of Aumbry at Tealing,	424
View of the Cist at Stroanfreggan, as originally exposed,	429
View of the Cairn at Stroanfreggan,	430
View of the Interior of the Cist at Stroanfreggan,	431
Flint Knife from the Cist at Stroanfreggan,	432
Finger-prints on the Clay Luting of Cist at Stroanfreggan,	433
Cinerary Urn found in a Cairn at Coraphin Glen,	435
Two Stones with Ogam Inscriptions near Port St Mary, Rushen, Isle of Man,	438
Two Stones with Ogam Inscriptions near Kirk Arbory, and Bimaken Friary, Isle of Man,	439
Runic Inscription and Ogam Alphabet, Manghold, Isle of Man,	440
Ogam Alphabets from Kirk Michael, Isle of Man,	442
Latin Inscribed Stone from Santon, Isle of Man,	443
Two Latin Inscribed Stones from Manghold, Isle of Man,	445
Pillar-stone with Bilingual Inscription, at Knoe y doonee, Isle of Man,	447
The Latin Inscription on the Knoe y doonee Pillar-stone, Isle of Man,	448
The Ogam Inscription on the Knoe y doonee Pillar-stone, Isle of Man,	449
The Date 1380 in St Andrews Churchyard,	489
Robert Wilkie's Memorial in St Andrews Churchyard,	491
Prior Wynram's Memorial in St Andrews Churchyard,	492
Incised Sepulchral Slab in St Andrews Churchyard,	493
The Memorial of Provost Spens in St Andrews Churchyard,	494
Sculptures on St Rule's Chapel in St Andrews,	496
Hallibarton and Comrie Memorials in St Andrews Churchyard,	496
Preston of Airdrie Memorial in St Andrews Churchyard,	498

	PAGE
The "First Gardeners" in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	499
Hammerman's Arms in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	500
A Labourer's Memorial in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	501
An Architectural Remnant in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	502
John Duncan's Trade Emblems in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	504
Professor Eehline's Obituary in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	504
The Tomb of Provost Sword in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	505
Upper Part of the Sword Memorial in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	507
The Lepar Tomb in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	508
The Lepar Symbolic Panel in St Andrews Churchyard, . . . . .	509
Tombstones near the Chapter-house, St Andrews, . . . . .	511
Relics on South Wall of Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	512
In the South Vestibule of Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	513
Emblems of the Passion in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	515
A St Andrew's Cross in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	515
A Resurrectionist Relic in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	516
A Coffin Guard in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	517
The Kilreuny Mort-safe in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	518
Heien Law Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	519
J. R. Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	521
John Vennison Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	523
Bailie William Barclay Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	525
The Son of Bailie Carstairs Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	527
James Morton Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	529
Euphemia Kinnear and Jacobus Bonar Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	530
Christian Brydie Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	534
David Gullad Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	536
Elspar Donaldson Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	542
Thomas Fell Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	544
Judith Nairne's Memorial in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	546
Subjects from Quaker's Emblems in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	547
A Medieval Cross Slab in the Museum, St Andrews, . . . . .	550
Plan of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	553
Architectural Details of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	555
The Font of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	558
The Sedilia (restored), Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	560
The Southdean Church Super-Altar, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	561
The Coldingham Church Super-Altar, . . . . .	562
Head of the Cross on the larger Slab at Southdean Church, . . . . .	566
The smaller Slab at Southdean Church, . . . . .	567
Remains of Southdean Church after Excavation, . . . . .	568





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J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.

*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

*Librarian.*

W. K. DICKSON.

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THE RHIND LECTURESHIP.

(Instituted 1874, in terms of a Bequest for its endowment by the late  
ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND of Sibster, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.)

SESSION 1910-1911.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHAEOLOGY—

The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D.

# L A W S

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

*(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)*

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1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archaeology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archaeology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreements subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

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*Form of Special Request.*

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of \_\_\_\_\_, and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

*General Form of Request.*

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ sterling [to be used for the general purposes of the Society] [or, to be used for the special purpose, or object, of \_\_\_\_\_], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.



LIST OF THE FELLOWS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.  
NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

PATRON.  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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|--|--|
| 1879. ABERCROMBY, The Hon. JOHN, LL.D.,<br>62 Palmerston Place.  | 1908. ALLENHAM, HUGH, M.R.I.A., Pro-<br>vincial Bank House, Ballyshannon,<br>Co. Donegal, Ireland.                       |
| 1896.* ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trad-<br>ing Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor,<br>Federated Malay States, Straits<br>Settlements. | 1864.* ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD, 30 Oxford<br>Square, London, W.  |
| 1899. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart.,<br>Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer.   | 1884. ANDERSON, CHARLES M., Gardenhurst,<br>Sedgeley Park, Prestwich, Manchester.  |
| 1884. AGNEW, Sir STUART, K.C.B., M.A., 22<br>Buckingham Terrace.   | 1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, Secre-<br>tary of the Commercial Bank of Scot-<br>land, 45 Northumberland Street.          |
| 1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquis of,<br>Culzean Castle, Maybole.   | 1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd<br>East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs<br>Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London. |
| 1906. AITKEN, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., Arden-<br>lea, Falkirk.   | 1911. ANDERSON, JOHN N., J.P., Solicitor,<br>Stornoway.  |
| 1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18<br>Lomond Road, Trinity.   | 1902.* ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS,<br>c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank,<br>Paignton, Devon.                             |
| 1886. ALEXANDER, W. LINDSAY, Pinkieburn,<br>Musselburgh.   | 1871.* ANDERSON, Sir ROBERT ROWAND,<br>LL.D., H.R.S.A., Architect, 16 Rut-<br>land Square.                               |
| 1909. ALISON, JAMES PRABOX, F.R.I.B.A.,<br>Ladylaw, Hawick.  | 1887.* ANDERSON-BERRY, DAVID, M.D.,<br>LL.D., F.R.S.E., Versailles, 19 Stan-<br>hope Road, Highgate, London, N.          |
| 1897. ALLAN, Rev. ARCHIBALD, Charnelkirk<br>Manse, Oxton, Berwickshire.  |  |
| 1909. ALLAN, JAMES, Redtower, Helens-<br>burgh.  |  |

An asterisk (\*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.



1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire.
1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Photographer, Glenbank, Leith.
1900. ARTHUR, SIR RALPH W., Bart., of Balnaskie, Pittenweem.
1897. ARTHUR-GRAY, WILLIAM, M.P., Major, Royal Horse Guards, Kilnsey, Fife.
1901. ARTHUR, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., K.T., LL.D., Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, 12 Dragon Avenue, Harrogate.
1878. \*ARMSTRONG, ROBERT BRUCE, 8 Randolph Cliffe.
1901. ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, Physician, Blair Dovenish, Culter, Aberdeen.
1904. ARTHUR, SIR MATTHEW, Bart., of Carling, Fullarton, Troon.
1910. ASHER, JOHN, Bowerbank, Ashby Road, Soane.
1889. ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl.
1892. BAIN, WILLIAM (no address).
1900. \*BAIRD, JOHN G. ALEXANDER, of Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.
1891. BAIRD, WILLIAM, J.P., Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.
1901. \*BALCANQUH, The Right Hon. Lord, M.P., 74 Brook Street, London.
1883. BALFOUR, CHARLES BARRINGTON, of Newton Dun, Kelso.
1903. BALFOUR, JOHN ALEXANDER, F.R. Hist. Soc., Kelvinmore, 73 Cambridge Drive, Kelvinhall, Glasgow.
1890. BANNERMAN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.D., West Park, 30 Polwarth Terrace.
1896. BARBOUR, JAMES, Architect, St Christopher's, Dumfries.
1897. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, ROBERT, M.A., Rosdell, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
1909. BARCLAY, OSWALD, 17 Gayfield Square.
1869. BARKARD, FRANCIS PIERREFONT, M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., Professor of Medieval Archaeology in the University of Liverpool, Bilby House, near Alford, Lincolnshire.
1897. BARNETT, Rev. T. R., St Andrew's Manse, Boness.
1907. BARR, Rev. ROBERT LITTLEJOHN, Manse of Kinellar, Aberdeen.
1908. BARNETT, JAMES A. S., Librarian, University College, Dundee.
1910. BARRON, Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON, Dunolter Manse, Stranathra.
1880. BARRON, JAMES, Editor of *Fairness Courier*, Inverness.
1900. BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN, of Glenurchard, Advocate, 26 India Street.
1907. BARKOED, Rev. C. G. H., B.D., Polymore Rectory, Taunton, Somerset.
1906. BATE, FRANK, Secretary Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, 270 Saatchiehall Street, Glasgow.
1891. \*BAYNE, THOMAS, 69 West Cumberland Street, Glasgow.
1884. \*BEATON, Capt. ANGUS J., Bayfield, North Kessock, Inverness.
1910. BEATTIE, WILLIAM JOHN, Duneidweg, Milngavie, Shirlingshire.
1907. BECK, ERICHTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, 2 Pinfold Road, Streatham, London.
1903. BEDFORD, J. G. HAWKLEY, Latch Brian, Kilchrean, Argyllshire.
1908. BELL, WALTER LEONARD, M.D., 123 London Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
1877. BELL, WILLIAM, 37 Melbourne Grove, Dulwich, London.
1890. \*BEVERIDGE, ESKINE, LL.D., St Leonard's Hill, Dunfermline.
1886. \*BEVERIDGE, HENRY, Pitreavie House, Dunfermline.
1906. BEVERIDGE, HUGH, c/o R. T. Lang, Ltd., Literary Press Agency, Carmelite Street, London, E.C.
1891. BEVERIDGE, JAMES, Sunnyside, Fossoway.
1895. \*BILAND, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., LL.D., Lord Provost of Glasgow, 45 Hyde-park Street, Glasgow.
1877. \*BILTON, LEWIS, W.S., 5 Abinger Gardens.

1891. BIRD, GEORGE, Woodlea, 169 Trinity Road.
1909. BISHOP, ANDREW HENDERSON, Thornton Hall, Lanarkshire.
1906. BISSET, ALEXANDER M., Charlotte Place, Bathgate.
1882. BLACK, WILLIAM GEORGE, Rennydie, Downhill Gardens, Glasgow.
1907. BLACKIE, REV. ERNEST MORELL, B.A., 19 Abercromby Place.
1885. BLAIR, WALTER BIGGAR, 6 Belgrave Crescent.
1891. BLAIR, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., D.D., Leighton Manse, Dunblane.
1879. BLANC, HIPPOLYTE J., R.S.A., Architect, 25 Rutland Square.
1909. BLENDALL, REV. ODO, O.S.B., The Abbey, Fort Augustus.
1887. BOGIE, ALEXANDER, Banker, 48 Lauder Road.
1885. BOMFAS, CHARLES S. M., 121 Westbourne Terrace, London.
- 1880.\*BONAR, HORATIUS, W.S., 3 St Margaret's Road.
- 1904.\*BONTRIN, JAMES SHELLEY, J.P., of Glenornithie, Oban.
1905. BOOKER, ROBERT P. LEE, Eton College, Windsor.
1888. BORLAND, REV. H., D.D., Minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire.
1903. BORTHWICK, HENRY, Borthwick Castle, Midlothian.
1893. BOYLE, THE HON. ROBERT E., Colonel, 85 Onslow Square, London.
1884. BOYNTON, THOMAS, Norman House, Bridlington Quay, Hull.
- 1884.\*BREADALBANE, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, K.G., Tynmouth Castle, Aberfeldy.
1904. BROOK, EDWARD J., of Haddam Castle, Ecclefechan.
1908. BROOK, WILLIAM, Goldsmith, 87 George Street.
1907. BROOK, JOSHUA W., Architect, The Green, Marlborough, Wilts.
1908. BROTHIE, THOMAS C. F., *Evening Times*, 65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
1878. BRUN-MONIMON, JOHN BRUNS, of Finnerlie, Murie House, Errol.
- 1906.\*BROWN, ADAM, Netherby, Gairnshields.
1910. BROWN, ADAM THORBURN, Torquhan, Stow.
1902. BROWN, CHARLES, Dundas Lodge, Kerm, Falkirk.
1887. BROWN, GEORGE, 2 Spottiswoods Street.
1884. BROWN, G. BALDWIN, M.A., Professor of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh, 50 George Square.
1910. BROWN, JOHN ARTHUR, Roseland, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
1902. BROWN, P. HOME, M.A., LL.D., Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History and Palaeography, University of Edinburgh; Historiographer for Scotland; 20 Corstoun Gardens.
1897. BROWN, RICHARD, C.A., 22 Chester Street.
1882. BROWNE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, R.S.A., Architect, 24 Charlotte Square.
1882. BRUCE, JAMES, W.S., 59 Great King Street.
1895. BRUCE, JOHN, Inverellan, Helensburgh.
1907. BRUCE, MRS MARY DALZIEL, of Sunnburgh, Shetland.
1908. BRUCE, PETER ROSS, Searcher of Records, 1 Lady Road.
1902. BRUCE, THOMAS H., M.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy, No. 2 The University, Glasgow, *Vice-President*.
1889. BRUCE, WILLIAM MOIR, 11 Blackford Road.
- 1910.\*BUCHANAN, FRANCIS C., Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.
1905. BURGESS, FRANCIS, Secretary of the Church Crafts League, 3 Kelfield Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.
- 1887.\*BURGESS, PETER, Craven Estates Office, Coventry.
1882. BURNET, JOHN JAMES, LL.D., A.R.S.A., Architect, 18 University Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow.

1892. BURNETT, Rev. J. B., B.D., The Manse, Fetteresso, Stouthaven.
1897. BURN-MURDOCH, W. G., Arthur Lodge, 60 Dalkeith Road.
1887. BURNS, Rev. THOMAS, D.D., Croston Lodge, Chalmers Crescent.
1905. BURN, Rev. G. F., M.A., J.P., Highfields Park, Halesowen, Worcestershire.
1901. \*BUTE, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Mount Stuart, Bootersey.
1901. BUTLER, C. M'ANTHER, Secretary of the Society of Architects, Staple Inn Buildings, South Holborn, London, W.C.
1908. CADELL, HENRY M., R.S.S., F.R.S.E., Grange, Dalhousie.
1898. \*CAIDENHEAD, JAMES, A.R.S.A., R.S.W., 15 Inverleith Terrace.
1898. CALLANDER, JOHN GRAHAM, Benachie Distillery, by Inver, Aberdeenshire, — *Curator of Museum.*
1908. CAMERON, Rev. ALLAN T., M.A., St Augustine's Vicarage, 301 Victoria Park Road, S. Hackney, London, N.E.
1910. CAMERON, D. Y., A.R.S.A., Dun English, Kippen.
1887. CAMERON, J. A., M.D., Firhall, Nairn.
1905. CAMERON-SWAN, DONALD, F.R.P.S., Craig Eban, Mayfield Road, Sandhurst, Surrey.
1902. CAMPBELL, The Right Hon. Lord ARCHIBALD, J.P., D.L., Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames.
1899. CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, Park Lodge, 62 Albert Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1906. CAMPBELL, DONALD GRAHAM, M.B., C.M., Auchinella, Elgin.
1888. CAMPBELL, Sir DUNCAN ALEXANDER DUNDAS, Bart., C.V.O., of Barchaldine and Glenro, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon.
1865. \*CAMPBELL, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Seacraig, Newport, Fife.
1909. CAMPBELL, Mrs M. J. C. BURNLEY, of Ormisdale, Collatrava.
1901. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. JOHN, Westwood, Cupar, Fife.
1882. \*CAMPBELL, PATRICK W., W.S., 25 Moray Place.
1888. CAMPBELL, WALTER J. DOUGLAS, of Inis Chomain, Loch Awe.
1901. CANNAN, GEORGE, 77 George Street.
1906. CARMICHAEL, EVELYN G. M., Barrister-at-Law, 4 Birkenhall Mansions, Portman Square, London.
1891. CARMICHAEL, JAMES, of Arthursstone, Ardler, Meigle.
1888. \*CARMICHAEL, Sir THOMAS D. GIBSON, Bart.
1901. \*CARNEGIE, ANDREW, LL.D., of Skibo, Skibo Castle, Dornoch.
1871. \*CASTLEBRIGHT, THOMAS LEBLIE MELVILLE, Melville House, Colleside, Fife.
1896. CAW, JAMES L., Director of the National Galleries of Scotland.
1890. CHALMERS, P. MACDONOCH, Architect, 95 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1909. CHANTERIS, A. H., M.A., LL.B., 4 Queen Margaret Crescent, Glasgow.
1895. CHISHOLM, A. W., Goldsmith, 7 Claremont Crescent.
1903. CHISHOLM, EDWARD A., 42 Great King Street.
1901. CHRISTIE, Miss ELLA R., Cowden, Dollar.
1898. CHRISTIE, Rev. J. G., B.D., Minister of Helensburgh.
1902. CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, of Lochdochart, Braemar House, 3 Whitehouse Terrace.
1882. CHRISTISON, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., 20 Maple Crescent.
1910. CHRISTISON, JAMES, Librarian, Public Library, Montrose.
1902. CLARK, ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.
1889. CLARK, DAVID E., M.A., 8 Park Drive West, Glasgow.
1885. CLARK, GEORGE BENNETT, W.S., 15 Douglas Crescent.

1905. CLARK, JAMES, K.C., 10 Drumshaugh Gardens.
1890. CLARK, THOMAS BENNETT, C.A., Newmillns House, Balerno.
1908. CLAY, ALEXANDER THOMSON, W.S., 15 South Leamouth Gardens.
1903. CLEPHAN, ROBERT COLTMAN, Marine House, Tynemouth.
1908. CLINCH, GEORGE, F.G.S., 3 Meadowcroft, Sutton, Surrey.
1880. CLOUSTON, Sir THOMAS S., M.D., LL.D., 26 Heriot Row.
1905. CLYDE, JAMES AVON, K.C., LL.D., 27 Moray Place.
1891. COATS, Sir THOMAS GLEN, Bart., of Fergallie, Paisley.
1905. \*COCHRANE, KENNETH, Newfaan, Galashiels.
1901. \*COCHRAN-PATRICK, Mrs ELLA A. K., Woodside, Dalry.
1898. \*COCHRAN-PATRICK, NEIL J. KENNEDY, of Woodside, Advocate, 34 Heriot Row.
1908. COLLINS, Major HUGH BROWN, of Auchinbothie, Kilmaleolm.
1909. COMBIE, JOHN D., M.A., B.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 25 Manor Place.
1911. COMBIE, JOHN, Burnbank, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1901. COURTNEY, CHARLES J., Librarian, Minet Public Library, Knatchbull Road, London, S.E.
1891. COUTTS, Rev. ALFRED, B.D., U.P.C. Manse, Wick, Caithness.
1879. \*COWAN, Rev. CHARLES J., B.D., Morebattle, Kelso.
1887. COWAN, JOHN, W.S., St Roque, Grange Loan.
1888. COWAN, WILLIAM, 47 Bechl Avenue.
1893. \*COX, ALFRED W., Glendock, Gloucestershire, Perthshire.
1899. COX, BENJAMIN C., Largo House, Largo, Fife.
1901. \*COX, DOUGLAS H. (no address).
1882. CRABBE, GEORGE, 8 Rothsay Terrace.
1892. CRAIG-BROWN, T., Woodburn, Selkirk.
1900. CRAN, JOHN, Bickhill House, Musselburgh.
1903. CRAWFORD, DONALD, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff, 35 Chester Street.
1900. CRAWFORD, ROBERT, Ochilfon, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.
1908. CRAWFORD, Rev. THOMAS, B.D., of Orkhill, Bracon, Perthshire.
1905. CREE, JAMES EDWARD, Townlum, North Berwick.
1907. CRICHTON, DOUGLAS, 3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
1889. CROMBIE, Rev. JAMES M., The Manse, Cote des Neiges, Montreal, Canada.
1886. CROSS, ROBERT, 13 Moray Place.
1907. CUMMING, ALEXANDER D., Headmaster, Public School, Callander.
1910. CUMMING, W. SKRUGH, 29 St Andrew Square.
1903. CUNNINGHAM, HENRY J., Worcester College, Oxford.
1891. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES HENRY, C.E., 2 Ravelston Place.
1893. CUSHINGTON, R. HOWARD, Devizes.
1893. CURLE, ALEXANDER O., W.S., 8 South Leamouth Gardens, —Secretary.
1889. \*CURLE, JAMES, JR., Priewood, Melrose, —Curator of Museum.
1886. \*CURRIE, JAMES, Larkfield, Wardle Road.
1879. \*CURRIER, JAMES WALLS, Albert St. Kirkwall.
1879. DALGLISH, J. J., Brankston Grange, Stirling.
1901. DALKEITH, The Right Hon. Earl of, Eldon Hall, St Boswells.
1911. DALLAS, JAMES, 15 Walton Wall Road, Oxford.
1893. DALEYMPLE, The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES, Bart., Newhailes, Musselburgh.
1883. DALEYMPLE, The Hon. HEW HAMILTON, Lochinch, Wigtownshire.
1886. \*DAVIDSON, JAMES, Solicitor, Kirriemuir.



1910. DAVIDSON, JAMES, Summerville, Dundries.
1909. DAVIDSON, JOHN MARR, Braxdale, Lanark.
1909. DAVIES, JOHN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Capt. (retired) R.A.M.C., 14 Leven Terrace.
1901. DEWAR, T. W., of Harperfield, Sandilands, Lanarkshire.
1901. DICK, Rev. JAMES, Blackwood, Auld-girth, Dumfriesshire.
1898. DICK, Rev. ROBERT, Colinton, Fife.
1900. DICKSON, LEONARD WALTER, C.A., 45 Manor Place.
1895. DICKSON, WILLIAM K., Advocate, 8 Gloucester Place, — *Librarian*.
1882. \*DICKSON, WILLIAM TRAUQUAIR, W.S., 11 Hill Street.
1880. \*DIXON, JOHN HENRY, Dundinch, Pilschry.
1910. DIXON, RONALD AUDLEY MARTINEAU, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 46 Marlborough Avenue, Hull.
1890. DOBIE, WILLIAM FRASER, 47 Grange Road.
1895. DONALDSON, HENRY T., British Linen Bank, Nairn.
1905. DONALDSON, HUGH, 101 Main Street, Camelon, Falkirk.
1887. \*DONALDSON, Sir JAMES, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of St Andrews.
1910. DOSS, ROBERT, 114 Thomson Street, Dundee.
1908. DOUGLAS-CAMPBELL, Col. MONTAGUE, D.S.O., 34 Abercromby Place.
1861. \*DOUGLAS, DAVID, 10 Castle Street.
1895. DOUGLAS, Sir GEORGE, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso.
1881. \*DOUGLAS, W. D. ROBINSON, Orchardton, Castle Douglas.
1895. DOWNIE, Lieut.-Col. KENNETH MACKENZIE, M.D., Pentland Cottage, Gillespie Road, Colinton.
1900. \*DRUMMOND, JAMES W., Westerlands, Stirling.
1896. \*DRUMMOND, ROBERT, C.E., Fairfield, Paisley.
1878. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, 4 Lastmonth Terrace.
1895. \*DRUMMOND-MORAY, Capt. W. H., of Abernethy, Crieff.
1891. DUFF, THOMAS GORDON, of Drummuir, Keith.
1902. DUFF-DUNBAR, Mrs L., of Ackergill, Ackergill Tower, Caithness.
1900. DUNCAN, Rev. DAVID, Minister of St Thomas's Parish, Anderole, Girard Avenue, Parkhead, Glasgow.
1909. DUNNAN, JAMES, Librarian, 22 Airlie Place, Dundee.
1910. DUNCAN, JAMES A., F.R.G.S., Logie-Aston, Bridge of Allan.
1877. \*DUNDAS, RALPH, C.S., 16 St Andrew Square.
1904. DYER, EDMUND EUSTACE, M.B., C.M., Gladstone House, Alloa.
1909. EDINGTON, GEORGE HENRY, M.D., 20 Woodside Place, Glasgow.
1892. \*EDWARDS, JOHN, 4 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1904. EILES, FRANCIS CAROLIN, 1 Strathblair Road.
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1889. ERSKINE, DAVID C. E., M.P., of Linlathen, Linlathen House, Broughty Ferry.
1909. EWEN-WATSON, GEORGE J., W.S., Estate Office, Fort-William.
1895. FARQUHARSON, Major JAMES, Canadian United Service Club, Edinburgh.
1880. \*FAULDS, A. WILSON, Knocknuckle House, Bellh.
1904. FERGUSON, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Banker, 19 Stirling Road, Trinity.
1890. FERGUSON, Prof. JOHN, LL.D., University, Glasgow.
1908. FERGUSON, Rev. JOHN, D.D., The Manse, Lindithgow.

1892. FERGUSON, JOHN, Writer, Duns.
1875. FERGUSON, Sir JAMES B., Bart., of Spittalhaugh, West Linton.
1899. \*FINDLAY, JAMES LESLIE, Architect, 10 Eton Terrace.
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1904. LEITCH, COLIN, Ardchisaig.
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1884. \*LENNOX, JAMES, Eden Bank, Dumfries.
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1881. \*LITTLE, ROBERT, Ardenlea, Northwood, Middlesex.
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- 1872.\* M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., East Cottingwood, Merpeth.
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1858. WILSON, Rev. Canon W. HAY, The Parsonage, Dingwall.
1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, 266 George Street, Glasgow.
1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., Chaplain to the Forces, Cranbrook, London Road, Portsmouth.
1891. YOUNG, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Belvidere, Auchtermadar.

# LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

## OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

*Elected since 1851.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1874. *ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., Curator of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta.      | 1851. FENWICK, JOHN, Newcastle.  |
| 1866. ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Wick.   | 1878. FINDLAY, Col. the Hon. J. B., LL.D., D.C.L., Kittanning, Pennsylvania.           |
| 1876. ARNOLD, THOMAS, Architect, London.                                    | 1892. FLAVY, C. BARRIÈRE, Avocat, Toulouse.  |
| 1865. *BARNWELL, Rev. EDWARD L., Ruthin, Wales.                             | 1851. FRENCH, GILBERT J., Bolton.  |
| 1865. BELL, ALLAN, of Abbot's Haugh.  | 1877. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM, Architect.  |
| 1853. †BRUCE, Rev. JOHN COLLINGSWOOD, M.A.                                  | 1864. GAUCHARD, M. LOUIS PROSTER, Keeper of the Belgian Archives.                      |
| 1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, Falkirk.   | 1873. GREEKIE, A. C., D.D., Bathurst, New South Wales.                                 |
| 1873. †BUSH, SOPHUS, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.   | 1864. GERGÈRES, M. J. B., Keeper of the Library, Bordeaux.                             |
| 1870. CARMICHAEL, ALEXANDER A., Lochmaddy, South Uist.                      | 1875. GILLESPIE, Rev. JAMES E., Kirkcubright.  |
| 1908. CARR, C. G., Teacher, Edinburgh Academy.                              | 1911. GOUDIE, JAS. M., J.P., Lerwick.  |
| 1875. CLECHET, M. HENRI DU, Commissioner for Public Monuments, Paris.       | 1865. †GREENWELL, Rev. Canon W., Durham.   |
| 1892. COLES, FREDERICK R., Tongland, Kirkcubright.                          | 1866. GRIERSON, THOMAS B., Surgeon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.                          |
| 1868. COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., London.                                  | 1864. HAGEMAN, GUSTAVE, Brussels.  |
| 1857. CUNY, EUGENE, M.R.I.A., Dublin.                                       | 1889. HARRY, Captain EDWARD, F.R.C.S.  |
| 1874. DALGARNO, JAMES, Slains, Aberdeenshire.                               | 1876. *HAY, GEORGE, Arbroath.  |
| 1888. DELORME, M. EMMANUEL, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse. | 1867. HEGST, ARCHIVARY, Copenhagen.  |
| 1864. *DICKSON, ROBERT, L.R.C.S.E., Carnoustie.                             | 1865. *JEVIER, JAMES T., Architect.  |
| 1901. *EELIS, F. C., Munros, Stonehaven.                                    | 1855. *JERVISE, ANDREW, Brechin.   |
|   | 1860. KELLER, Dr FERDINAND, Zurich.  |
|   | 1859. KLEMMING, G. B., Stockholm.  |
|   | 1877. LAING, HENRY, Seal Engraver.   |
|   | 1889. LANDENBOROUGH, Rev. DAVID, LL.D., Minister of Henderson U.F. Church, Kilmarnock. |

\* Those marked with an asterisk subsequently became Fellows.

† Those were subsequently made Honorary Members.



1859. LAFFENBERG, Dr J. M., Hamburg.  
 1877. LAURKINSON, ARTHUR, Lerwick.  
 1887. LAWSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, Cwlich, Fife-shire.  
 1881. LE MEK, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère.  
 1910. LIVINGSTONE, MATTHEW, F.N.O., 32 Heriotgate Gardens, Edinburgh.  
 1864. LOHMER, Prof. PETER, D.D., London.  
 1877. LYON, D. MURRAY, Ayt.  
 1908. MACRAY, Rev. ANDREW, M.A., Wester-dale, Halkirk, Caithness.  
 1909. MACKENZIE, DONALD, Inland Revenue, Bonar Bridge.  
 1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.  
 1904. MACKEK, ALEXANDER, Pittressie, Aber-nethy.  
 1890. \*M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Grandtully, Aberfeldy.  
 1897. MACNAUGHTON, Dr ALLAN, Taynait.  
 1879. MAILLARD, M. L'Abbé, Thorigne, Mayenne, France.  
 1867. MAPLETON, Rev. R. J., M.A., Kilmartin, Argyllshire.  
 1876. MATHEWSON, ALLAN, Dundee.  
 1872. MICHIE, Rev. J. G. A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire.  
 1865. MILLER, DAVID, Arbroath.  
 1861. \*MITCHELL, ARTHUR, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy.  
 1871. MORRISON, Rev. JAMES, Urquhart, Elginshire.  
 1885. MORRIS, CARLOS ALBERTO, C.E., Rio de Janeiro.  
 1863. NICHOLS, JOHN GOSNELL, London.  
 1865. NICHOLSON, JAMES, Kirkcubright.  
 1911. NICHOLSON, JOHN, Nybster, Caithness.  
 1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, The Schoolhouse, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie.  
 1871. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES, Walls, Shetland.  
 1873. RYSH, OLAF, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.  
 1873. SAYE, Dr CARL, Prof. of Icelandic in the University of Upsala.  
 1882. SCOTT, ALLAN N., Lieut., Madras Artillery.  
 1872. SHEARER, ROBERT INNES, Thrumster, Caithness.  
 1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.  
 1863. SMILES, JOHN FINCH, M.D.  
 1892. SUTHERLAND, Dr A., Invergonion.  
 1860. TAIT, GEORGE, Alnwick.  
 1885. TENFLE, CHARLES S., Cloister Seat, Uduy, Aberdeenshire.  
 1874. THOMSON, ROBERT, Shuda, Easdale, Argyll.  
 1868. \*TRAILL, WILLIAM, M.D., St Andrews.  
 1863. TROYON, N. FREDERIC, Lausanne.  
 1857. WALKER, Rev. HENRY, Urquhart, Elgin.  
 1888. WATT, W. G. T., of Breckness, Orkney.  
 1864. WATTS, THOMAS, British Museum, London.  
 1865. WEALE, W. H. JAMES, of Bruges.  
 1857. WILDE, W. R., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.  
 1872. WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, F.C. Manse, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.  
 1888. WRIGHT, Rev. ALBAN H., Prof., Codrington College, Barbadoes.



LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

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*[According to the Rules, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]*

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1874.

The Right Hon. Lord AVEBURY, LL.D., D.C.L., High Elms, Farnborough,  
Kent.

1879.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., Durham.

1885.

Dr HANS HILDEBRAND, Emeritus Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.  
Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892

5 Professor LUIGI PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archaeological Museum,  
Rome.

1897.

- W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London.
- Sir JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
- Dr SOPHUS MULLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.
- Professor OSCAR MONTELIUS, LL.D., Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.

1900.

10. EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaîne, Toulouse.
- F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
- Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.
- ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
- CHARLES W. DYMOND, The Castle, Sawrey, Ambleside.

1908.

15. Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.
- Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Eschersheimers Landstrasse 34, Frankfurt-on-Main.
- Professor E. RITTERLING, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Eschersheimers Landstrasse 107, Frankfurt-on-Main.
- JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne, Loire, France.

1909.

20. The Hon. Sir SCHOMBERG M'DONNELL, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary, H.M. Office of Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

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[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

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1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK, Balmae, Kirkeudbright.

1890.

Mrs P. H. CHALMERS of Avochie.

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1895.

Miss H. J. M. RUSSELL of Ashiestiel, Galashiels.

5 Miss AMY FRANCES YULE of Tarradale, Ross-shire.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards' Library, University College, London.

7 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

## SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

- The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.  
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, c/o R. Cochrane, 7 St Stephens Green, Dublin.  
The Cambrian Archaeological Association, c/o Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., 4 Warwick Square, London, S.W.  
The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.  
The British Archaeological Association, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London.  
The Society of Architects, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.  
The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.  
The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association, c/o Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Street, Derby.  
The Essex Archaeological Society, c/o Rev. T. H. Curling, St Oyth Vicarage, Colchester.  
The Kent Archaeological Society, The Museum, Maidstone, Kent.  
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, c/o G. T. Shaw, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.  
The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Nottingham, etc., c/o Rev. Canon Maddison, Vicars Court, Lincoln.  
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, c/o G. Hunter Blair, Librarian, The Library, The Black Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somersetshire.  
The Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.  
The Sussex Archaeological Society, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.  
The Geological Society of Edinburgh, India Buildings, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.  
The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, c/o G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.  
The Royal Anthropological Institute, London, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

- The Wiltshire Archaeological Society, The Museum, Devizes.  
 The Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin.  
 The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, c/o Rev. W. Bazeley,  
 Matson Rectory, Gloucester.  
 The Numismatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.  
 The Shropshire Archaeological Society, c/o G. F. Goyne, Shrewsbury.  
 The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Ewart Public  
 Library, Dumfries.  
 The Scottish Ecclesiological Society, c/o James Wilkie, Hon. Sec., 108 George  
 Street, Edinburgh.  
 The Edinburgh Architectural Association, 117 George Street, Edinburgh.  
 The New Spalding Club, c/o P. J. Anderson, University Library, Aberdeen.  
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, c/o Rev. F. G. Walker, 21 St Andrew's  
 Street, Cambridge.  
 The Royal Historical Society, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.  
 The Literary and Scientific Society, The Museum, Elgin.  
 The Yorkshire Archaeological Society, c/o E. Kitson Clark, 10 Park Street, Leeds.  
 The Perthshire Natural History Society, Natural History Museum, Perth.  
 The Thoresby Society, 10 Park Street, Leeds.  
 The Buchan Field Club, c/o J. F. Tocher, Chapel Street, Peterhead.  
 The Viking Club, c/o A. W. Johnston, 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea,  
 London.  
 The Glasgow Archaeological Society, c/o A. H. Charteris, Secretary, 19 St  
 Vincent Place, Glasgow.  
 The Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, c/o D. B. Morris,  
 Town Clerk, Stirling.  
 The Hawick Archaeological Society, Hawick.  
 The Gaelic Society of Inverness, c/o D. F. Mackenzie, Secretary, 42 Union  
 Street, Inverness.  
 The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Scotland,  
 29 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.  
 The Buteshire Natural History Society, Bute Museum, Battery Place,  
 Rothesay.

#### FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

- The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Prindsen's Palace, Copenhagen  
 (Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab).  
 La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre), Paris.  
 Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich, Stadtbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland.  
 Verein von Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinlande, Bonn, Germany.  
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley & Son,  
 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.



- The Canadian Institute, 28 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Canada.  
 The Museum, Bergen, Norway.  
 Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers Beværing, The University, Christiania, Norway.  
 The Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.  
 The Peabody Museum, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.  
 Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen, Trier, Germany.  
 Physico-Ekonomische Gesellschaft, c/o Dr Otto Tischler, Königsberg, Prussia.  
 Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Königgrätzer Strasse, 129, Berlin, S.W.  
 Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Burggasse, 7, Wien, Austria.  
 Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 14 Rue Ravenstein, Bruxelles, Belgium.  
 Société des Bollandistes, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.  
 L'Ecole d'Anthropologie, 15 Rue de L'Ecole-de-Médecine, Paris.  
 Société Archéologique de Namur, c/o Adrien Oger, Conservateur, Namur, Belgium.  
 Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, Italy.  
 Der Alterthumsgesellschaft, Prussia, c/o Dr A. Bezzenberger, Vossstrasse, 2, Königsberg, Prussia.  
 Römisch Germanischen Central Museum, Mainz, Germany.  
 Römisch Germanische Kommission des Kaiserlichen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main.  
 Städtisches Museum für Völkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany.  
 La Société Archéologique de Moravie, c/o J. L. Cervinka, Kojetin, Moravie, Austria.  
 Prähistorischen Kommission der Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Vienna, Austria.  
 Centralblatt für Anthropologie, c/o Dr G. Buschan, Friedrich Carl Strasse, 71, Stettin, Prussia.  
 Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse, France.  
 Société Archéologique de Montpellier, Montpellier, France.  
 L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.  
 La Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, Presso il Museo Capitolino, Rome.  
 La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, 15 Rue de L'Ecole de Médecine, Paris.  
 La Musée Guimet, Paris, France.  
 La Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.  
 National Museum of Croatia, c/o Dr Jos. Brunsmid, Directeur, Zagreb, Croatia, Austria-Hungary.  
 The Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Bosnia.  
 Bureau des Schweizerisches Landes-Museum, Zurich, Switzerland.

- Nordiska Museet, c/o Dr Arthur Hazelius, Director, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Norsk Folkemuseum, Bygdø, Christiania, Norway.  
 Museum of Northern Antiquities, Siegwad Petersen, Conservateur, The University, Christiania.  
 The Royal Bohemian Museum, c/o Dr J. L. Pic, Director, Prague, Austria.  
 Società Romana di Antropologia, 26 Via del Collagio Romano, Rome, Italy.  
 La Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand, Bibliothèque de Société, Rue de Pandeloo 34, Gand, Belgium.  
 Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem, Norway.  
 Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, c/o Dr J. Schneider Bibliothekar, Basel, Germany.  
 La Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, c/o Johani Roohe, Secrétaire, Helsingfors, Finland.  
 Faculté des Sciences de Lyon, Anthropologie, Quai Claude-Bernard, à Lyon, France.  
 La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 20 Rue de l'Est, Poitiers, Vienne, France.  
 Der Historischer Verein für Niedersachsen, Hanover, Germany.  
 Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesförening, Stadsbiblioteket, Göteborg.  
 The Archaeological Survey of India, Simla, India.  
 Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden, Germany.  
 The Provincial Museum, c/o David Boyle, Superintendent, Toronto, Canada.  
 The British School at Rome, The Library, British School, Palazzo Odescalchi, Rome.  
 The University of California, Berkeley, United States, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 East George Street, Strand, London.  
 Columbia University Library, New York, c/o J. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

- The Editor of *The Antiquary* (c/o Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row), London.  
*L'Anthropologie*, Masson & Cie, 120 Boulevard St Germain, Paris.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

- Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.  
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh.  
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.  
 Edinburgh University Library, South Bridge, Edinburgh.  
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.  
 St Andrews University Library, St Andrews.  
 The United Free Church College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.

- The Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
- The Advocates Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
- The British Museum Library, London.
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- The University Library, Cambridge.
- Trinity College Library, Dublin.
- The Royal Library, Windsor.
- The Liverpool Free Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
- The Athenaeum Club Library, Waterloo Place, London.
- The Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
- Chetham's Library, Hunts Bank, Manchester.
- The Library of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
- The Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington, London.
- The Library of the Dean and Chapter, Durham, c/o University Library, Edinburgh.
- The Mitchell Library, Ingram Street, Glasgow.
- The Library of the Faculty of Procurators, c/o John Muir, Librarian, 62 St George's Place, Glasgow.
- Baillie's Institution, 153 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- Municipal (Central) Public Library, Bristol (c/o E. R. Norris Matthews, City Librarian).

#### LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

- The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Christiania, Norway.
- The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Upsala, Sweden.
- The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Stockholm, Sweden.
- The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Kiel, Germany.
- The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Leipzig, Germany.
- The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Dresden, Germany.
- The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Berlin, Prussia.
- The Imperial Library (Kaiserliche Bibliothek), Vienna, Austria.
- The National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale), Paris, France.
- The Public Library (Stadt Bibliothek), Hamburg, Germany.
- The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Göttingen, Germany.
- The Royal Library (Staats Bibliothek), Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
- The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Copenhagen, Denmark.
- The Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A., c/o Messrs Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, London.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

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HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST SESSION, 1910-1911.

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\*  
ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1910.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., LL.D., D.C.L.,  
President, in the Chair.

Mr William Garson, W.S., Vice-President, and Mr Gilbert Goudie  
were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-  
bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and  
declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows :—

*President,*

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., LL.D., D.C.L.

*Vice-Presidents,*

WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.  
PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D.  
THE HON. LORD GUTHRIE.



*Councillors.*

JOHN R. FINDLAY,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	JAMES EDWARD CREE.
SIR JAMES GUTHRIE, P.R.S.A., LL.D.,		W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.I.B.A.
SIR KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart.,		D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.
<i>Representing the Treasury.</i>		
GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D.		VICTOR A. NOEL PATON, W.S.
WILLIAM G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.		THOMAS ROSS, LL.D.
		Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A.
		FRANCIS C. Eeles.

*Secretaries.*

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S.	ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S.
JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., <i>Assistant-Secretary.</i>	

*For Foreign Correspondence.*

THE REV. PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D.	J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.
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*Treasurer.*

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

*Curators of the Museum.*

JAMES CURLE, W.S.	J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.
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*Curator of Coins.*

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

*Librarian.*

W. K. DICKSON.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected :—

*Corresponding Member.*

MATTHEW LIVINGSTONE, I.S.O., 32 Hermitage Gardens.

*Fellows.*

JAMES DAVIDSON, Summerhill, Dumfries.  
WILLIAM GRAHAM, Manager, Union Bank of Scotland, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent.

Sir PHILIP J. HAMILTON GRIERSON, Advocate, Solicitor for Scotland to the Board of Inland Revenue, 7 Palmerston Place  
 GEORGE GUNN, F.E.I.S., Headmaster, North Public School, Craigmerston, Wick  
 Rev. ROBERT LOGAN, Woodlands, Moffat.  
 PERCY WARD LAIDLER, Westbrook, Darlington.  
 W. HALLIDAY, Holy Island, Beal.  
 WILLIAM CROSS M'BAIN, 30 Gordon Street, Glasgow.  
 CHARLES HOPE MURRAY, Junr., Stockbroker, 98 West George Street, Glasgow.  
 FRANK SYKES, Brookfield, Cheddle, Cheshire.  
 GEORGE HOPE TAIT, Decorator, 24 High Street, Galashiels.  
 THOMAS A. WALLACE, 12 Abinger Gardens, Murrayfield.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting :—

*Honorary Member.*

Professor LUDWIG JACOB, Director of the Saalburg Museum.

*Fellows.*

	Elected
STEPHEN ADAM, 168 Bath Street, Glasgow, . . . . .	1898
ALEXANDER AGNEW, Procurator-Fiscal of Forfarshire in Dundee, . . . . .	1889
WILLIAM BROWN, Bookseller and Publisher, 22 Cluny Drive, . . . . .	1907
THOMAS F. S. CAVERHILL, M.B., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Manor Place, . . . . .	1907
Sir JOHN FORBES CLARK, Bart., LL.D., of Tillypronie, Aberdeenshire, . . . . .	1871
JOHN CHAN, Kirkton, Bunchrew, Inverness, . . . . .	1880
The Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Episcopal Church, 13 Leamonth Terrace, . . . . .	1893
Sir ARCHIBALD HAMILTON DUNBAR, Bart., of Northfield, Elgin, . . . . .	1878
GEORGE SMITH DUNCAN, J.P., Dunmore Villa, Blairgowrie, . . . . .	1887
HARPER GAYTHORPE, Claverton, Prospect Road, Barrow-in-Furness, . . . . .	1898
JOHN HUTCHISON, R.S.A., 2 Carlton Street, . . . . .	1871
Rev. DAVID JOHNSTONE, Minister of Quarff, Shetland, . . . . .	1903
Sir JOHN G. S. KINLOCH, Bart., of Kinloch, Meigle, . . . . .	1884
EDWARD BRUCE LOW, M.A., B.L., S.S.C., 6 Gordon Terrace, . . . . .	1905
Col. HENRY WILLIAM LUMSDEN, Langley Park, Montrose, . . . . .	1873
THOMAS A. MACKAY, 9 St Vincent Street, . . . . .	1897

JAMES MATHESON M'BAIN, Banker, 5 Alexandra Place, Arbroath,	1885
HENRY J. NISBET HAMILTON OGILVY, of Belhaven, Dirleton and Winton,	1890
REV. CHARLES RICHARD PANTER, M.A., LL.D., Wickhampton Rectory, Norfolk,	1904
CHARLES C. S. PARSONS, 19 St Vincent Place, Glasgow,	1910
REV. ROBERT PAUL, The West Mense, Dollar,	1882
WALTER STEWART, 3 Queensferry Gardens,	1894
ALEXANDER STUART, 5 Chesham Street, London,	1894
J. PRINGLE TAYLOR, W.S., 19 Young Street,	1892
WILLIAM LAWRENCE TAYLOR, Broad Street, Peterhead,	1900
HUGH W. YOUNG, of Burghhead, Seton, Elgin,	1889
ROBERT YOUNG, 39 Leamington Terrace,	1905

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of these Members.

The Secretary read the following Report on the progress and work of the Society during the past year :—

<i>Membership.</i> —The total number of Members on the roll at 30th November 1909 was		717
And at 30th November 1910		731
being an increase during the year of		14

Accounted for as follows :—

1. New Fellows	55
<i>Deduct</i> :—1. Members who have died	27
2. Members who have resigned	12
3. Members who have allowed their Membership to lapse	2
	41
Net increase as before	14

This is the largest increase in Membership which has taken place for many years, and is most gratifying both from the Society's point of view and also as showing the increased interest which is being taken in Scottish History and Archaeology. Such a result is no doubt largely attributable to the exertions of individual members, and it is hoped that in the coming year Fellows will continue those efforts and lose no opportunity of introducing new Members to the Society.

*Proceedings.*—Although the Membership has increased, there has been a slight diminution in the number of papers communicated during the past session, the numbers being 29 for the year to 30th November 1909, as compared with 25 for the year just closed, a decrease of 4. Of these 25 papers, 12 deal with pre-historic subjects, while the remainder treat of a variety of matters of antiquarian and historical interest. To mention but a few of these :—The Rev. Odo Blundell contributed a second paper on his Examination of Artificial Islands; Mr A. W. Lyons, Further Notes on Tempera-painting in Scotland; Mr J. A. Balfour, two papers on an Early Christian Settlement and a Viking's Grave, both recently discovered in Arran. As was only to be expected, Dr Anderson's article on Architecturally-shaped Shrines and other Reliquaries was exhaustive and most interesting. Mr Coles, as holder of the Gunning Fellowship, has continued his valuable survey of Scottish Stone Circles, and has carefully examined, measured, and reported on no fewer than 20 of these during the year in the county of Perthshire.

An advance copy of the *Proceedings* is on the table, and will shortly be distributed among the Fellows.

*The Rhind Lectureship.*—The Rhind Lecturer for the past year was Prof. Baldwin Brown, whose lectures on the "Art of the Period of the Teutonic Migrations" were rendered doubly interesting by



the large number of photographically coloured lantern slides by which they were illustrated. It is pleasant to add that these lectures have now been published in the "Arts and Crafts of the Nations" Series. The Lecturer for the coming year is J. Maitland Thomson, LL.D., and the subject is "The Records of Scotland."

*The Museum.*—The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 423 by donation and 142 by purchase. The most important of the latter are two gold torcs, part of a hoard found in Morayshire in 1857; a hoard of bronze tools and weapons, accompanied by beads of gold, amber, and glass discovered in a peat moss in the north of the island of Lewis; and a collection of upwards of sixty stone implements from the neighbourhood of West Linton, Peeblesshire. The number of books and pamphlets added to the Library has been 154 by donation and 38 by purchase, and the binding of 119 volumes has been proceeded with.

*Excavations.*—In the year under review further investigations were undertaken at Newstead by Mr James Curle on behalf of the Society. The work, which occupied nearly nine months, resulted in the discovery of 37 pits or wells lying within the south annex. While the clearing out of these pits did not produce any finds so striking as those obtained from this area in 1906, the objects recovered have added materially, both in numbers and in interest, to the Newstead collection. Of these, an altar dedicated to Apollo by a centurion, L. MAXIMIUS GAETULICUS, makes a welcome addition to the small number of inscribed stones produced by the excavations. The vessels of earthenware were comparatively numerous, and several were found in undamaged condition. Among the miscellaneous objects recovered may be noted an inscribed bronze cooking-pot, a circular embossed disc of bronze, a remarkable example of decorated leather, a terracotta figure of a horse, some interesting harness mountings, a waggon

wheel, some barrels employed to line the wells, and one or two picks or implements fashioned from the antlers of the red deer, which were probably the tools used to sink them.

The excavation of this important site, which has engaged the attention of the Society for over five years, has now been completed, and the remains of the great Roman fort of Newstead once more lie concealed beneath the tillage. The story of this excavation is one of the most romantic in the annals of the Society, and merits more than a passing word of reference on this occasion. On a cold day in the early spring of the year 1905, a deputation from the Council visited the site to consider the prospects of a successful excavation. Here and there, where the ploughshare had recently torn up the land, fragments of Roman pottery were picked up, but, even to the trained eye, surface indications of the ramparts and ditches were only doubtfully evident. Fortunately, the Society was able to enlist the help of Mr James Curle, an antiquary whose zeal and scholarly attainments, combined with the fact of his residence in the neighbourhood, at once marked him out as the right man to direct the work. Mr Alexander Mackie, who for a number of years had done excellent service in the excavations undertaken by the Society of other Roman sites, was engaged as clerk of works, and his experience has proved of great value. It is needless here to pass in review the history of Roman Newstead as it gradually unfolded itself to the excavators. The great marching camp, doubtless constructed by the army of Agricola, who advanced into the region which we now know as Scotland about the year A.D. 81; the smaller and more permanent fort built to hold in subjection the country he had conquered, and which was apparently garrisoned until sometime in the reign of Trajan (98-117 A.D.); the abandonment of the site early in the second century; its subsequent re-occupation in the Antonine period towards the middle of the second century; and the vicissitudes it passed through until the final evacuation under Commodus towards the end of the same century,—all

these have been patiently and carefully worked out by close study of the alterations in the fortifications and interior buildings.

But Newstead yielded more than information as to structural details so assiduously sought after in Roman excavations. Over the whole area of occupation, but more particularly in the annexes which lay around the fort proper, there were found numerous pits and wells into which many of the discarded possessions of the garrison and their following had found their way. The number of such pits excavated amounted to more than a hundred, and from them came the majority of the objects in the wonderful collection in the lower hall of the Museum which makes the occupants of the camp, with all their human labours and vanities, live before our eyes to-day. The armour masks with which the horsemen fought in the mimic warfare of the tourney; the oaken buckets that drew the water from the wells; the camp kettles carelessly, perhaps, overbalanced at the edges in the filling; the beautiful bronze ewer, too precious to abandon without some effort for its recovery, and the head of the rake found in the mud beside it, possibly the cost of the effort; the dice of the gambler; the scythes of the mower; the woman's torc of bronze crumpled up and thrown into the ditch; the swords of the natives, recognisable from the Celtic ornament on the mountings; and lastly, the impressive array of *dolabra* or pioneers' axes lipped and bent with hard usage from clearing roads through the forests as the Roman soldiers forced their way northward. The total number of objects added to the national collection exceeds in number 2300, and is by far the greatest addition made from any one source. Not only the Society, but the public, owe a great deal to Mr T. J. S. Roberts of Drygrange and to Mr Wm. Younger of Ravenswood, the proprietors of the ground, for the public spirit they have shown, first, in freely according permission to excavate, and finally, for allowing the whole of the objects found to become the property of the nation.

The cost of the excavation has amounted to £2159, 5s. 6d., of which



£308, 11s. 2d. has been advanced from the Society's funds and £1850, 4s. 4d. has been raised by subscription from Fellows and members of the public. To all who have thus forwarded the accomplishment of the work, the thanks of the Society are due.

The report on this unique exploration, the most important ever undertaken in Scotland, has been written by Mr James Curle, and is being published under the auspices of the Society by Messrs James Maclehose & Sons of Glasgow. An advance copy is on the table, and it will be found that the work, both of author and of publisher, merits the highest commendation.

Throughout the whole five years occupied by the excavation, Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., has given ungrudgingly of his time to the intricate surveying and planning of the whole area. Only those in intimate connection with the work perhaps really know how great an inroad this has made on his hours of business and leisure, and a record of their grateful appreciation well becomes the Society.

It would not be meet to conclude this report without an acknowledgment of the deep debt which the Society owes to Mr James Curle. The qualifications he brought to his task were altogether exceptional, and he has spared neither his time nor his purse in his determination to carry it to a successful conclusion. It is the simple truth to say that the splendid results of the excavation are in large measure a personal triumph for the excavator. It is satisfactory to know that the Newstead collection and the Newstead volume will remain a permanent memorial of a very valuable piece of archaeological research ably planned and admirably executed.

The Treasurer read a statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.



MONDAY, 12th December 1910.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected  
Fellows :—

MURDO TOLME MACKENZIE, M.B., Scolpaig, Lochmaddy.  
Rev. THOMAS SINTON, Minister of Dores, Inverness-shire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on  
the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) Bequeathed by the late THOMAS A. MACKAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Spindle of Wood with its Whorl of Stone, a Distaff, two Wool-  
cards, two Yarn-winders, plain, and one carved.

(2) By THEODORE NAPIER, F.S.A. Scot.

Stone Ball with six projecting discs, Sink-stone with a groove round  
the middle, Hammer-stone, Cannon-ball of stone (localities unknown),  
and a piece of Leaden Pipe from Linlithgow Palace.

(3) By J. FRASER, 37 Ryehill Gardens, Leith.

Piece of Cotton Cloth, hand-spun and hand-woven from shipwrecked  
raw cotton, about the year 1830, in North Ronaldsay, Orkney, and  
used as blanketing by the islanders.

(4) By A. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Two pieces of coarse handmade Pottery, and part of a roughly cut  
Ring of Lignite from a Hut-circle at Kinbrace, Sutherland.

(5) By W. HALLIDAY, the Author.

Guide to Holy Island, formerly Lindisfarne, and its Associations, Descriptive and Historical. Second Edition. 8vo. 1909.

(6) By the ARRAN SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

The Book of ARRAN. Edited by J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. Scot. Part I. Archaeology. 4to. 1910.

(7) By Mrs PLACE, the Author.

A Guide to Crianlarich. (Illustrated.) 8vo. 1910.

(8) By Messrs MACLEHOSE & SONS, the Publishers.

The Medieval Church in Scotland : Its Constitution, Organisation, and Law. By the Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1910.

(9) By Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Arts and Crafts of our Teutonic Forefathers, being the substance of the Rhind Lectures for 1909. 8vo. 1910.

(10) By JAMES M. MACKINLAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland : Scriptural Dedications. 8vo. 1910.

The following Purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee during the recess, 19th May to 30th November, were exhibited :—

1. A hoard of Bronze implements and Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass, found at Adabrock in the parish of Ness, island of Lewis. (See the subsequent Communication by Dr Joseph Anderson.)

2. Two gold Torcs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, with recurved ends, from the hoard found in 1857 near The Law, Urquhart, Morayshire. The

Law is a conical mound about 150 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height. It was excavated in 1885 by Mr Galloway Mackintosh, and found to contain a central cist with an uncremated interment, accompanied by a drinking cup urn and five short curved pieces of bone resembling in shape the incisor teeth of a large dog, pierced at one end for suspension (*Proc.*, vol. xxvi. p. 67). The hoard of gold torcs, however, was not found in the burial mound, but was turned up by the plough in a field about forty yards distant from the base of the tumulus known as The Law, from which the farm also received its name. Of the thirty-four torcs of which the hoard was said to have been originally composed, four are already in the Museum. This number of the original deposit, however, is more than likely an exaggeration. (See the accounts in the *Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 530, and vol. xviii. p. 236.)

Stone Axe, of dark and mottled porphyritic stone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the cutting edge and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness, finely polished, the edges rounded, found near Westside Wood, Lanarkshire.

Stone Axe, of greenstone, not highly polished,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  across the cutting edge and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in thickness, from Stonypath, West Linton.

Axe-hammer (fig. 1), of roughly weathered granitic stone, perforated, 4 inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  across the cutting face and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness, the haft-hole  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, from Ladyurd, Peeblesshire.

Axe-hammer (fig. 2), perforated, of highly polished dark whinstone,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, the haft-hole  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in diameter, with a slight counter-sinking at one side, from Westside Wood, Lanarkshire.

Collection of implements of Flint and other stone, chiefly from the immediate neighbourhood of West Linton, viz.:—21 leaf-shaped arrow-heads of flint, 10 arrow-heads of flint with barbs and stems,

22 scrapers of flint, 9 oblong tools or flakes with secondary working, one fabricator,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length, the point end rounded and polished by use, 1 curved tool,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length and round-ended, 3 saws, 4 flake tools worked along one edge, eleven flakes, partly



Fig. 1. Axe-hammer from Ladyurd ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



Fig. 2. Axe-hammer from Westside Wood ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

worked; polished axe of dark brown indurated sandstone,  $6\frac{3}{16}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, from Dunsyre, Lanarkshire; axe of limestone, roughly shaped, 6 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in thickness, from Cottage Farm, West Linton; axe of highly polished basalt,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in



breadth across the cutting face and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, found in Leithen Water, Innerleithen; axe of greyish stone, polished,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 2 inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in thickness, from Roxburghshire; oval rounded waterworn pebble of quartzite,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inches in thickness, having a picked hollow on each of its broad faces, and its edges slightly abraded by use, from Hyndford; oval waterworn pebble of brownish quartzite,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, with picked hollow on one of its broad faces and a small polished surface on one edge, from Slipperfield; implement of polished basalt,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in greatest thickness, curved and flattened on two faces, the ends and edges rounded off, and having a mark of a very slight constriction on both edges near the middle, from Garvald Hill; cylindrical stone,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, with socket-like hole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches in depth in one end; flattish stone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 3 inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, broken at one end, rounded at the other, with a perforation made from both sides, from Slipperfield.

Rudely chipped implement of indurated sandstone, club-shaped, 13 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in greatest diameter, handle-shaped at one end but the handle broken off, found in digging a foundation at Scalloway, Shetland.

Flanged Axe of Bronze,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  across the wings, from Upper Dorneath, parish of Glass, Aberdeenshire.

The following books for the Library :—

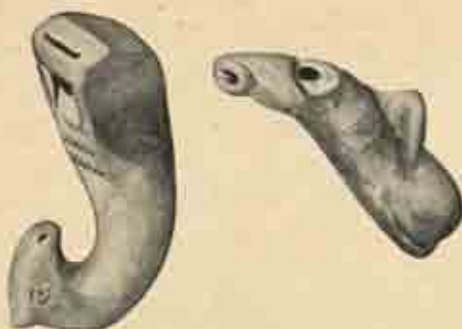
Arnold's Celtic Literature, 8vo, 1910; Maxtone Graham's Oliphants of Gask, 8vo, 1910.

There were also exhibited :—

(1) By JOHN NICHOLSON, Nybster, Caithness.

Bronze Spear-head,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length, the blade  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and on the socket  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below it two loops, each  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length and flat, with a breadth in the middle of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, tapering to each end—found near Freswick, Caithness.

Portion of the butt end of a Bronze rapier-shaped Sword, 7 inches in length, the hilt-plate flat and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in greatest breadth, upper



Figs. 3 and 4. Whistles of clay. (1.)

part broken and showing no rivet holes; blade  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in breadth at junction with the hilt-plate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad at the broken end where the greatest thickness scarcely exceeds  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch—found at Mey in Caithness.

Spindle-whorl of steatitic stone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and rudely ornamented with faintly incised lines, found at Nybster, Caithness.

Whistle of earthenware (fig. 4), with a bluish-green glaze,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in breadth, bent outwards towards the point, and with a projection from the side towards the butt end as if it had been broken off from something to which it had been attached.

It may be compared with a whistle of clay now in the Museum

from Loch Lomond side. The latter (fig. 3) is probably a home-made shepherd's whistle. It is made of clay burnt in an open fire and unglazed, measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and has a curved butt end terminating in a rude likeness of a sheep's head.

These may be further compared with another whistle of clay (fig. 5), but much more artistic in form and finish, now also in the Museum by donation from the finder, Mr James M'Phail, Kellerstain Lodge, Gogar, who picked it up in a ploughed field near Gogar. It measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in breadth, and has been



Fig. 5. Clay-whistle in form of a little girl. (2.)

made in a mould in the form of a little girl standing on a base which is pierced for the two air-holes.

(2) By JOHN ANDERSON, Millbank Terrace, Thurso.

A polished Axe of Claystone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in greatest thickness, the edges rounded and slightly planed flat, the butt end blunt and flattened.

Flat Axe of Bronze,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the cutting face, tapering to 1 inch broad at the butt end. The greatest thickness in the centre is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Near the centre on one of the flat faces there is a small semi-globular depression about  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch in diameter and nearly the same in depth. On the same side are other depressions,

less regular in form, that seem to be flaws in the casting. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the butt end on either side are cuts about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth made by a saw or a very thin file, which do not seem to be contemporary with the original use of the axe.

Both these axes were found by Mr James Swanson twenty-five years ago or thereby in the Cairn of Howe, parish of Thurso, Caithness. There is no evidence that they were found together, or in connection with the original burial or burials in the cairn. The bronze axe is stated to have been "picked out of the wall of the cairn."

(3) By A. SUTHERLAND, Watten, Caithness.

Collection of Implements, etc., from the Broch of Cogle, Watten, including a chipped circular disc of sandstone,  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in thickness; broken hammer-stone or pounder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, one end abraded by use; whorl of reddish sandstone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, the hole partially bored, and the surface unsmoothed; handle of deer-horn for some implement,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, with rounded end; pointed implement of deer-horn,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, with hollowed socket; small piece of pointed tine of deer-horn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, notched round the butt end and broken off; piece of rib bone, split off,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, and the edges smoothed; portion of the flat part of an antler, broken off; sixteen pieces of pottery, portions of vessels with plain, flat, and slightly everted brims, of the usual fabric found in the brochs.

The following Communications were read:—



## I.

ON THE EXAMINATION OF TWO HUT CIRCLES IN THE STRATH OF KILDONAN, SUTHERLANDSHIRE, ONE OF WHICH HAS AN EARTH HOUSE ANNEXED. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

During my survey of the ancient monuments of the county of Sutherland in the summer of 1909, I was much impressed by the extraordinary number of hut circles to be seen there. The existence of such objects has been noted from time to time, especially in relation to hill forts and other constructions of a defensive character, but there is little information in regard to them in the volumes of our *Proceedings*. In Scotland no antiquary so far has made these interesting remains a special subject of study. In 1866 Mr John Stuart, then Secretary of this Society, conducted excavations in a number of hut circles and adjacent mounds on Balnabroch, Parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, but with almost negative results. Much charcoal was found on the floors of the former, and in one instance a fragment of bronze like the pin of a brooch.<sup>1</sup> On the Gallow Hill, at Auchterless, Aberdeenshire, others destroyed by cultivation, along with mounds in their near vicinity, were described in 1871 by Mr James Forrest, Auchterless. Quantities of ashes and charred wood were found in one hut circle, and a hole in the centre about 1 foot in diameter and 2½ feet in depth, in which was some decayed wood.<sup>2</sup> In several mounds, composed of stone and earth, and situated near the circles, were found urns of the cinerary type, some of which are now in the possession of Mrs Duff Dunbar, Ackergill, Wick.

Hut circles in the South of England have attracted much attention, and the labours of the Exploration Committee of the Devonshire Archaeological Society, extending over a number of years,

<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings*, vol. vi. p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ix. p. 157.

among those of Dartmoor, have demonstrated that there, at least, they are dwellings of the Early Bronze, if not of the Late Neolithic period. Excavations in the island of Anglesea, conducted by the Hon. Owen Stanley as long ago as 1865, led to a similar conclusion.

In Sutherland they exist for the most part by the sides of the straths forming the natural highways into the interior, by the shores of the lochs, and on the slopes of the hills, often at an elevation of some 500 to 600 feet.

The variety of plan met with is considerable, and peculiar features are not infrequently restricted in their occurrence to limited areas. In no case is this more evident than in the Strath of Kildonan, where, in several instances, an earth house, or underground gallery, forms a part of the plan. While in two or three cases the earth house is accessible, in others its existence is clearly indicated by a peculiar increase, on one side only of the hut circle, in the dimensions of the bank which formed it. As a rule, the bank in its present dilapidated state, and overgrown with vegetation, measures some 6 feet to 8 feet in breadth, but in the instances referred to it has a breadth of 20 feet or more, and a height of 4 feet to 6 feet for about one-third of the circumference.

Situated near the upper end of the strath of Kildonan at the foot of Kinbrace Hill, and some fifty yards S. of the cultivated land at Burnfoot, is a hut circle (fig. 1) (No. 352 of the Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Sutherland). In form the interior is oval, measuring some 30 feet in breadth by 35 feet in length towards the entrance, which is from the S.E. The passage leading to the interior is 15 feet in length, some 4 feet wide at the exterior, and 2 feet at the inner end. The thickness of the bank or wall is some 5 feet, where it projects outwards on either side of the passage, and about 11 feet on the east side of the circle. On the west it is some 9 feet in thickness for the first 19 feet from the entrance, whence it rapidly expands to a width of 24 feet, decreasing thereafter to 8 feet at the back of

the circle. On the N.E., abutting on the outer face, is a small oblong enclosure, the banks of which are much worn down. At no distant date the bank or wall has been much dilapidated by the removal of

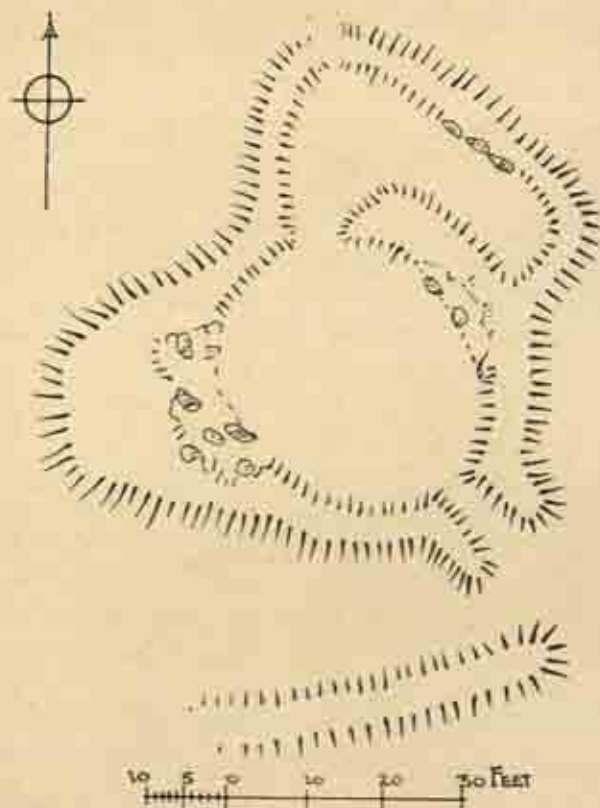


Fig. 1. Plan of Hut Circle at Kinbrace, Sutherlandshire.

stones, probably for road metal, but no earth house has been exposed.

During my residence in the North last summer I was given an

opportunity by Mr Sykes, the shooting tenant of Borrobol, and now a Fellow of the Society, to explore this circle. The permission of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland having been obtained, we started operations on a cold stormy day in the beginning of September. The time at my disposal did not permit of a thorough examination, so the tasks I set myself were to ascertain if an earth house really existed beneath the broad portion of the bank, and to examine a part of the interior in the hope of finding some fragments of pottery that might furnish an indication of the period to which the structure belonged. Clearing an area about 10 feet square near the centre, we found at a depth of some 16 inches below the present ground-level a stone-paved floor. From this came a small quantity of charcoal and minute fragments of burnt bone, but no relics of importance. An excavation made along the inner face of the bank on the W. side showed that it had been faced with large stones, and produced a small fragment of coarse hand-made pottery, red in colour on the outside, and much blackened in the interior. The fragment, which is unornamented, measures half an inch in thickness, and has evidently been a portion of the wall of a large vessel broken off at the base. As this cutting failed to locate the entrance to an earth house, as I had hoped, I was compelled to dig into the mound. It had previously been much disturbed, and many large stones lay exposed in pockets dug into it on the top and about the inner face. At its thickest point, where I thought the back of the earth house might occur, a hole was dug in from the outside, but, though a built wall was met, no trace of the gallery was found. Judging, then, that the entrance would probably be in a position similar to that in other hut circles, an excavation was made into the bank on the left of the interior some 20 feet or thereby from the inner end of the main entrance, and here, as the search was being relinquished at the close of the afternoon, the gallery was found. The workman had dug a pit some 3 to 4 feet deep and the same in diameter, from the bottom of which his



spade had passed horizontally inwards. Lighting a candle and entering, the walls, built of boulders, were found to be intact, and the great slabs which formed the roof *in situ*. A talus of loose soil stretched nearly to the back, which was reached at 20 feet from where the gallery was entered. At the inner extremity the width was 4 feet and the height 5 feet 6 inches. As the opening was discovered some 4 or 5 feet from the inner face of the bank, the original length of the earth house must have been longer by that extent, and the depth at which it was found indicates that it was dug out of the solid ground, otherwise the wall of boulders could with difficulty have withstood the thrust of the heavy flag-stone roof. It is remarkable that, instead of passing to the right under the great bank which suggested its existence, it turned towards the left. Unfortunately, time did not permit of us either clearing out the gallery or making a cut through the mound to see if a second earth house had existed there, both of which operations would have involved much labour. The opening was therefore filled up again, as it was dangerous to leave it open, and we had reluctantly to bequeath the completion of the exploration to other hands at some future date.

On removing the turf from the main entrance, and from the interior just within it, further rude paving was laid bare and another fragment of pottery recovered. This was a small portion of the lip of a vessel of thick black ware with a smooth surface, also apparently hand-made. In the composition of both these fragments of pot are many minute flakes of mica, suggesting that the vessels were of local manufacture, the rock of the district being micaceous schist. The only other relics recovered were a round sandstone pebble, measuring superficially 6 by 5 inches, slightly concave, and polished with rubbing on one face, also a segment of an annular armlet of unpolished lignite amounting to about one-third of the original. In section it is flat on one side and slightly rounded on the other, and is much

marked with cuts made with a blunt tool. The diameter of the armlet when complete has been about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was picked up on the top of the thickened portion of the bank, and had probably been scraped up by a rabbit.

These relics are few and of little value, but they are probably sufficient to prove that this class of hut circle belongs to the period of the Early Iron age. Shale or lignite is a product of the district, and is to be found on the shore near Brora, and rings or armlets of it were found in the brochs of Carrol and Carn Liath, as well as in the cruciform earth house at Culmally, near The Mound.

The pottery and the fragment of an armlet have been deposited in the Museum.

#### HUT CIRCLES, ETC., NEAR LOCH ASGAIG.

On a low shoulder of the hill to the west of Loch Asgaig, and about 2 miles W.S.W. of Borrobol Lodge, is a group of hut circles and mounds to which my attention was directed too late for their inclusion in the Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Sutherland. The group consists of one or two hut circles and about a dozen mounds, the latter from 16 to 22 feet in diameter and from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in elevation. As one of the hut circles, situated about 300 yards W. of the loch, was especially well preserved and approximately of a plan which I had noted on several previous occasions, I decided to examine it with the assistance of the labourers which Mr Sykes had kindly provided. The construction in reality consisted of two circles approximately concentric, the one some 5 feet within the other, but connected for a distance of about 15 feet on either side of the entrance passage by a stony bank or rubble wall. The entrance (fig. 2), which was entirely blocked with stones, was from the E.S.E. through a passage 11 feet in length and 2 feet 6 inches in width. At the outer end two large stones, which might have formed a portal, lay prostrate, while the opening

into the interior was flanked on either side by a large boulder, 2 feet in height and 9 inches in thickness, with a breadth of 1 foot 1 inch and 1 foot 5 inches respectively. Between these the passage narrowed to 2 feet 2 inches, and a sill projected some 8 inches from the floor. The interior was almost a complete circle, with a diameter of 22 feet. To the right of the doorway in the interior, and standing against the wall, was a large heavy slab measuring 2 feet 6 inches in



Fig. 2. View of the Hut Circle after excavation.

width by 2 feet 2 inches in height and from 5 inches to 7 inches in thickness, of such dimensions as would have exactly covered the space between the inner portal stones. The surrounding wall was of rubble, roughly faced with boulders in the interior, measuring about 5 feet in thickness and about 2 feet 6 inches in elevation. It was entirely overgrown with heather, and the stones for the most part were concealed beneath a thick coating of peat. Almost in the centre of the interior lay a large slab some 3 feet 6 inches square which had evidently formed a hearth: and at one side,

from 2 inches to 2 feet 6 inches out from it, two slabs set anglewise and on edge in the floor, projected to a height of some 6 inches, forming a kerb. The greater part of the interior was cleared of turf, the part left being indicated by the diagonal lines on the plan (fig. 3). The floor was hard and compact, but did not appear

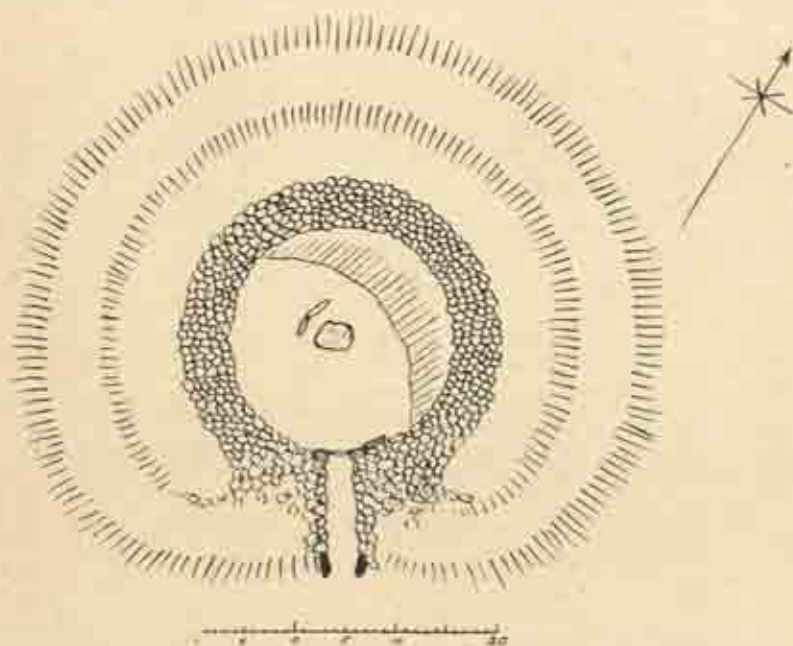


Fig. 3. Plan of Hut Circle, West of Loch Aenglin.

to be paved. Unfortunately, the flow of water from the higher ground, which rose freely in the interior, prevented its complete examination. A few particles of charcoal were found, but no food, refuse, or relics of any kind. The outer circle was formed by a bank some 10 feet in thickness at base and some 2 feet in height, rounded on the top, and constructed of compacted earth and stone. The



interspace between the inner wall and this bank measured 5 feet across, and had clearly not been utilised for occupation. The bank appeared to have been carried right round to the entrance, though the walls of the passage had been lined with stones. Its purpose was probably to afford protection from the elements, and also



Fig. 4. Saddle Quern found near the Hut Circle.

from the cattle, whose rubbing would easily have damaged a wall built without any mortar, and not of very large stones. It is to be regretted that the state of the weather prevented a more complete examination of this circle. An attempt to excavate one of the mounds was similarly frustrated, as the moment the soil was opened the water commenced to flow into the excavation in a continuous stream.

The saddle quern (fig. 4) was found in a low heap of stones, probably the ruins of a small hut, in the neighbourhood of the hut circle last described.

## II.

NOTICE OF A HOARD OF BRONZE IMPLEMENTS RECENTLY FOUND  
IN LEWIS. BY JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

In May last an interesting hoard of bronze implements was turned up in a peat moss by Donald Murray, Adabrock, in the parish of Ness, at the northern extremity of the island of Lewis. The finder was digging peats for fuel at a depth of 9 or 10 feet from the original surface of the moss when he came upon the hoard "all in one group, the small things above and the heavier below." The hoard was acquired for the Museum, and the following is a detailed description of the different objects of which it was composed.

There was no evidence visible to the finder of any receptacle, such as a box of wood or a bag of any kind, in which they might have been contained for convenience of carriage. But when the find came to be examined at the Museum, it was seen that there were in it two pieces of very thin bronze, greatly decayed, which may indicate that the objects were contained in a bowl or vessel of thin beaten bronze of considerable capacity. One piece is part of the lip, and the other shows the turning in of the bottom of a vessel that may have been large enough for the purpose. The upper piece (fig. 1), showing the lip, which is cut off plain at the top, having neither moulding nor turn-over, is ornamented on the exterior, immediately under the margin, by a band of faintly chased lines parallel to each other and to the rim, with a series of triangles impinging on the lower margin of the band. The band itself consists of an upper and lower line, a quarter of an inch apart, enclosing midway between them a group of three thinner lines placed close together in a space of little more than a sixteenth of an inch in width. The triangles are arranged with their bases set close together along the lower line of the horizontal band.

The bases are about three-eighths of an inch in breadth, and the equal sides of the triangles are about three-quarters of an inch in length. Each triangle is filled with lines drawn parallel to its right-hand side and less than a sixteenth of an inch apart. This is a not uncommon motive of Bronze Age ornament.

Besides these two pieces of thin bronze the hoard consisted of two socketed axes of different sizes, a socketed gouge (figs. 2, 3, 4), a spear-head with rivet-holes in the socket, a tanged chisel with stop-ridge and expanding curvilinear cutting edge, a socketed hammer (figs. 5, 6, 7), three thin oval tanged blades (figs. 8, 9, 10) of the variety



Fig. 1. Piece of a vessel of thin bronze from the Adabrock hoard, showing the lip and ornamentation. [F.]

now generally described as razors—all of bronze; a doubly conical bead of thin beaten gold, and two beads of amber and one of greenish glass with faint white spots (figs. 11, 12, 13, 14). There were also two whetstones, or polishing stones, one of fine sharp sandstone and the other of a hard, close-grained, dark-coloured micaceous claystone with planed edges and its broad face polished by use.

Of the two socketed axes, the larger (fig. 2) measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the expanded cutting face, which is curvilinear. The socket is oval, 1 inch by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across the aperture, wedge-shaped in the section of its depth, which is 3 inches, and has small pieces of wood adhering to the sides of its interior, while a larger piece remains jammed in the bottom of the socket, doubtless

a portion of the end of the haft. The oval mouth of the socket is finished off by an exterior moulding projecting about an  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch; a quarter of an inch below it there is a slight projecting ring, under-



Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Two socketed Axes and Gouge from the Adabrook hoard. ( $\frac{3}{4}$ .)

neath which the neck of the axe loses its oval shape and becomes octagonal. The marks of the junction of the two halves of the mould, which have not been quite cleaned off, are visible on the two sides corresponding to the ends of the longer diameter of the oval socket.



On one of these sides is a loop projecting  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch immediately below the collar. The width of the octagonal neck of the axe below the loop is 1 inch; from this it widens gradually to about two-thirds of the total length, and then more suddenly as it thins towards the cutting edge.

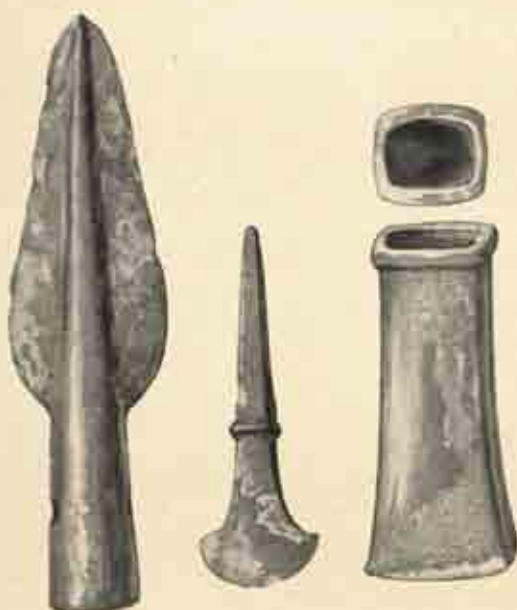
The smaller axe (fig. 3) measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face. The socket is ovaly quadrangular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 inch, and wedge-shaped in the section of its depth, which is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The mouth of the socket is slightly bevelled towards the exterior, and there is a very slight moulding, visible on one side only,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the mouth. The loop is placed immediately under this moulding on one of the narrow sides, and the mark of the junction of the two halves of the mould runs over the loop.

The gouge (fig. 4) measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the cutting edge. The socket is circular,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter at the mouth, and wedge-shaped in the section of its depth, which is 2 inches. The exterior is circular for half an inch below the brim of the socket, where there is a very slight moulding, underneath which the shape becomes octagonal, the two sides forming the front and back of the tool becoming gradually wider than the others towards the cutting edge.

The spear-head (fig. 5) measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in total length, the leaf-shaped blade being 3 inches in length and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest width. The socket has been cored to within  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch of the present point of the weapon. Two rivet-holes, almost  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, are placed on opposite sides in line with the blade and half an inch from the base of the socket. The socket part of the weapon tapers gradually to the very point, forming a midrib to the whole length of the blade.

The tanged chisel (fig. 6) measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, of which the tang is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches and the blade  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . There is a stop-ridge between the lower end of the tang and the upper end of the blade. The blade is shaped like an axe, with a curvilinear expanding cutting edge.

The socketed hammer (fig. 7) measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. It is quadrangular in the cross section, with slightly rounded sides expanding slightly from the socket end to the working end, which shows signs of use. The working face of the hammer presents a surface of  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, slightly rounded by wear towards the edges. The



Figs. 5, 6, and 7. Spear-head, tanged chisel, and socketed hammer from the Adabrock hoard. (S.)

socket is  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, narrowing very slightly towards the bottom instead of being wedge-shaped, as those of the cutting implements necessarily are. The mark of the junction of the two halves of the mould in which it was cast remains uncleaned away as a rather prominent ridge down the middle of its two narrower sides.

Of the three flat and thin tanged blades, the largest and most entire (fig. 8) has a total length of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, of which the length of the tang is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. The blade, which is oval in outline, with straightened ends obliquely impinging upon the tang on opposite sides at the base, has had a bifid termination at the upper end produced by a triangular cleft in the middle  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width at the upper end, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in depth. Half an inch below the lower termination of the cleft is a circular perforation in the centre of the blade



Figs. 8, 9, and 10. Three Razors from the Adabrock hoard. (4.)

$\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. The tang, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in breadth, is continued as a thickening up the middle of the blade as far as the central perforation, and is ornamented by two parallel lines  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch apart, which have been produced by a chasing punch with a very small rounded point.

The second blade (fig. 9) is of the same character, but considerably more frayed away at the edges. Its extreme length is 3 inches, of which the tang is almost 1 inch. A portion of the cleft producing the bifid termination at the upper end remains, and the perforation immediately below it is rather less in diameter and less regularly

circular. The tang, which is about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width at its junction with the blade, is carried up the centre as a very slight thickening, tapering towards its termination at the perforation, and emphasised by a slight moulding on either side.

The third blade (fig. 10) is also very much frayed away at the edges. It is of plainer character than the other two, and shows neither chasing nor perforation. Its extreme length is 3 inches, of which the tang forms fully 1 inch, and the greatest breadth of the blade at the base is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches. The tang, which is  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width at its junction with the lower part of the blade, tapers slightly to the base, and from



Figs. 11, 12, 13, and 14. Beads of gold, amber, and glass from the Adabrock hoard. (1).

its junction with the blade to the point forms a slightly thickened and rounded midrib. It now shows no indication of a bifid termination.

The bead of gold (fig. 11) is formed of two sections of thin gold plate beaten into the shape of a cone and joined together at their bases. The diameter of the bead across the bases of the cones is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and the diameter in the direction of the axes of the cones is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. The hole which served to string the bead is pierced through the apices of the cones, and is worn slightly oval by use.

The two beads of amber (figs. 12 and 13) are sections of a cylinder  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, the sides flat and the edges rounded and polished all over. The flat sides are not parallel to each other but inclined towards each other, so that the one edge of the bead is fully  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thicker than the other. They are pierced in the middle from side to side by an oval hole a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in its longer and about  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in



its shorter diameter, placed so that the longer diameter lies in the direction of the slope of the sides. Thus when strung as part of a necklace they would adjust themselves to the curve.

The bead of blue glass, or vitreous paste (fig. 14), is an oblate spheroid  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in greatest diameter, and pierced in its shorter diameter by a cylindrical hole slightly less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in width and  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch in length. The exterior of the bead is smooth, and slightly mottled by small spots of a greyish-white, irregularly placed.

The two whetstones or polishing stones are natural pebbles of irregular trapezoidal shape. The smaller of the two is of a very soft, sharp-grained sandstone, about 2 inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in greatest breadth and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in thickness, its broad faces flattened and all its edges rounded by use. The larger is of a hard, dark-coloured, micaceous claystone,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in greatest breadth and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, its broad faces being similarly smoothed and its edges rounded by use.

The significance of the bronze hoards which occur with more or less frequency throughout the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe appears to be that they were deposited for temporary concealment, and that their owners or depositors, for reasons now unknown, failed to resume possession of them. Sir John Evans points out that they appear to fall into three classes: (1) Hoards that have been the private property of an individual owner; (2) hoards that were probably the property of a trader, as they consist of objects ready for use and in considerable numbers; and (3) hoards that appear to have been the stock-in-trade of a bronze-founder, as they contain worn-out and broken tools and weapons, lumps of rough metal or portions of castings, and, in some cases, the moulds themselves. He instances the Wallingford hoard as a good example of a private deposit, consisting of a socketed axe, gouge, and knife,

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 457.

and a tanged chisel and razor, the last of which is bifid at the point and pierced by a small perforation under the cleft. On the whole, this hoard is very similar to the Adabrock deposit, which may be fairly classed as a private hoard by a person who was neither a trader nor a founder. All the three classes of hoards naturally vary greatly in the number and character of the articles of which they are composed. As a rule, the private hoards are the smallest, the traders' hoards being mostly considerably larger, while the founders' hoards may be of any size up to thousands of objects. The largest I have seen is that at Bologna,<sup>1</sup> consisting of upwards of 14,000 pieces of manufactured bronze, and weighing upwards of a ton and a half, found in a gigantic earthenware vessel. This hoard fills a room in the Bologna Museum, the gigantic jar standing in the middle of the floor and the objects found in it arranged in the wall-cases round the room.

One feature which distinguishes the Adabrock hoard from the general character of these deposits is the presence of the amber and glass beads and the bead of gold. These personal ornaments may have belonged to the wife or daughter of the owner of the rest of the hoard, which consists of five industrial tools, one weapon (a spear-head), and three razors,—all of which are fit for use, and have apparently been in use, and were meant to be kept serviceable by the two whet-stones found with them.

The two axes (figs. 2, 3) are of the socketed type, and of a variety common to Scotland and Ireland. Axe-heads of bronze perforated to receive a straight handle like the hammers and hammer-axes of stone have not been found in Britain, though they are not unknown in South-eastern Europe and to some extent in Scandinavia. The method of hafting these socketed axes of bronze was obviously by inserting into the socket the short end of a branch or handle with an elbow-like projection from one side close to the end, and passing a cord through the loop of the axe, which was then tightly fastened

<sup>1</sup> Zannoni, *La Fonderia di Bologna* (1888).

to the longer handle part of the haft so as to hold the axe-head back upon the part inserted in the socket. As a matter of fact, there remains in the bottom of the socket of the larger of the two axes a small portion of the broken-off end of the handle.

The socketed gouge (fig. 4) is of the common variety which ranges from the Mediterranean to Northern Europe. The purposes to which these tools could be adapted are obvious, but one purpose special to the Bronze Age—for clearing out the cores from the castings of socketed tools—has also been suggested for them. For this special purpose, the gouge with straight sides and the chisel of the same character would be better adapted than those in this hoard, which have considerable expansion towards the cutting edge, and are apparently more of the nature of tools for carpentry. This gouge, with its circular expansion at the cutting edge, would serve admirably for planing the rounded handles of axes and other tools.

The chisel (fig. 6) has a tang for the handle and a stop-ridge to prevent its being driven up into the handle while in use. The blade is shaped like an axe, with a curvilinear expanding cutting edge. Chisels of this form are rare in Scotland. There is one in the Museum from the Glenluce Sands.

The spear-head (fig. 5), which is the only weapon in the hoard, is of the commonest and simplest variety, the blade leaf-shaped and the socket pierced by two rivet-holes between the base of the blade and the termination of the socket, through which to pass the rivet that fastened the head of the spear to the shaft. The rivet itself is wanting, and the spear-head was obviously separated from the shaft when deposited in the hoard. Spear-heads are perhaps the commonest of the weapons occurring in hoards in Britain, and occasionally occur in considerable numbers, although a single spear-head is not an uncommon feature in many hoards.

The hammer (fig. 7), which weighs barely  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces and is of the usual socketed variety, is the only example hitherto found in Scotland.



They have occurred about a dozen times in bronze hoards in England, and are even more common on the Continent, especially in the Swiss lake dwellings of the Bronze Age. The hammers of the Bronze Age were always very light tools compared with those of subsequent periods, their use being chiefly for beating out the damaged thin edges of small blades such as knives, sickles, razors. They might also be used in beating out thin vessels of bronze or making small articles of personal ornament. It has been remarked that it is strange to find the persistence of this awkward mode of hafting a hammer in preference to putting a straight handle through the hammer-head, especially seeing that stone hammers so handled are so common. But the universal custom of the time, both in the case of socketed axes and socketed hammers of bronze, seems to have arisen from the necessity of economy in the metal, which must at all times have been comparatively scarce and costly.

The complement of the hammer is the anvil. Anvils, like hammers, are by no means of common occurrence in any part of Europe, and only one (figs. 15 and 16) has hitherto been found in Scotland.<sup>1</sup> The precise circumstances in which it was found are unfortunately unknown, all that is on record being that it was said to have been found in a cairn near the Kyle of Oykel in Sutherlandshire about the year 1871. By the courtesy of the late Duke of Sutherland it has been deposited in the National Museum. It is of remarkably small size, as all Bronze Age anvils are, measuring less than 4 inches in length and weighing only 10½ ounces. It is made with two beaks or tapering extremities placed at right angles (one being unfortunately broken), so that, by fitting either of them into a block of wood, the anvil may be used in two different positions, the one presenting a plain oval hammering face and the other an oblong face provided with a series of swages or depressions of different widths and depths for drawing out slender rods or wires or pins by the hammer. Sir John Evans

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xvi. p. 23.



figures<sup>1</sup> a somewhat similar anvil found in a hoard in Calvados, France, accompanied by a socketed hammer, a spear-head, a knife, two curved blades with socketed ends, and a razor, all of bronze, and a magnificent torc and a solid penannular arm-ring of gold.

The three oval tanged bronze blades (figs. 8, 9, 10) are all of the same general form, though presenting differences in detail that are readily recognisable. They also closely resemble others found in Scotland and



Figs. 15 and 16. Bronze Anvil found in Sutherland, showing the two positions in which it was used. (A.)

elsewhere, as will be indicated further on. Meanwhile, it may be desirable to review the evidence for the attribution of the purpose of these bronze blades as instruments for shaving. At first they were considered as arrow-heads or, alternatively, as thin knife blades for special purposes, but gradually the special purpose was by general consent attributed to shaving, and the name of razors given without disguise. Without entering into the history of the growth of that opinion, which is now generally accepted, it may be sufficient to give an abstract of the description of the latest writer on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, p. 182.

Dichelette,<sup>1</sup> who says :—" The use of the razor appears to have been habitual among Europeans in the Age of Bronze from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean. The representations of male persons in Egean, Mycenaean, Sardinian, and Scandinavian art have the face either completely without beard or partly shaved like the ancient Egyptians. Moreover, the razor of bronze is not only known by the discoveries in the Swiss lake dwellings, the terramaras of Italy, and the hoards and sepulchral deposits of western and southern Europe generally, but are met with frequently in Crete and at Mycenae, and in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia." As to their occurrence in Britain, Sir John Evans<sup>2</sup> mentions their presence in four of the one hundred and ten bronze hoards he has tabulated in England, and four are mentioned by Dr Thurnam<sup>3</sup> as coming from burials also in England, while four have been described in Ireland.

Razors have not occurred in any of the bronze hoards that have been previously found in Scotland, but they are not uncommonly associated with burials. These are separable into a variety with a broad bifid blade and a variety in which the blade is a long oval with decorated centre part.

Three of the first variety (figs. 17, 18, 19), very like those found at Adabrock, were found at Bowerhouses, near Dunbar, in 1822, and are now in the Museum. The circumstances of the find are very vaguely given,<sup>4</sup> but they are said to have been associated with a socketed axe of bronze, and to have been found in one of two urns discovered at the same time along with burnt bones.

The earliest find of the second variety with the oval decorated blade was in a grave-mound at Newbigging, near Penicuik, which

<sup>1</sup> *Manual d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Celtique et Gallo Romaine, Age du Bronze*, p. 261.

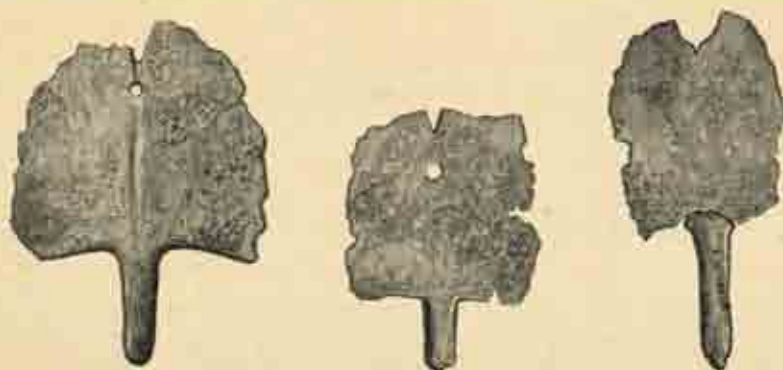
<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, pp. 218, 460.

<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. p. 451.

<sup>4</sup> *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii. p. 44; *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 439.

was opened by Sir John Clerk previous to 1725. He describes the mound as containing three urns with incinerated bones, and in one of the urns with the bones was a small oval tanged blade, ornamented in the centre part by an oval with chequers of lozenge-shaped spaces filled with parallel lines. It has been figured by Alex. Gordon,<sup>1</sup> so that there can be no doubt as to its character.

A similarly ornamented blade (fig. 20) was found about the year 1834 in the central cist of a burial-cairn at Rogart<sup>2</sup> in Sutherland.



Figs. 17, 18, and 19. Three Bronze Razors found at Bowerhouses, near Dunbar.

No urn was observed by the persons who removed the cairn, and the record does not mention whether the bones were burnt or unburnt, but there can be no doubt that it was a burial deposit.

Another Sutherland example (fig. 21) was found in 1848 at Balblair<sup>2</sup> in the parish of Creich, in a cairn among burnt bones covered by an inverted cinerary urn. It is ornamented in the central part by a long pointed oval bordered by a slightly raised rope moulding, and the interior filled by cross-hatched lines.

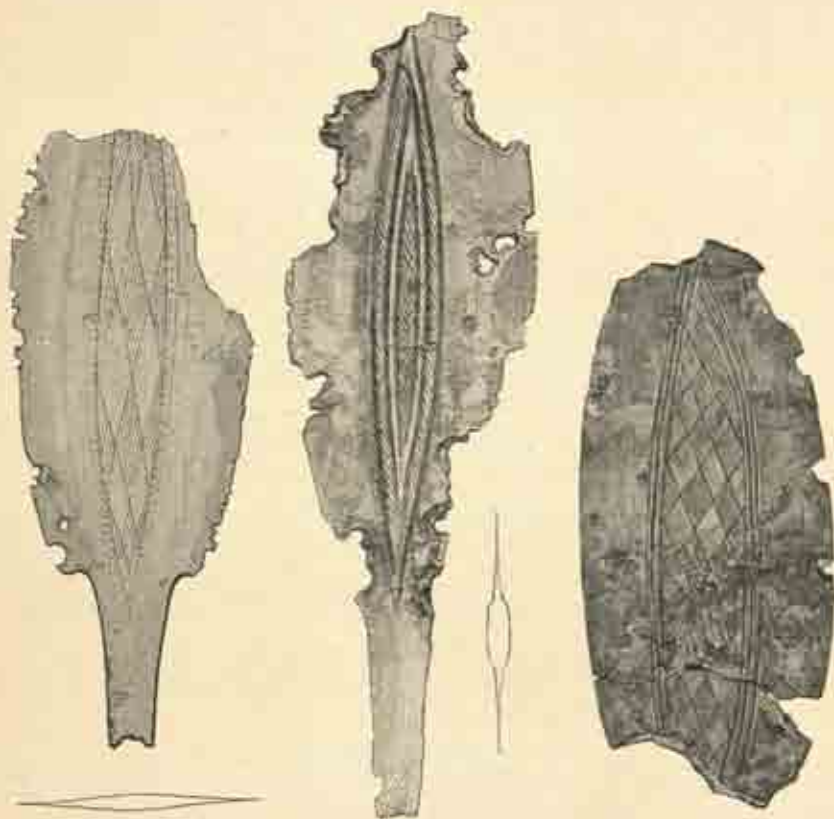
A plain oval blade, presumably of the same character, measuring

<sup>1</sup> *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 110, pl. 8 (1726).

<sup>2</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 431.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. x. p. 433.

2 inches in length by scarcely 1 inch in breadth, and nowhere exceeding  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch in thickness, the tang broken off, was found at Lierabol



Figs. 20, 21, and 22. Bronze Razors from Rogart, Balblair, and Magdalen Bridge.

in the Strath of Kildonan, Sutherland, in a tumulus or cairn, under an inverted cinerary urn amongst the burnt bones.<sup>1</sup> Other two plain blades, which are preserved in the St Andrews Museum, were

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 434.



found in a Bronze Age cemetery at Law Park, from which about twenty cinerary urns were recovered in 1850.<sup>1</sup>

The three blades from Sutherland are in the Dunrobin Museum.

One,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length (without the tang, which is broken off) and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest breadth, has its central part ornamented by lozenge-shaped chequers enclosed in a long oval (fig. 22). It was found among the burnt bones in a large cinerary urn in a Bronze Age cemetery at Magdalen Bridge,<sup>2</sup> near Musselburgh, and is now in this Museum.

Another (figs. 23 and 24), and the last I shall mention, was found in a Bronze Age cemetery at Shanwell, Kinross-shire.<sup>3</sup> It is slightly different from those previously mentioned, inasmuch as it has a broad flat tang at the base of the blade, pierced by a rivet-hole. The ornamentation on the central part of the blade on both sides (figs. 23, 24) is of the usual character, but is enclosed in a rectangular border.

To return to the question of the significance of the three razors in the Adabrock hoard: it is to be noted that the occurrence of three together is paralleled by the discovery of three together at Bowerhouses, Dunbar. Perhaps a special significance may be attached to the occurrence of the hammer and the two whetstones in the same hoard with the three razors. Razors require frequent sharpening, and the only way of effectively sharpening any of the cutting tools of bronze was by beating out a very thin edge with the hammer, which might be made much keener by the whetstone.

We now come to the personal ornaments, which form a rather unusual accompaniment of a bronze hoard. They consist only of one kind—beads, worn presumably by a female, who may have been the wife or daughter of the owner of the hoard,—assuming that the deposit was made by the owner of the property and was not stolen or captured, in which case it would probably have been even more miscellaneous in

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. x. p. 436, and vol. xli. p. 412.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xvi. p. 424.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. xix. p. 115.

character. It is a small collection of personal ornaments, but they are rather costly in character for the time, all being of rare occurrence. The one bead of gold is of a form well known as occurring not infre-



Figs. 23 and 24. Bronze Razor found at Shanwell, showing the ornamentation on both sides.

quently in Britain. Fifteen of them strung upon a wire of gold, were found in 1814 under a cairn at Chesterhope, Northumberland,<sup>1</sup> and seven were dug up in draining in the parish of Lillington,<sup>2</sup> Dorsetshire, with fragments of a hollow rod of gold on which they appear to have been strung.

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. i. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæological Journal*, vol. vii. p. 68.

The two amber beads may be of British or Baltic derivation. Amber is found occasionally on the east coast of Britain, but chiefly on the Baltic coasts. Beads of this character have occurred somewhat frequently in association with Bronze Age burials in England, and in Scotland they occurred in the bronze hoard from Balmashanner, Forfarshire.<sup>1</sup> Beads of pale bluish glass with spots have also occurred not infrequently in Bronze Age burials in England, but they do not seem to have occurred in any hoard that I have seen recorded.

To sum up the features of this hoard: it appears to be neither the hoard of a trader carrying new and unused implements for sale, nor of a founder collecting old, disused, and damaged implements to be melted down and re-made. All the implements in it are such as have been in use, and are still usable, and meant to be kept serviceable by the hammer and whetstones found with them. Five of the tools are for woodwork and three are for shaving, so that the man may have been a travelling wood-worker and barber, and the ornate bronze vessel which seems to have contained the hoard may have been his barber's basin.

With regard to the period when the deposit was made, the socketed axes, gouge, hammer, and spear-head belong, not to the early, but to the later part of the Bronze Age, when the artificers had thoroughly mastered the most difficult problems of the founder's art, and could produce cored sockets, and were able to finish the implements as well as they could be produced and finished to-day. The indications given by the depth of the peat under which it was found might have been of some service in estimating the probable length of time that has elapsed since the deposit was made, if we could ascertain the rate of accumulation of the peat. But that rate differs very widely according to situation and circumstances. Captain Thomas, investigating the growth of peat in the Lewis,<sup>2</sup> says: "If the theory of a growth of an inch of peat in fifteen years is correct,

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xxvi, p. 186.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 191.

the whole moors of Lewis—even taking the normal depth at 9 feet—have accumulated in seventeen centuries, and other circumstances incline me to think these figures are near the truth."

The craving for dates in the pre-historic is the result of our having all our lives been accustomed to think of past time historically. Dates belong exclusively to history, and, if they are genuine dates, are the product of record. To be able to express a date in years you must have two points in time which are found by record—the point you reckon from and the point you reckon to. But there are no such fixed points in unrecorded time. Notwithstanding this, it has been not uncommon for geologists and archæologists to supply their readers with these impossible "dates," apparently on the principle that if you cannot get a date you can guess it. This is very misleading to the plain man, who, when he finds out that what he took on the faith of the reputation of the writer as genuine dates are only guesses, is apt to feel that he has not been fairly dealt with. And the utter futility of it is evident when it is considered that the guesses are all different—some of them, such as those at the age of the earth or the antiquity of man, differing by thousands and even millions of years—and that no one on earth can tell, or guess, which of them is nearest to, or furthest from, the truth.

To those who have all their lives been accustomed to think historically, it is difficult to conceive of a chronology which cannot be reckoned in years or centuries. But a scientific or relative chronology expressing itself in periods and sequences for pre-historic time answers all the purposes of science, and is quite satisfactory to the man who has learned to think of past time scientifically. Geology has its three great periods divided into many formations the sequence of which is ascertained, and archæology has its three great periods with their subdivisions the sequence of which is ascertained or ascertainable. When we say of a deposit, as we are able to say of this deposit, that it belongs to the later part of the Bronze Age of Britain, we



understand that it must be considerably earlier than the Christian era, as the Iron Age had been well advanced in the south of England before the landing of Julius Cæsar in 55 B.C.

### III.

REPORT ON STONE CIRCLES IN PERTHSHIRE, PRINCIPALLY STRATHEARN; WITH MEASURED PLANS AND DRAWINGS (OBTAINED UNDER THE GUNNING FELLOWSHIP). BY FRED. R. COLES, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The portion of the county of Perthshire, of which Strathearn is the central strath, may be taken (for the purposes of this report) as beginning at Kindrochet, near St Fillans, to Hilton of Moncrieffe, a little south of the city of Perth, and is about twenty-six miles in length east and west. In the contrary direction it includes the country lying between a point near Amulree to Strathallan Castle in Muthil—a breadth of thirteen miles. These are the extreme limits; about half of this, however, is mountainous; e.g., all the high district between Craig Liath (1636) above Dunira north-eastwards to Glen Garr, a stretch of great hills and deep valleys over twenty miles long by five wide, and watered by the rivers Lednock, Turret, Almond, and by such considerable streams as the Barvick and Schochie burns. This grand and wilder portion naturally contains only a few prehistoric sites, its general altitude forbidding them. It is in the narrower, less hilly, and much more cultivated strip of beautiful country through which the Ruchil and the Earn flow that the megalithic remains abound; and these will be most conveniently treated of by taking them from west to east in a sequence of six groups.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> We have again to record our sincere thanks for inestimable help, in discovering sites, so freely accorded us by residents in Comrie, especially by Mr John Graham, Mr J. J. Macdonald, Mr Thomas Boston, Mr MacIntyre, and Mr Gardner, tenant of Balmack.

## GROUP I.—COMRIE DISTRICT.

No. 1. *Kindrochet*.—The farm of this name is situated close on the south bank of the Earn, one mile and a quarter W.N.W. of Dalchonzie House. An oval-shaped roundel of planted ground is shown on the O.M. 366 yards almost due south of the farm-steading and close to the western fringe of Dundurn Wood. Its height above sea-level is 300 feet; but it is in reality lowly and secluded, being shut in on all sides by great, massive, heathery hills and lesser heights wooded and picturesque—epithets which fully apply to the larger portion of the rarely beautiful district surrounding Comrie.

On the map there is no indication, by lettering or symbol, of any archaeological remains at this spot. My attention was directed to it partly through the brief description given by Mr J. M. Gow,<sup>1</sup> and partly by the accounts related by local residents, which seemed to point to the fact that there were Standing Stones here. On inspecting the site we found certainly many stones, but none that could now be clearly described as the remnants of a Circle, although from their somewhat chaotic condition it would be unwise to affirm that there never had been such a structure here. What was plainly discernible on the irregularly oval, slightly raised mound was that three great cists formed of uncommonly large slabs of schistose rock were now lying more or less open to the light of day, and that other slab-like stones still remained *in situ* as if indicating other and unopened cists. No precise record has been preserved of the excavations made here; in one of the cists human bones were found.

No. 2. *Cairn-circle at Drumnakill*.—On the moor, a little over a quarter of a mile due north of Dunira House and rather more than half a mile east of Glen Baltachan, are the two sites next to be described. The dominant crags of Craig Liath (1636) enclose this lower part of the moor on the north, and the site is nearly 700 feet

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. p. 24.

above sea-level. It is not shown on the O.M. Mr Gow has a notice of it in the paper above referred to.

This Cairn-circle is about seventy yards east of the shepherd's cottage, and it slightly resembles others already noticed in Perthshire. It measures from crest to crest of its circular ridge (see the plan, fig. 1)

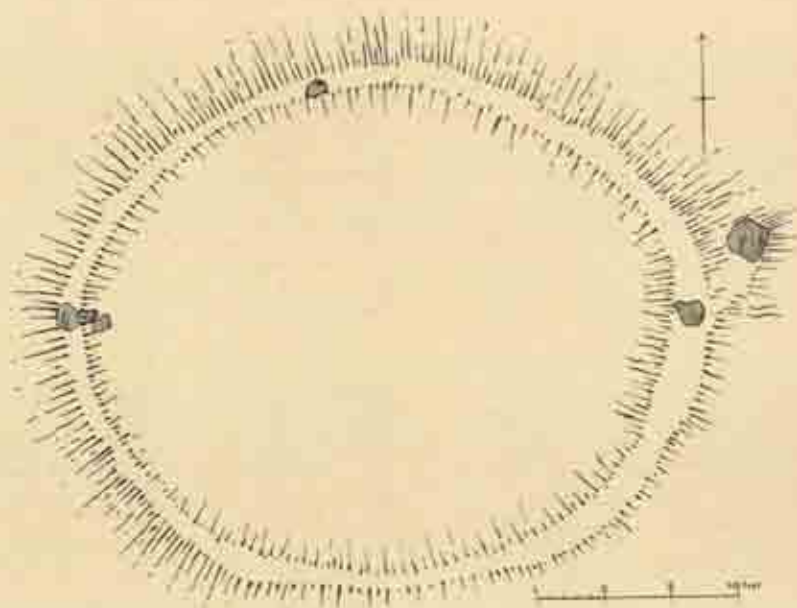


Fig. 1. Cairn-circle, Drumnakill, Comrie; Ground-plan.

44 feet 3 inches east and west by 37 feet 10 inches north and south. Several large blocks of stone lie exposed on the crest, and many others can be felt as one walks along it. The ridge is completely oval-circular, having no break or passage-way, and encloses a flattish, rather uneven space measuring about 34 feet in diameter. The height above the outside ground at the best-preserved portions is fully 4 feet.

No. 3. *Drumnakill; remains of Circle (supposed).*—In a cleared

space, about twenty-five yards east of the Cairn-circle, a very prominent cup-marked boulder of whinstone arrests the eye; and lying in an almost straight line a few yards to the south there are five other blocks of considerable size. Whether these were once set in a ring around the cup-marked boulder is a point not now clearly ascertainable, but vague rumours to the effect that such was the original arrangement reached me from more than one quarter.

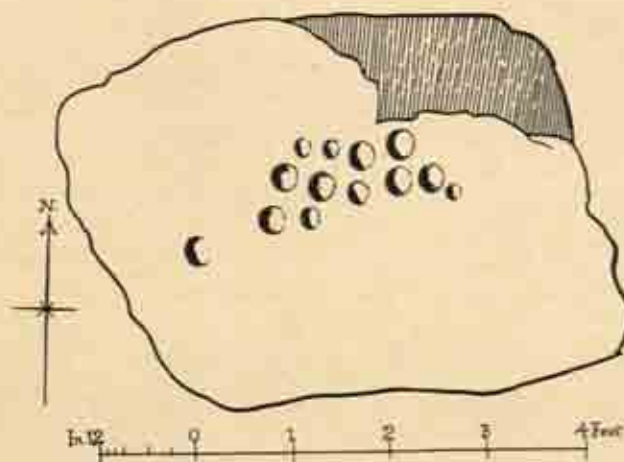


Fig. 2. Cup-marked boulder near Circle, Drumnakill, Comrie.

The cup-marked Stone measures 6 feet 7 inches by 3 feet 11 inches on the top, its longer axis pointing W.  $80^{\circ}$  N. The surface near the middle, where the Cups are, is 2 feet 5 inches above the ground, and the base of the stone rounds off downwards on all sides. On the smoothest and most level portion there are thirteen beautifully clear-cut, plain Cups,<sup>1</sup> varying in diameter from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, all about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in

<sup>1</sup> It may be useful to note that at two other Perthshire sites Mr Dugald M'Ewen has discovered Stones each with thirteen cup-marks (without grooves or rings), and that a Stone at Clochfoldich, near Grantully, bears fifty-two ( $13 \times 4$ ), also plain cups.



depth, and arranged as shown in the plan (fig. 2). The whole general surface of the Stone has a distinct inclination towards the south; but on the north-east a large fracture has occurred, shown shaded in my drawing.

No. 4. *Remains of Stone Circle, Tullybannocher.*—On the O.M. four Stones are shown at this spot. At what date destruction began is uncertain, but Mr MacIntyre, tenant of Kindrochet, informed me that up to about seventeen years ago three Stones remained, and that one of them, which had fallen, was then removed as an obstruction to the plough by the farmer; therefore there are at present only

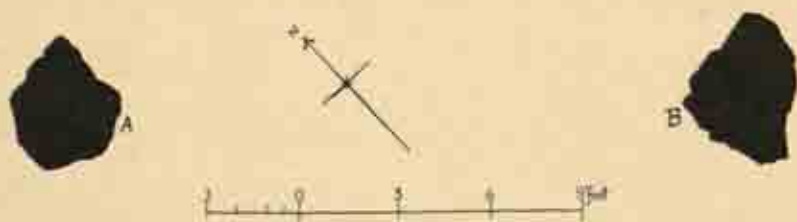


Fig. 3. Remains of Stone Circle, Tullybannocher: Ground-plan.

two. The site is 250 yards N.E. of the St Fillans Road and over a quarter of a mile N.W. of Tullybannocher smithy, in an open field, at the height of about 214 feet above sea-level. On the east, Twenty-shilling Wood closes it in, and on the west the wood of Drumlochlan. Farther away due north rise the great knuckle-like contours of Crapich Hill, while the southern prospect is completely closed in by heavily-timbered ground.

The Stones stand as shown in the plan (fig. 3), 22 feet 4 inches apart if measured between their centres. From the fact that the broader sides of each face respectively north-eastwards and north-westwards, it is to be inferred that the other two Stones of this Circle once stood on the northern arc. The west Stone, A, is a vertical five-

sided block of quartziferous schist, with a basal girth of almost 12 feet and a height of 4 feet 8 inches. The other Stone, B, is also five-sided, and is an irregular, very broad-based, rugged block of whinstone 5 feet in height, and girthing round the base 13 feet 6 inches.

In the illustration (fig. 4) there is shown a view of these Stones from the S.S.E., with Crappich Hill in the distance.

No. 5. *Stone Circle at Balmuick.*—This lofty site is one mile N.E.



Fig. 4. Remains of Stone Circle at Tullybannoch: View from the S.S.E.

of Balmuick farmhouse and rather less distant from Braefordie, on the wide moorlands which form the footings of the two great hill-ranges Carn Chois and Beinn-a-Chonnaich,<sup>1</sup> to the north of Comrie. The height above sea-level is 1000 feet. It is unmarked on the O.M., and I am able to record it directly through information given me by Mr Boston, now residing at Sunnyside, Dalginross, who for long was tenant of Balmuick, and to whose keen interest in and accurate knowledge of the local antiquities we were indebted for various facts of importance.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pronounced Cairn Hosié, and Ben-y-Hone.

<sup>2</sup> Balmuick is famous for being the site of the discovery, in a cist, of an urn with a side-handle, during excavations conducted by Mr Boston. See Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times, Bronze and Stone Ages*, p. 82.

There are on this lonely spot six Stones (see plan, fig. 5) which appear to have formed one irregular group, four of which probably constituted the circle proper. Only one, Stone A, on the S.W., is

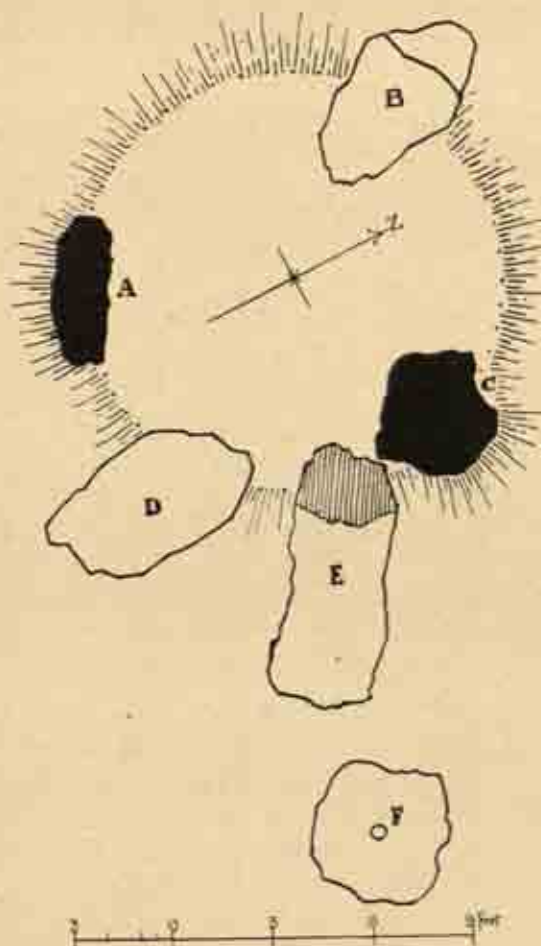


Fig. 5. Stone Circle, Balmulick, near Comrie : Ground-plan.

now upright ; it stands 4 feet 6 inches above ground, and its base is an oblong measuring 4 feet 3 inches in length by 1 foot 9 in breadth. Stone B is a block of whinstone lying partially embedded, 6 feet by 3 feet 2 by 14 inches thick ; Stone C is of schistose rock, 3 feet 6 by 3 feet 1 by 2 feet 5 ; D is of granite, 6 feet 6 by 3 feet 8 by 2 feet 9, a rounded mass, perhaps, like B, fallen outwards from the true circumference. With regard to the long slab-like Stone E, which has sustained a large fracture at its north end, it may be conjectured that its original position was in the centre of the Circle, lying there as the cover-stone of the principal burial ; for if it were once rolled over from its southern end it would occupy just that position. The dimensions of this long stone are : length 8 feet, breadth 3 feet 8, and thickness 2 feet 9 inches. Quite outside the true Circle (obtained by ascertaining the centres of A, B, and C) lies the squarish and thinner granite Stone F. It measures 4 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 4 by 1 foot 2. In the centre of its upper flat surface there is a clearly cut ring, 6 inches in diameter, which has a curiously modern appearance, and in regard to this stone Mr Boston offers the following conjecture : " That, seeing it was suitable for a millstone, it was taken out of its place, and had some of its projections chipped off, thus making it rudely circular. The ring cut in the centre was probably the first operation in boring a hole right through, when, with a long piece of wood through the hole, it could be wheeled down to the low ground and there fashioned."

If my interpretation of the positions of these Stones be correct, it is evident that we have here a stone setting, rudely circular in form, and measuring only 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, in respect of size, therefore, belonging to a class represented by only a few specimens which have been already noticed.<sup>1</sup>

The interior of the Circle is smooth, very slightly concave, and in line with the circumference is made up of a low ridge of small

<sup>1</sup> See Report in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. p. 206, and vol. xxix. p. 305.



bouldery stones. The longer axis of Stone A points W.  $40^{\circ}$  N. In the illustration (fig. 6) this group is shown from the east, with a portion of Glenartney Forest and the Aberuchil Hills overtopped by Ben Vorlich. The prospect on all sides is magnificent, and looking south-westwards we can descry, amongst other prehistoric sites, three great cairns on the right bank of the Ruchil near Ruchilside, beyond Comrie.



Fig. 6. Remains of Stone Circle, Balmuick; View from the East.

*No. 6. Remains of Stone Circle at Lawers.*—A single monolith stands here close to a row of trees forming the eastern side of the fine old avenue, a quarter of a mile S.S.E. of the mansion-house, and within sight of the road to Crieff.<sup>1</sup>

The site is shown on the O.M. at a height above sea-level of about 184 feet.

This massive boulder of whinstone is rounded at the base, where

<sup>1</sup> The estate "was originally named Fordie, but was named Lawers after the Campbells from Loch Tay side came into possession," *Chronicles of Strathearn*, p. 251.

it girths 10 feet 3 inches, but tapers upwards to its apex of 5 feet 10 inches, with the eastern edge somewhat jagged and broken. Near its base on the west is a small slab-like fragment of stone quite earth-fast. The north and south surfaces are smooth and nearly vertical, and the longer axis is E.S.E.  $75^{\circ}$  by W.N.W.  $75^{\circ}$ . The view (fig. 7) shows the stone from the east.

*No. 7. Stone-Circle Site at Tom-na-Chessaig.*—This is unmarked on the O.M., and, so far as I know, it is not mentioned in the local



Fig. 7. Remains of Stone Circle, Lawers, near Comrie : View from the East.

guide-books ; but more than one resident spoke of having been told by his forbears that on this very definite rather circular hillock several great stones forming a rudely circular group were set up. The mound is situated close to the river Earn a few yards south of the lane between the Public Hall in Burrell Street, Comrie, and the east wall of the U.F. Church. It is stated that when this church was built some of the Circle Stones were destroyed. One great mass of whinstone still lies on Tom-na-Chessaig, with a jumper-hole in it to bear testimony to the above statement.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Near the churchyard of Callander there is a circular mound also called Tom-na-Chessaig, the Hill of St Kessog.

No. 8. *Site of Standing Stones at Craggish.*—This site also has been wantonly bereft of its groups of megaliths. Up to so recent a date as 1891 there were several. These were shown on the O.M. as three in one line and two in another, on a field about one furlong N.E. of Craggish farmhouse, close to the road coming down from Ross, and nearly a quarter of a mile N.W. of the ford across the Ruchil at Ruchilside. The site is about 200 feet above sea-level.

No. 9. *Stone Circle at Dunmoid, Dalginross.*—On the O.M. this site is named Roundel. It is 300 yards S.W. of Easter Dalginross, on the southern edge of the road to Strowan, close to Woodside Cottage, and at about the 200-feet contour line. The new cemetery wall comes close up to this site.

Accounts in the district vary as to the amount of interference which has taken place here in recent times, and the fact that at present two Stones, A and C on the plan, fig. 8, should be erect and two others quite prostrate, is assuredly not a little strange. In one account we have the following particulars:<sup>1</sup> "There were three large slabs of stone lying upon the ground, which apparently had been at some former period placed erect by some loving hands to mark the last resting-place of some departed friend or hero. By the aid of some of the Comrie masons, the Stones were placed in a standing position. Curious to know what lay beneath the surface, we dug up the earth in front of the largest slab, and came upon a stone cist placed north and south, 3 feet 7 inches long, 1 foot 8 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. The only remains discovered was a thigh-bone. . . . An old man, who then [*circa* 1876] lived in the village of Comrie, told us that in his young days the same mound was dug up, when an urn filled with ashes was discovered. . . . The spot is called Dunmoid, or hill of judgment."

Whatever inaccuracies of detail there may be in the above, we

<sup>1</sup> By the Rev. John Marpherson, of Comrie; *Chronicles of Strathearn*, p. 163.

may at least take it that four Stones originally composed the Circle here, and that the interior was devoted to purposes of sepulture.

Beginning with the western arc, we have Stone A, a tall, slab-like vertical mass of reddish schist, 5 feet 4 inches in height, three-sided, and measuring round the base nearly 9 feet ; Stone B is a flat, smooth,

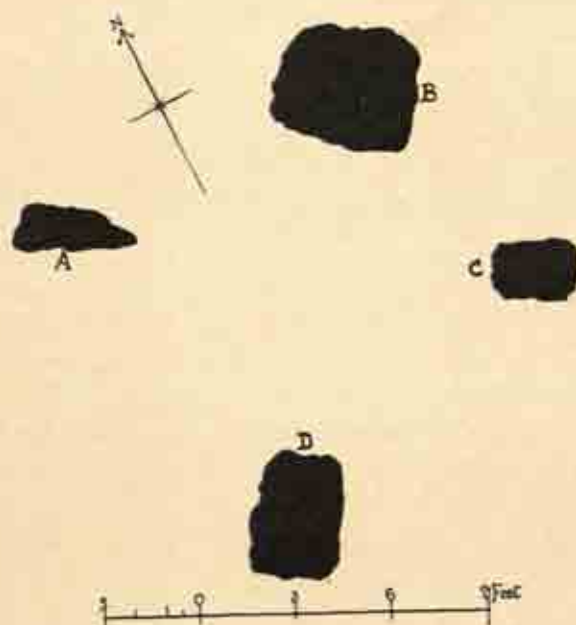


Fig. 8. Stone Circle, Dunmold, Dalginross ; Ground-plan.

rounded boulder of whinstone, fractured across its inner edge, 1 foot 6 inches thick, 4 feet 6 long and 3 feet 8 broad ; Stone C is a pillar-like, flat-topped block of red schist, quite vertical, 5 feet 2 inches in height and 8 feet 6 in basal girth. Stone D closely resembles its opposite, B, being flat and rounded, and about 20 inches above ground. Assuming C to have been re-erected on its original site, we obtain a



circumference whose diameter is 15 feet 3 inches, which bisects all the Stones but D. Measured between the centres, the interspaces



Fig. 9. Stone Circle, Dunnoid, Dalginross : View from the North.

are A B, 9 feet 6 inches ; B C, 8 feet ; C D, 10 feet 8 ; D A, 11 feet 6. The interior is fairly level and smooth. Two views of this group are taken (figs. 9, 10), the former, from the north, looking into the Roundel



Fig. 10. Stone Circle, Dunnoid, Dalginross : View from the South-east.

Wood, the latter, from the south-east, showing the noble contours of the Abernuchil Hills beyond the flat ground lying adjacent to the river.

No. 10. *Remains of Circle at Cowden.*—As we leave Dalginross by

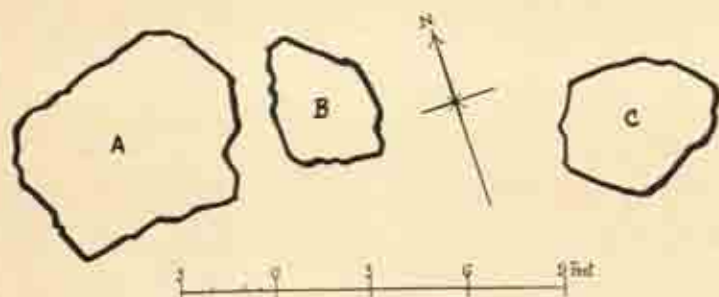


Fig. 11. Remains of Stone Circle, Cowden, near Comrie : Ground-plan.

the road going southwards to Cultibraggan, we observe, nearly opposite the road to Comrie Manse, on our left, a huge stone leaning sharply over to the east, and near it two other stones both squat and inconspicuous. The site is just over half a mile south-west of the Roundel above noticed, and it is about 217 feet above sea-level. As these



Fig. 12. Remains of Stone Circle near the Manse Road, Cowden.

three Stones now lie almost in a straight line, it is impossible to affirm what were their original positions, or if there were others forming with them a circular group. The accompanying ground-plan (fig. 11) shows their respective positions. The monolith on the west is a great rough block of what seems to be diorite; its vertical height is 6 feet 4 inches and its basal girth 21 feet 6 inches. Barely

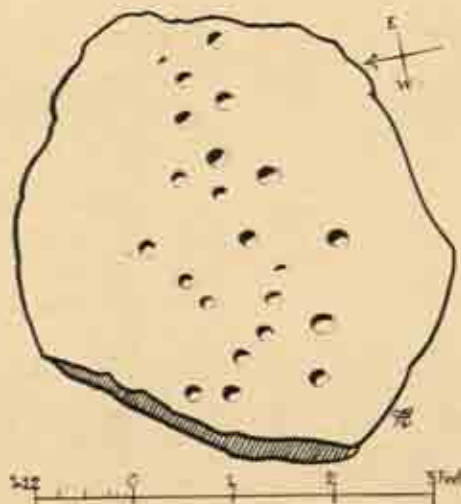


Fig. 13. Cup-marked boulder, Cowden.

2 feet from its east side is a block of whinstone about 1 foot 10 inches in thickness, and measuring 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 10 inches (see fig. 12). At about 6 feet to its east there lies a rounded and thinner boulder of whinstone, smooth to a remarkable degree, and having a slight downward inclination from east to west. At the east end this Stone is about 18 inches above ground; part of the opposite extremity has been fractured. The surface is covered with a group of twenty-two neatly made cups (see fig. 13), the majority being about 2 inches in diameter, with a few much smaller. Two cups measure only 1 inch

in diameter.<sup>1</sup> The view of this singular group (fig. 12) is from the south-east.

No. 11. *Standing Stone at Auchingarrick*.—This is the most northerly of several monoliths in this section of the district of Strathearn,



Fig. 14. Standing Stone, Auchingarrick: View from the South

which, in local parlance, are known as "the Roman stones," and this for no better reason than because they occupy positions on the fields and moors between Dalginross and Ardoch Roman Station. That they do not stand in line with each other, and, therefore, over a space of some fifteen miles could be of no use as guide-stones between those

<sup>1</sup> This cup-marked boulder is briefly noticed in the *Chronicles of Strathcarn*, p. 163.



two places, is obvious, both from the evidence of the O.M. and my own observations.

The Stone at Auchingarrick (fig. 14) stands a few score yards to the W.S.W. of the steading on a small grassy knoll which bears no evidence of the sites of any other stones. It is a strikingly square-edged, massive block of reddish conglomerate schist, oblong in section, with a basal girth of 12 feet 8 inches and a height above ground of



Fig. 15. Standing Stone, Craigneich; View from the South-east.

8 feet 7 inches. The south side is the smoothest and most vertical. Auchingarrick is half a mile south-east from South Cowden, and the site of the Standing Stone is at about 450 feet above sea-level.

*No. 12. Standing Stone at Craigneich.*—This Stone is one mile and a furlong S.S.E. of the last, on the north side of the road between Straid and Shillinghill, at 514 feet above sea-level. The locality lies to the north of Aodan Mohr, which is the name given to the upper portion of Dunruchan.

In form and outline this block of rather rounded whinstone bears no resemblance to the monolith at Auchingarrick. Its base is of an extremely irregular four-sided shape, having a jutting-out ledge on the south (see fig. 15). In basal girth it measures 15 feet 9 inches, and in height 6 feet 4 inches. The longest axis points N. 33° E. by S. 33° W.

#### GROUP II.—DUNRUCHAN STONES.

No. 13. *The North-East Stone, Dunruchan.*—For the better understanding of this group of five great Stones, there is here appended a plan made from the O.M., which shows their relative positions (see fig. 16). To these I have added lettering. The medial distances have been carefully measured on the map, and are presumably trustworthy. From Craigneich Stone to Stone B, 466 yards 2 feet; from B to A, 388 yards 1 foot; from A to C, 543 yards 1 foot; C to D, 300 yards; and from D to E, 91 yards 2 feet.

This is the most anomalous group of Standing Stones these reports have hitherto dealt with. Dunruchan Moor stretches, at a general height of about 700 feet above sea-level, for nearly two miles towards the south and south-west of Craigneich. At its northern extremity, and distant from the Craigneich Stone about 610 yards, stands the first and the tallest of the group (A on the plan), a huge pointed mass of conglomerate schist, its apex being 11 feet 4 inches above ground. Its base is a somewhat regular oblong, measuring along the north and south faces 4 feet 2 inches, and across the edges 3 feet 10 inches and 2 feet 2 inches, the wider of these being on the east. Small and insignificant boulders lie loosely around it. The smoothest and most vertical side faces the north. The illustration (fig. 16A) was drawn from the east, with the Aberuchil Hills as a background.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In *Chronicles of Strathcarn*, p. 165, it is stated that at Blarinoar, field of violent contest, some of these Stones are 20 feet in height. Blarinoar is to the north of Dunruchan. The highest of the stones is the one above described.

No. 14. *The North-West Stone, Dunruchan.*—This block of conglomerate, not half the height of the one last described, is B on the general

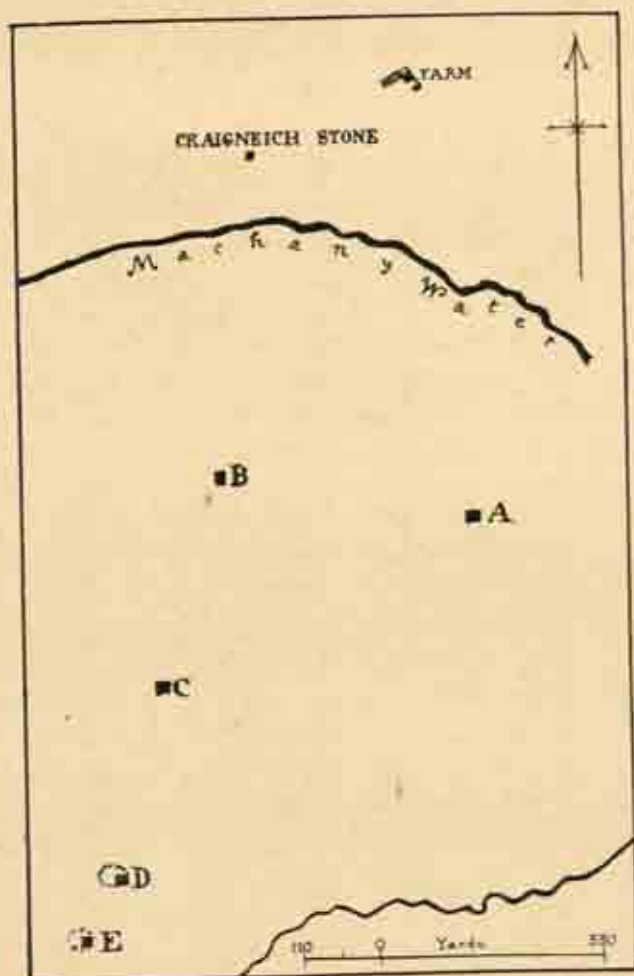


Fig. 16. General plan of Standing Stones on Dunruchan Moor.

plan. It occupies a rather lower position 385 yards to the west. Its basal girth is 8 feet 10 inches and its height 5 feet 1 inch, the south being the smoothest of its four sides. It is not now quite vertical, having a lean to the south. Like the great North-east Stone, this one tapers to a rather fine point (see the view, fig. 17). From this

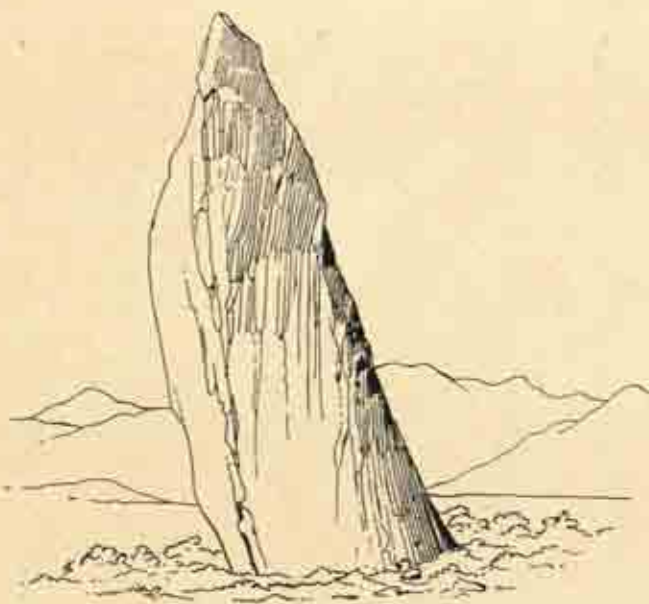


Fig. 16a. Dunruchan, the North-east Stone; View from the East.

Stone the other four in the group as well as that at Craigneich are visible.

*No. 15. The Middle Stone, Dunruchan.*—This huge block, C on the plan, rugged and irregular (see fig. 18), makes, from the extraordinary angle at which it leans over southwards, a surprisingly picturesque object amid the heather and the various small boulders that lie scat-





Fig. 17. Dunruchan; the North-west Stone; View from the East.



Fig. 18. Dunruchan, the Middle Stone; View from the East.

tered about in its vicinity. Of oblong basal section, the Stone tapers sharply up to a small narrow edge, which is at present 9 feet 4 inches in vertical height above the grassy ledge surrounding the base. In girth it measures over 17 feet, and the slope of its upper surface is

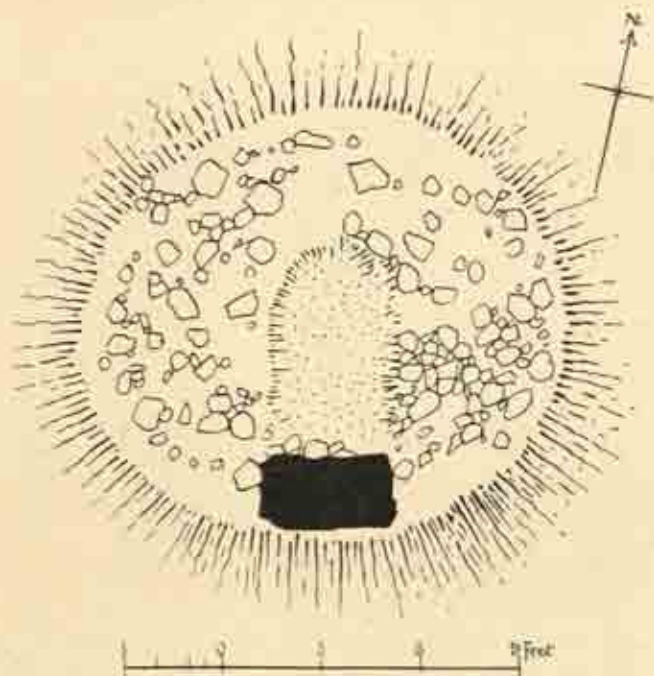


Fig. 19. Dunruchan, the South-west Stone; Ground-plan.

over 12 feet in length. Intervening undulations in the moorland prevent one seeing the two Stones which stand farther down southwards. The main axis of its base is N.  $18^{\circ}$  W. by S.  $18^{\circ}$  E.

No. 16. *The South-west Stone, Dunruchan.*—This is D on plan. New features are presented in combination with this Stone. In lieu

of being set absolutely solitary on the heath, there are, extending for a considerable area almost around its base, many stones and boulders laid in the form of a flattish circular cairn or platform (see the ground-plan, fig. 19). The monolith, which leans over towards the north, is set to the south of the crest of the cairn, and



Fig. 20. Dunruchan, the South-west Stone; View from the East.

there is a considerable fall from the crest to the level of the moor around it, indicating that a very great quantity of small stones must have been employed in making the cairn. The interior, shown dotted on the plan, bears signs of having been partially excavated, probably the cause of the Stone being so much out of the vertical. The stony cairn or platform measures 15 feet in diameter, and consists of moderate sized stones. The base of the great Standing Stone is oblong, and measures in girth 14 feet 2 inches. Down the slope of its back the

length is 10 feet, and its present vertical height 8 feet 6 inches. The longer axis is almost exactly due east and west. From this spot the next Stone in order can be easily seen (see the view, fig. 20).

*No. 17. The South Stone, Dunruchan.*—This monolith, in respect of position, somewhat resembles the last, because it stands on the

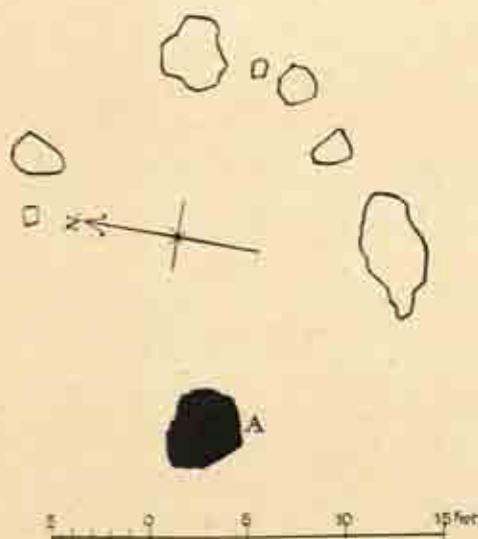


Fig. 21. Dunruchan, the South Stone; Ground-plan.

west arc of a rudely circular setting of small stones, which, however, are not placed on a mound (as in the case of Stone D), but merely lie on the flat of the moor. Five of these blocks are large enough to be noticeable, and they occupy the positions shown by the outlined stones in the ground-plan (fig. 21), the farthest to the east being 15 feet distant from the inner face of the standing monolith A.

The dimensions of this Stone are: height 6 feet 9 inches, basal girth 16 feet 1 inch. In the illustration (fig. 22) I show this Stone



with the other great one near set on its platform, and to the right two of the numerous small, low cairns which are scattered about this part of the moor.

Some distance to the east, near the unnamed stream flowing past the South Stone, my friend Mr James Simpson has seen another great Stone, but lying prostrate. Owing to the increasingly thick mist on the afternoon of our visit to Dunruchan, we were precluded from wandering far over the moor, and therefore this Stone was not observed.

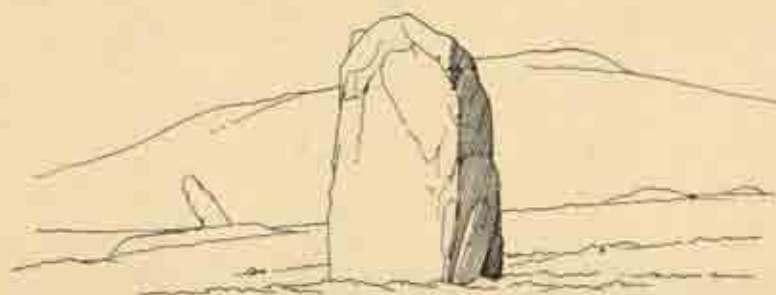


Fig. 22. Dunruchan, the South Stone.

A good deal has been written, and still more surmised, regarding these five or six sites on Dunruchan. The claim has been put forth that these Stones, in common with others, are of Roman origin. To this I cannot assent; there is no feature connected with them which singles them out as radically different from the majority of Standing Stones in Perthshire and elsewhere. If the monoliths commemorate burials, it can only be through patient observation of the associated structures and relics that come to light after competent excavation, that any results of importance to archaeology can be obtained. As far as our present knowledge extends, the Romans did not erect huge unchiselled, somewhat amorphous and totally unlettered Standing Stones in commemoration of any event. And, as similar mono-

liths are to be found in other districts not traditionally associated with Roman sites, it is a fair inference that these at Dunruchan may be as justly entitled to the term "prehistoric" as any others.

GROUP III.—CRIEFF DISTRICT.

No. 18. *Standing Stone at Dalchirla (West).*—In a field south of

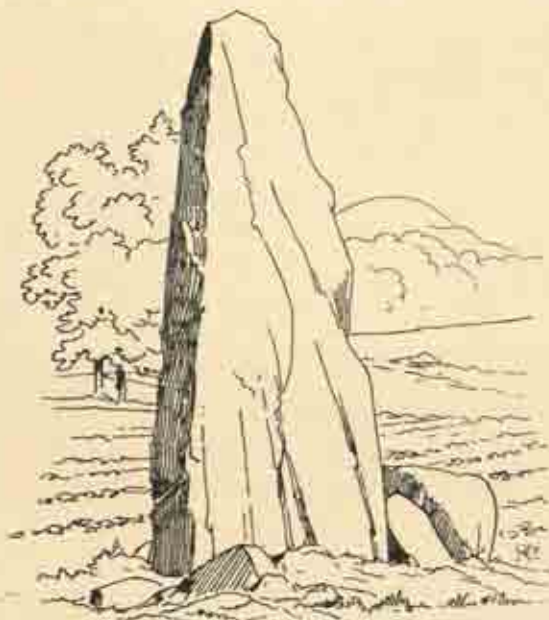


FIG. 23. Standing Stone, Dalchirla (West); View from the South-east.

Machany Water and N.E. of Dalchirla farm—steading 260 yards, there stands this tall and striking monolith (fig. 23). The site is at about the 400-foot contour line. In essential features this Stone much resembles most of the great schistose blocks which characterise the main portion of the Strathearn area; but it tapers upwards to

a very thin and narrow summit that rather distinguishes it from its fellows. It stands 9 feet 4 inches above ground, and girths at the base 7 feet 11 inches. It is set with its longer axis nearly due north and south. Around its base there lie several large masses of stone—not earth-fast—amid a conglomeration of smaller pieces evidently cleared off the field. The appended view is from the E.S.E.

No. 19. *Remains of Stone Circle at Dalchirla (East).*—Such is the title affixed to the two Stones on the O.M., at a point 300 yards S.S.E. of the last, and nearly three miles west of Muthil Church. There is no indication at present on the site of the former position of other Stones, and it is impossible to conjecture from the ground-



Fig. 24. Remains of Stone Circle, Dalchirla (East): Ground-plan.

plan (fig. 24) whether the others stood to the north or to the south of these. In being placed so rigidly "in line," they resemble the two groups surveyed some years ago at Edintian and Fonab Moor.<sup>1</sup>

A space of only 8 feet separates the inner opposite ends of these two Stones, which are both of the usual reddish schist. Stone A is 7 feet 8 inches in height and 12 feet 4 inches in girth; the other is only 4 feet 4 inches in height and 9 feet 6 inches in girth. They are both vertical, having their broader sides fairly smooth and regular. The view (fig. 25) is taken from the south.

No. 20. *The Belted Stone, Calfward.*—This is the map-name attached to a site in a wood two miles and a quarter E.S.E. of the railway station at Muthil. Several of the trees in this wood having fallen,

<sup>1</sup> See Report in *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. pp. 108-112.

the interior is in parts a confused tangle of stumps and roots, rendered all the more difficult to search by luxuriant growth of vegetation. The site was, however, carefully examined, with the unsatisfactory result that no monolith was now discoverable.

*No. 21, Standing Stone at Concrraig.*—At one mile and a quarter south-west of Crieff railway station, in an open field about 300 yards to the north-west of Concrraig, there stands this irregularly

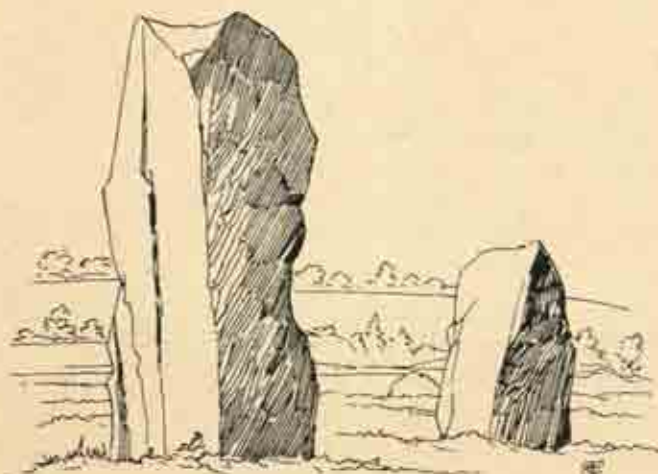


Fig. 25. Remains of Stone Circle, Dalchirla (East); View from the South.

four-sided block of conglomerate schist. The site is marked on the O.M. at about 200 feet above sea-level. The Stone measures 9 feet 3 inches round the base and stands 7 feet 3 inches in height. About half-way up its eastern face it has been broken so as to leave a very distinct ledge, shown in the view (fig. 26). The main axis is S.E.  $28^{\circ}$  by N.W.  $28^{\circ}$ .

*No. 22, Remains of Circle at Darqill.*—This place-name deserves brief notice. It is pronounced by persons in the locality as if it were spelt like the Irish name Dargle, having the stress on the first syllable.



The site is in a field between the main road from Crieff to Auchterarder and Dargill Island on the river Earn, at the height of 121 feet above sea-level, and nearly half a mile north-east of the last site. There is here an indistinct mound, not now easily traceable, nor of any considerable height; but it is significant to have to report that



Fig. 26. Standing Stone, Concraig, near Crieff; View from the North-east.

up to 1909, when a new tenant entered the farm, two other great Stones were standing. These were removed by the newcomer, much to the surprise and indignation (I was told) of the neighbours.

The remaining monolith is an unusually square and massive oblong block of schist, girthing over 16 feet, and standing clear of the ground 7 feet 8 inches in height. Its eastern edge is rough and riven into

long vertical hollows; but the other sides are, on the whole, smooth. I append a view from the south-east (fig. 27).

No. 23. *Standing Stone at Duchlage*.—This site is rather over half a mile east of Crieff Bridge and a quarter of a mile south-east of Duchlage. The O.M. shows it to be about 150 feet above sea-level.<sup>1</sup>

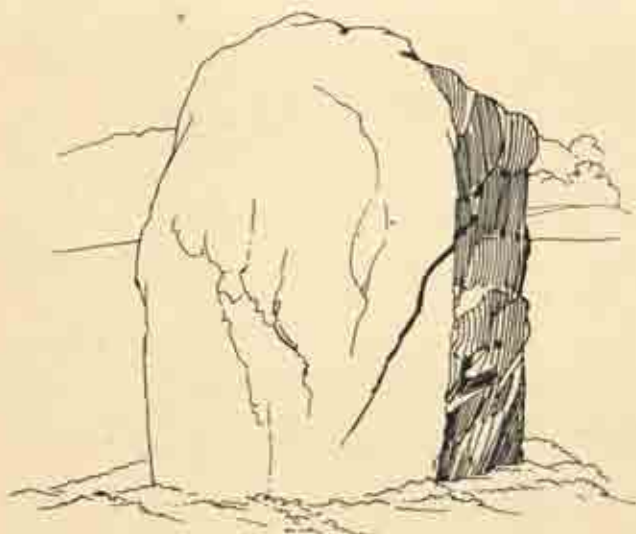


Fig. 27. Remains of Stone Circle, Dargill, near Crieff; View from the South-east.

It is on the north side of, and close to, the main road. In shape a narrow rhomboid at the base, this Stone rises to an acute angle at a height of 6 feet. Its longer axis is E.S.E.  $52^{\circ}$  by W.N.W.  $52^{\circ}$ , and in basal girth it measures 8 feet 11 inches. A view from the west is given (fig. 28).

No. 24. *Stone Circle at Ferntower*.—The five sites just described as forming a portion of the third or Crieff group are situated on the

<sup>1</sup> Near it, on the south of the road, was the old *Stuip* of Crieff, now a site only.

south of the river Earn. Those that immediately follow are on the northern banks of that river, but are all within a moderately easy distance of Crieff.

Ferntower is about one mile north-east from Crieff on the road to Perth; and close to the policies about a quarter of a mile south of the house, on cultivated land, 400 feet above sea-level, there remain

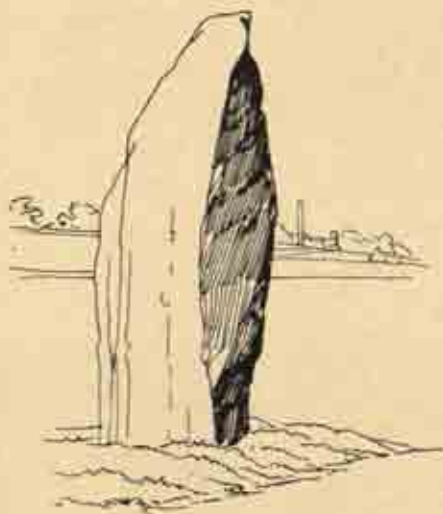


Fig. 28. Standing Stone near Duchlago, Crieff; View from the West.

the six Stones arranged in the peculiar manner shown in the ground-plan (fig. 29). Four Stones rest in an almost true circle, and to the east are two others 27 feet distant. One of these, E., is a great erect monolith 6 feet 5 inches in height.

Beginning with the circular group, we have, on the south-west arc, Stone A, 6 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 4 inches thick, an irregularly shaped mass of whinstone; next Stone B, a rounded boulder 5 feet by 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot; thirdly, Stone

C, an irregular and quartz-seamed block of diorite, 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 10 inches; and fourthly, Stone D, a boulder of whinstone also containing seams of quartz, 5 feet 6 inches in length and breadth, and 2 feet 3 inches above ground. At some period the intention of blasting this block must have been considered, for there is the beginning of a jumper-hole near the centre of its upper surface. Close to this unmistakably modern hole there is one single genuine cup-mark about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter.

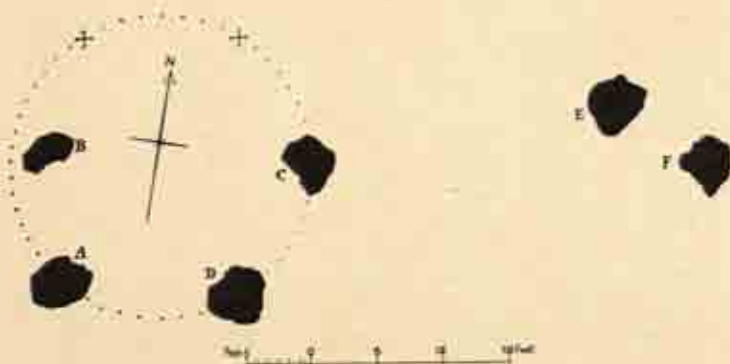


Fig. 29. Stone Circle, Ferntower, Crieff: Ground-plan.

These four blocks lie on the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 27 feet 6 inches, and if the Circle of Stones were once complete, there would have been two other Stones on the north arc near the points marked by crosses on the plan.

Measured between their centres the distances from Stone to Stone are: A B 12 feet 6 inches, A D 16 feet 6 inches, and D C 14 feet 6 inches.

The great Standing Stone E is a rounded boulder of whinstone, flattish at the top, 7 feet 9 inches in height, and with a basal girth of 17 feet 1 inch. The block lying near it is of very rough reddish schist, nearly 6 feet in length, 4 feet 9 inches in width, and about 2 feet thick.



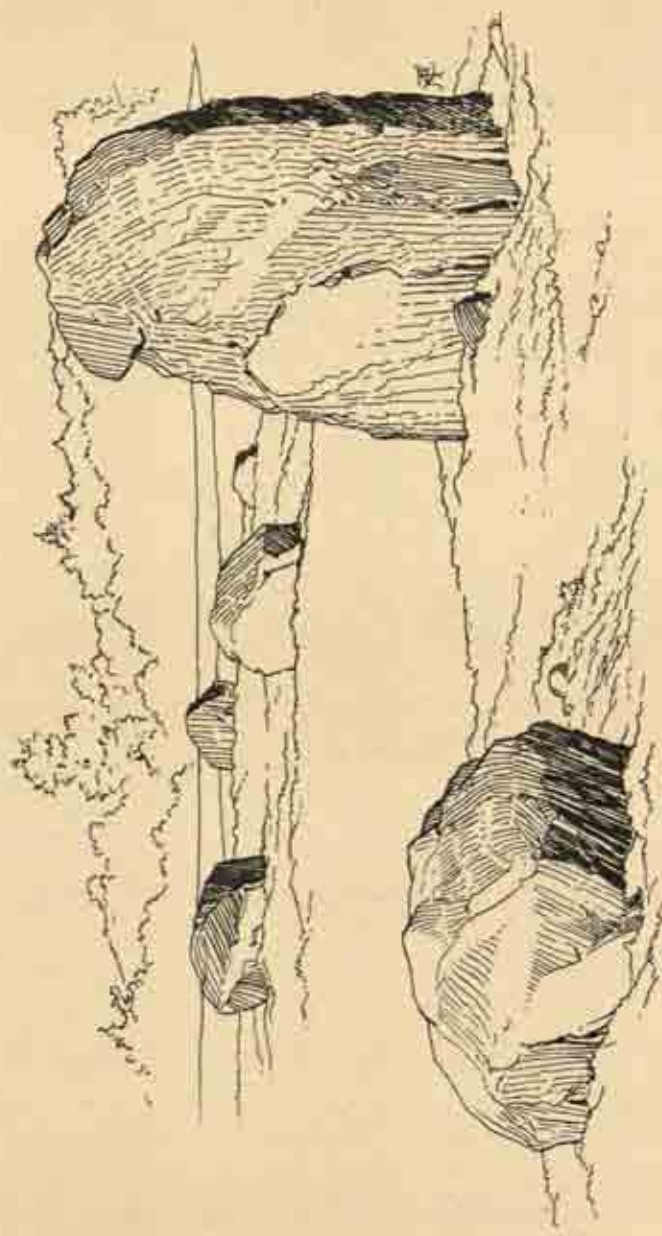


Fig. 30. Stone Circle, Fern Tower, Crief; View from the East.

The illustration (fig. 30) gives a view of the Circle from the east.

No. 25. *Cradle Stone, Knock of Crieff*.—Such is the appellation printed in O.E. lettering on the O.M., given to one of two huge boulders difficult to find in the fir-woods at the western extremity of the Knock, and at a height of nearly 600 feet, midway between Knokearn House and Culcrieff. On visiting the site, the conclusion became apparent that these two blocks were merely natural curiosities, and had no interest for the archæologist beyond the name.<sup>1</sup>

No. 26. *Remains of Stone Circle, Hill of Callander*.—The more westerly of the two farms thus named is situated two miles and a half N.N.W. of Crieff, above the Falls of Barvick, and at about 700 feet above sea-level. Three hundred yards south-east of the stead-ing, the O.M. records the site of a Circle of which only one Stone (fig. 31) now remains. It is a vertical and somewhat rounded and smooth-sided pillar of schist. In basal girth it measures 15 feet 2 inches, and it stands above ground 7 feet 2 inches. The longer axis is E. 82° by W. 82°. There is now no possibility of ascertaining the probable positions occupied by the other members of this Circle. On calling at the farm, my repeated knocking received no response; and there being no one in sight whom to approach with the view of acquiring information, my steps were reluctantly turned southwards, leaving this solitary monolith on a particularly lonely and deserted spot to keep its own secrets.

No. 27. *Remains of Stone Circle at Keppoch*.—This place-name is becoming obsolete. It used to be the name of some ground about a quarter of a mile N.E. of Monzie Church, near Ibert Burn, at a height of about 400 feet above sea-level. An old road, steep and now rough,

<sup>1</sup> Dr Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow in 1838, was of opinion that these two pieces of syenitic granite were originally one block which was split by lightning. See *New Stat. Acc.*, vol. x, p. 492. The local story is that the Cradle Stone is where the babies came from!

cuts over the hill here between Monzie and the turning of the main road up to Conichan. The site is not marked on the O.M.



Fig. 31. Standing Stone, Hill of Callander; View from the West.

It is, however, recorded<sup>1</sup> by John Laurie, schoolmaster in Monzie, that "a large stone with rude carving upon it lies on the side of the

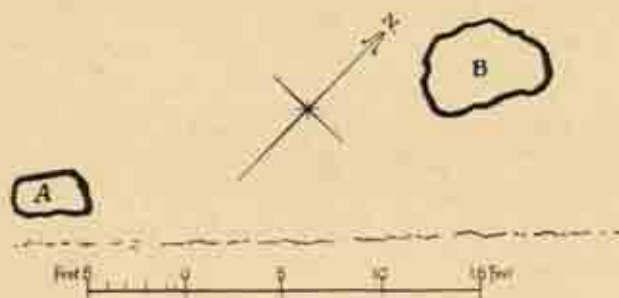


Fig. 32. Remains of Circle, Keppoch, near Monzie; Ground-plan.

<sup>1</sup> *New Stat. Acc.*, vol. x. p. 272.

public road between the villages of Monzie and Keppoch. This was one of a Circle which Mr Monroe, the then minister, caused to be broken and dispersed; the rest are now built into the stone wall which surrounds the glebe." How far this statement is accurate may perhaps be open to question; for at the spot indicated there are still to be seen two large Stones resembling in size and shape the Stones of these Perthshire Circles; but on neither of them could

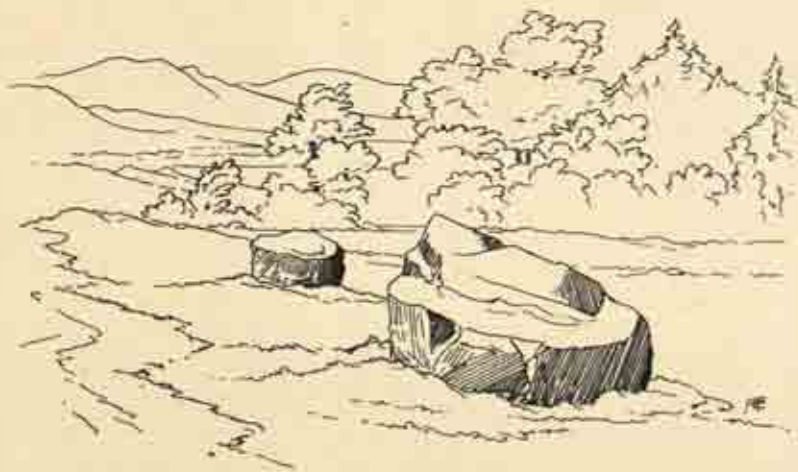


Fig. 33. Remains of Stone Circle, Keppoch, near Monzie; View from the East.

we discern any carving of any sort. These blocks (see fig. 32) lie on the north edge of the old Keppoch road, the larger one, B, about 17 yards to the south-west of the school wall. It is of coarse grey granite, stands 2 feet 10 inches above ground, and measures 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches. A space of 17 feet 8 inches separates the two Stones; and the smaller one (which seems to be of very hard and smoothed basalt) is 4 feet 5 inches long and 2 feet 5 inches wide. It is about 2 feet 2 inches in thickness. The view (fig. 33) shows the two Stones from the east.



No. 28. *Standing Stone, Monzie Policies*.—This monolith is the westerly of the two prehistoric sites grouped on the O.M. as Standing Stones. It stands a few yards to the south of the avenue, almost half a mile from the East Lodge. The Stone has a slight lean towards the north. Its southern side is remarkably broad and smooth, measuring 4 feet across the base on that side, in girth 13 feet 1 inch,



Fig. 34. Standing Stone, Monzie Policies; View from the East.

and in vertical height 4 feet 9 inches. A view (fig. 34) from the east is appended.

No. 29. *Stone Circle in Monzie Policies*.<sup>1</sup>—This is 330 yards east of the last site, and comprises, besides the remains of a Circle of smallish stones, a large flat embedded Stone richly carved with cup- and ring-marks. In the accompanying ground-plan (fig. 35) nine Stones in all are shown, eight of them being parts of the Circle, and the ninth the large outlying cup-marked Stone. The upper surface of the

<sup>1</sup> Described and drawn by J. Romilly Allen in *Proceedings*, vol. xvi. p. 90.

Stone H on the south-east arc also bears a few cup-marks. Considerable disturbance must have occurred here, for, if the close proximity of the five Stones at A-E be taken as the average dis-

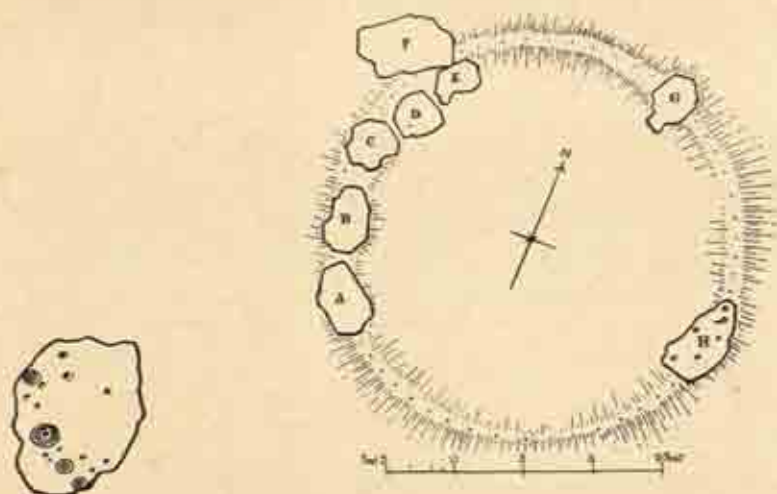


Fig. 35. Stone Circle, Monzie; Ground-plan.

tribution of the Stones in the complete Circle, it is clear that there is space enough for four others on the south arc, two others on the east, and two more on the north; Stone F displaced may be one of them. Thus, originally there may have been fifteen Stones here.



Fig. 36. Stone Circle at Monzie; View from the East.

None of the Stones is more than 2 feet above ground, and their dimensions vary from that of F, 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, to that of E, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6 inches. A slight grassy ridge marks off the Circle, the diameter of which is 17 feet 6 inches. The large cup- and ring-marked Stone is 10 feet 6 inches distant from the centre of the Circle. In the illustration (fig. 36) there is shown a view taken from the north-east.

#### GROUP IV.—FOWLIS-WESTER.

*No. 30. Standing Stone on Cairn at New Fowlis.*—A thickly wooded mound close to the angle made by the Perth and the Fowlis-Wester roads proved to be a great cairn at about the level of 350 feet. It is shown on the O.M., but the words "Standing Stone" are printed in plain lettering. There is a Stone here, small, but vertical and earth-fast, and bearing no obvious marks by which it should be excluded from the category of prehistoric Stones.

The position is 18 feet up the slope of small stones forming the cairn, and on its extreme eastern edge, shown black on the plan (fig. 37).<sup>1</sup> The summit of the cairn extends for nearly 54 feet in a westerly direction, and its farther slope being about 45 feet more, we have a total diameter of about 117 feet. The monolith stands 4 feet above ground and measures 2 feet 2 inches by 2 feet in cross-diameters. In the illustration (fig. 38) it is seen as from the east end of the cairn.

*No. 31. Stones at Thorn, near Fowlis-Wester Church.*—These two huge masses lie on a slight mound, to the north-east of a small stream flowing between Crofthead and Thorn, at a height above sea-level of over 500 feet, near a cart-track connecting these two places. They occupy a space measuring over all 22 feet by 12 feet. The larger Stone (A on the ground-plan, fig. 39) is a triangular mass of granite

<sup>1</sup> The plan purposely shows only a portion of the Cairn.

16 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and 10 feet measured along its sides. The surface has a distinct inclination towards the south-east, and on it

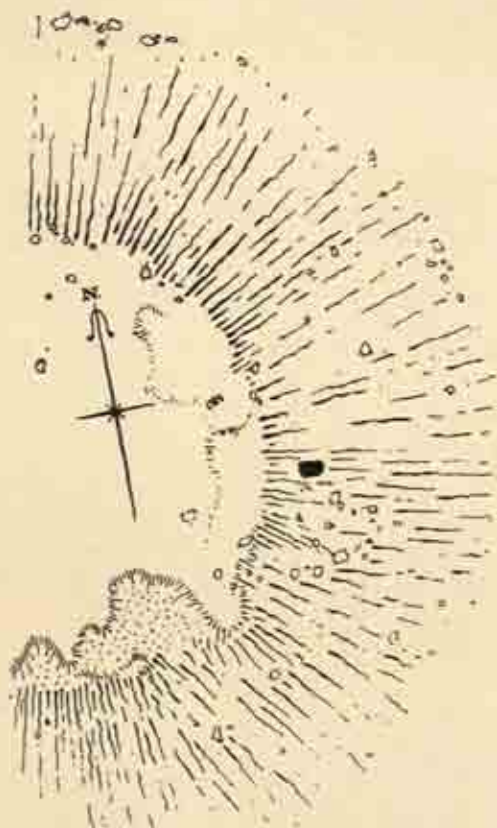


Fig. 37. Standing Stone on Cairn, near Fowlis-Wester; Ground-plan.

there are three clear cup-marks, A, B, and C; A and B being 4 feet 7 inches apart, B and C 5 feet 9 inches, and C and A 6 feet 5 inches. The other block seems to be of some diorite-like mineral. It is



roughly four-sided, and measures 12 feet by 7 feet. Its upper surface, which slopes steeply downwards to the south, bears a remarkable



Fig. 38. Standing Stone on Cairn, near Fowlis-Wester; View from the North-east.

couple of channels crossing each other at right angles, which are probably attributable to purely natural causes.

Both these Stones are very prominent objects, standing clear of the surrounding field levels some 5 feet or more, and from them one

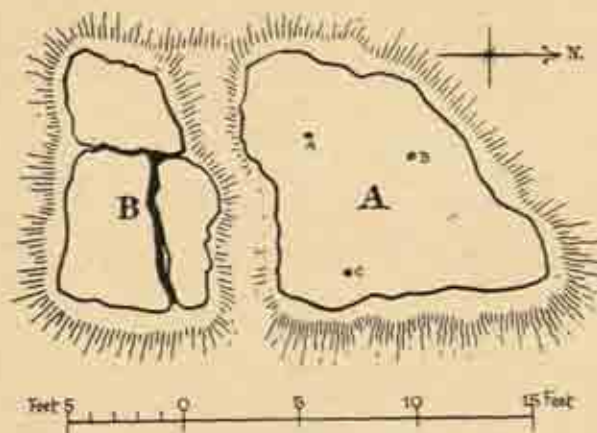


Fig. 39. Two prostrate Stones, Thorn, Fowlis-Wester; Ground-plan.

can easily discern the two tall Standing Stones next to be noticed. These two prostrate blocks are shown in the next illustration (fig. 40).

No. 32. *Standing Stones at Crofthead.*—These two erect and massive Stones stand on the other side of the same little stream, but 350 feet distant from the last site. As the ground-plan shows (fig. 41), one of them is within 9 feet of the stream on a well-defined mound, while the other, similarly placed, stands about 10 feet to the west, with a hollow between. I took both to be masses of whinstone. The one



Fig. 40. Two prostrate Blocks, Thorn, Fowlis-Wester.

nearer the stream stands 5 feet 3 inches in height, has a slight fall towards the north, and measures 13 feet 6 inches in basal girth. The other Stone is 7 feet high and measures nearly 15 feet in girth. From the fact that the mounds upon which they are set do not begin to slope off close to their very bases, I infer that the flat space thus left might be worth excavation, with the view of ascertaining if burials were deposited close to these Stones.

By standing a few feet away on the north of this couple of Stones, we get a view (fig. 42) of the two prostrate blocks above described, and of a vast stretch of gently undulating country beyond. The Standing Stones are also shown (fig. 43) as seen from the east.

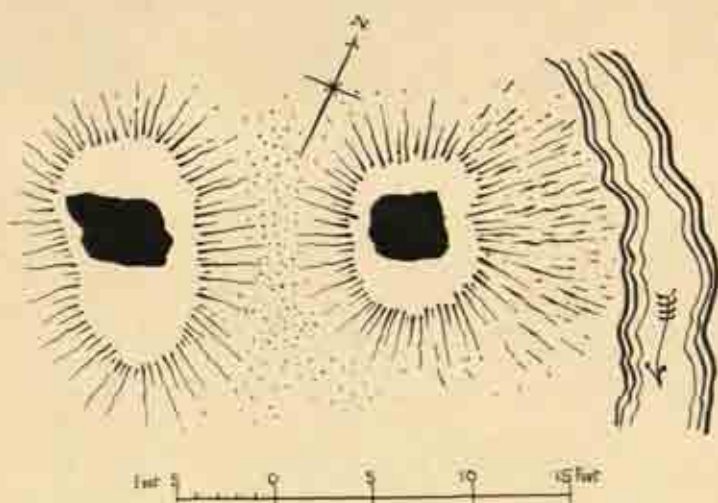


Fig. 41. Standing Stones, Crofthead, Fowls-Wester ; Ground-plan.



Fig. 42. Two Standing Stones, Crofthead, Fowls-Wester ; View from the West.

No. 33. *Stone Circles and Standing Stone on Moor of Ardoch, above Fowlis-Wester.*—Amid the decayed and rotting ruins of a wood, on the upland moor about half a mile N.N.E. of the Crofthead site, there is a specially interesting group of megalithic remains. They are shown on the O.M., at a height of nearly 800 feet above sea-level, and they extend over a space of the now heathery ground of about



Fig. 43. Two Standing Stones, Crofthead; View from the East.

110 feet by 86 feet. These remains comprise two nearly complete Circles, A and C on the ground-plan (fig. 44), a great Stone, B, set between them, and, on the northern limit, a fine Standing Stone (D).

The larger Circle has a diameter of 28 feet 6 inches, the smaller of 19 feet; the solitary flat Stone B is 9 feet in length, and the erect monolith D stands 6 feet 4 inches above ground. From the inner edge of this monolith to that of the nearest stone in the Circle C is a distance of 30 feet; from the south-west Stone of the Circle C to the edge of the Stone B is 40 feet, and from the edge of Stone B facing



Circle A to the circumference of that Circle is 14 feet. The distance between the circumferences of the two Circles is almost exactly twice the diameter of the larger Circle, and the distance between D and the circumference of the smaller Circle is almost the same as the diameter of the larger Circle. There may be nothing intentional

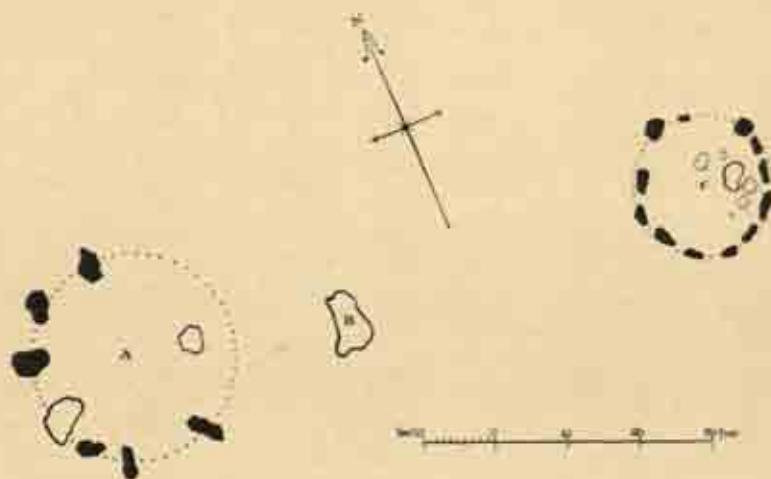


Fig. 44. Stone Circles on Moor of Ardoch, above Fowls-Wester; Ground-plan.

in these measurements; but the coincidences—if only that—are worth noting.

In the next ground-plan (fig. 45), there are shown the Stones of the two Circles on a larger scale, but not with the Circles in their true relative positions.

In the larger Circle, the dimensions of the Stones are as follows: (a) 5 feet by 2 feet 9 inches; (b) 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 4 inches;

(c) fallen, 7 feet by 4 feet 9 inches; (d) 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches; (e) 4 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 10 inches; (f) 5 feet by 3 feet; (h) 4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 7 inches; and (i) 6 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 8 inches; (g) is an angular fragment with a jumper-hole in it. If we suppose (h) to have originally been set at the east edge, where I have placed a cross, and two other Stones at the two other crosses, we should have a Circle of ten Stones. The three highest of these

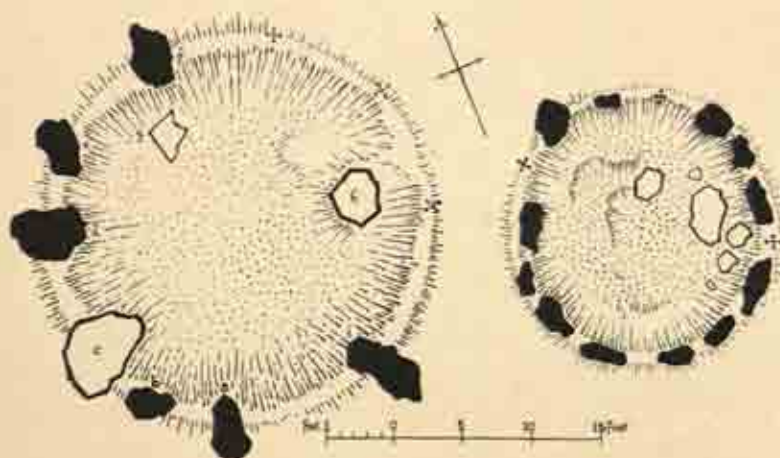


Fig. 45. Enlarged Plans of Stone Circles on the Moor above Fowlis-Wester.

Stones rest on the south-west arc, and they do not exceed 2 feet 8 inches.

The great intermediate Stone, B on the general plan, measures 9 feet 6 inches by nearly 6 feet. It is a very rounded and smooth boulder of whinstone. At its north end it is 3 feet 2 inches above ground, and has a long inclination towards the south-east.

In the smaller Circle, the Stones are much more slab-like and are set up on their edges, the longer axis "in line" with the circumference. They vary in length from about 4 feet to 1 foot 10 inches, and only

their tops are visible above the heather. There were probably three more Stones when the Circle was complete, thus making fifteen in



Fig. 46. The South-west Circle, on Moor at Fowls-Wester; View from centre of the East Circle.

all. The six blocks shown in outline lie scattered about and are not earth-fast.

It was stated many years ago<sup>1</sup> that in this Circle (which is de



Fig. 47. Standing Stone near the Circles on Fowls-Wester; View from the South-east.

<sup>1</sup> In the *New Stat. Acc.*, vol. x.

scribed as being doubly concentric) there were forty Stones in the outer ring; therefore, some serious destruction must have occurred during the interval between 1837 when the account was written and the present time. Heather has now grown up among these Stones to such an extent that it is not possible to make a drawing of them. The illustration (fig. 46) shows the larger of the two Circles as seen from the centre of the smaller one with the great Stone (B on the ground-plan) lying between. In the succeeding illustration (fig. 47) I show a view of the Standing Stone (D on the plan, fig. 44) taken from the south-east. In girth at the base this fine upright monolith measures about 15 feet. Some little distance to the west of these Circles there is a hillock called Shian, Fairy Mound, where, it is stated, urns were discovered.

#### GROUP V.—GLEN ALMOND.

No. 34. *Clach Ossian, in the Sma' Glen.*—Taking its rise in small streams that flow eastward from the great hills bordering Loch Tay, the beautiful river Almond, after a course of some fifteen miles, reaches the head of the Sma' Glen—a glen which, although barely four miles long, is truly noble in its impressive grandeur of contour and the steepness and variety of its slopes. Approaching it from Crieff, our attention was directed first to a huge block of whitish stone lying only a few yards to the right of the road, at a point not many score yards before the seventh milestone from Crieff is reached.<sup>1</sup> This is wrongly named on the O.M. Ossian's Stone. The real Ossian's Stone of the local tradition is rather more than a mile farther up the Glen, close to a strip of ground where river and road almost touch each other, and immediately below the steepest of the crags of Dun Mor on the eastern side and the débris slopes of Meall Tarsuinn on the west, a most impressive environment, be the Stone a prehistoric monument or not. The spot is interesting for itself, apart from all

<sup>1</sup> This boulder is locally known as Saddle the Mare.



legend; and the remains consist of a mighty monolith (B on the plan, fig. 48) and a narrow grassy mound, C, to its east, with a few earth-

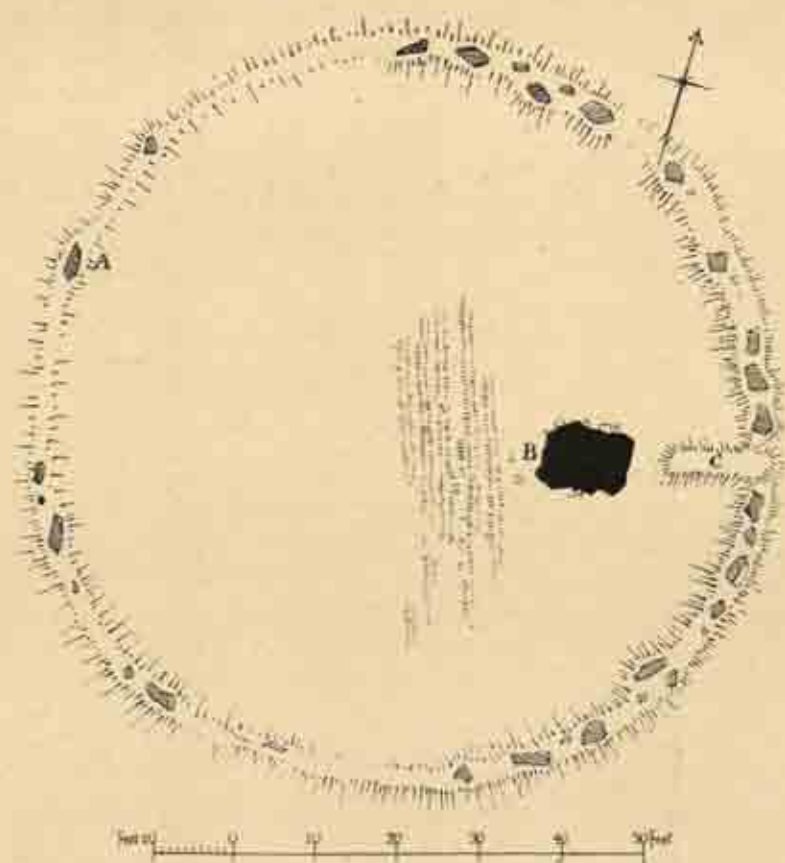


Fig. 48. Clash Ossian, Sma' Glen: Ground-plan.

fast blocks set edgewise near its eastern extremity. Close to the roadside, but at the same level of 690 feet above the sea, there is a slab-like Stone set up, measuring 3 feet in width, 1 foot 3 inches in

thickness, and about 2 feet 6 inches in height. A space of 63 feet separates this block (A on the plan) from the huge rhomboidal mass called Ossian's Stone. Five feet east of the latter is the base of the grassy mound which measures about 12 feet in length, 4 feet in greatest breadth, and 3 feet 10 inches in height. To the north and the south in a slightly curving line are set the six small slabs shown. There seems also to be a vague continuation of this strange alignment in both directions. All over the ground between A and B are many



Fig. 49. Clach Ossian, the Sma' Glen; View from the South.

strange low parallel ridges of smallish stones having a general direction of nearly north and south. The rest of the ground is grassy, and here and there a little stony. In the plan all the stones are drawn larger than exactly to scale.

The great Stone (fig. 49) is 8 feet high, and has a basal girth of 27 feet. Several small stones lie near it. Such are the facts as at present to be observed on the ground.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The tradition also is worth recording. In its earliest form it appears in *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland*, 1732 (quoted in *Chronicles of Strathcarron*, p. 323) :—

<sup>2</sup> I have so lately mentioned Glenalmond, in the road from Crieff, northward, that I cannot forbear a digression, though at my first setting out, in relation to

No. 35. *Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond*.—The *New Statistical Account* informs us that at a place called Clach-na-Tiompan "is an oblong cairn about sixty paces in length; and

a piece of antiquity which happened to be discovered in that vale, not many hours before I went through it in one of my journeys southwards.

"A small part of the way through this glen having been marked out by two rows of camp-colours, placed at a good distance one from another, whereby to describe the line of the intended breadth and regularity of the road by the eye, there happened to lie directly in the way an exceedingly large stone, and, as it had been made a rule from the beginning to carry on the roads in straight lines, as far as the way would permit, not only to give them a better air, but to shorten the passenger's journey, it was resolved that the stone should be removed, if possible, although otherwise the work might have been carried along on either side of it.

"The soldiers, by vast labour, with their levers and jacks, or hand-screws, tumbled it over and over till they got it quite out of the way, although it was of such an enormous size that it might be matter of great wonder how it would ever be removed by human strength and art, especially to such who had never seen an operation of that kind; and, upon digging a little into that part of the ground where the centre of the stone had stood, there was found a small cavity, about two feet square, which was guarded from the outward earth, at the bottom, top, and sides, by square flat stones."

In a subsequent portion of this Letter the writer uses the word *Ura* in connection with the discovery; but it is quite clear that there was no vessel of pottery in the cist, and that the word *Ura* was loosely used (perhaps on account of the extreme smallness of the cist) to designate the square cavity of stones itself.

Thomas Newte, who published his *Tour* in 1791, remarks:—

"About fifty years ago, certain soldiers employed under General Wade, in making the military road from Stirling to Inverness, through the Highlands, raised the stone by large engines and discovered under it a coffin full of burnt bones. This coffin consisted of four gray stones, which still remain, such as are mentioned in Ossian's Poems.

"Ossian's Stone, with the four gray stones in which his bones are said to have been deposited, are surrounded by a circular dyke, 200 feet in circumference, and 3 feet in height. The Military Road passes through its centre" (Newte's *Tour*, p. 229). My explanation of the site is that we possibly have in the single slab at A (fig. 48) one of the stones of the circular dyke, and that the curved line of stones behind the mound C is a portion of the same circle of stones set round it. That mound is said to mark the burial "of a soldier who died during the construction of the road."

Newte further says that "the people of the country, for several miles around, to the number of three or four score of men, venerating the memory of the Bard,

immediately adjoining are several Druidic Stones."<sup>1</sup> The O.M. shows these relics at a point near the extreme east of Auchnafree where it marches with Conichan, and Rev. W. Campbell of Fortingal confirmed these records by telling me that he had seen these Stones. The site is nearly four miles up the Almond beyond Newton Bridge, and about three-quarters of a mile north-west of the shepherd's house at Conichan, at a point where road and river come nearly as close together as they do at Clach Ossian. Through the kindly offered help of Duncan Macgregor, shepherd at Conichan, I made the following notes of these remains.

On the south of the road a tallish Stone first arrests the eye: its ground-plan and the closely surrounding circular ridge of small stones are shown in fig. 50. The raised portion enclosing the hollow

rose with one consent, and carried away the bones, with bagpipes playing, and other funeral rites, and deposited them with much solemnity within a circle of large stones, on the lofty summit of a rock, sequestered and of difficult access, where they might never more be disturbed by mortal feet or hands, in the wild recesses of western Glen Almon. One Christie, who is considered the *Cicerone* and Antiquarian of Glen Almon, and many other persons yet alive, attest the truth of this fact, and point out the second sepulchre of the son of Fingal."

There is on the summit of the steep slopes on the west of the Almond, at 1750 feet above sea, a great Cairn. Perhaps it is this spot that now contains the bones revered as those of Ossian. The spot agrees with the above description by Newte.

Rev. J. R. Omond, in the *New Statistical Account* of Monzie parish, states that the grave "contained bones and pieces of coin," and in a footnote he adds, "These particulars are communicated by Peter M' Ara, an old man of eighty-four still alive [1837], and a native of Glenalmond, who received them from an eye-witness." Mr. Omond's account does not differ materially from that of Thomas Newte, except for the affirmed discovery in the grave of "pieces of coin." We may most naturally conclude that these were in reality fragments of a bronze implement or weapon, and that this short cist, rendered conspicuous by a megalith of such weight and size, was the burial of a prehistoric hero of earlier date than that ascribed to Ossian.

<sup>1</sup> With regard to the name, there is in Fochlerty another Clach-an-Tiompan. The meaning ascribed to it by Watson (*Place-Names of Ross and Cromarty*) is a rounded, one-sided knoll, and in this sense is allied to the English *tump*. In Kirkcudbrightshire a variant of the word occurs, in Dunjumpan in Colvend and Dinchimpos in Buittle. The Gaelic word also means a musical instrument.



(H) measures about 14 feet 6 inches from crest to crest in one direction and nearly the same in the opposite. A small detached oval piece of ridge stands towards the centre, and various blocks of stones lie about

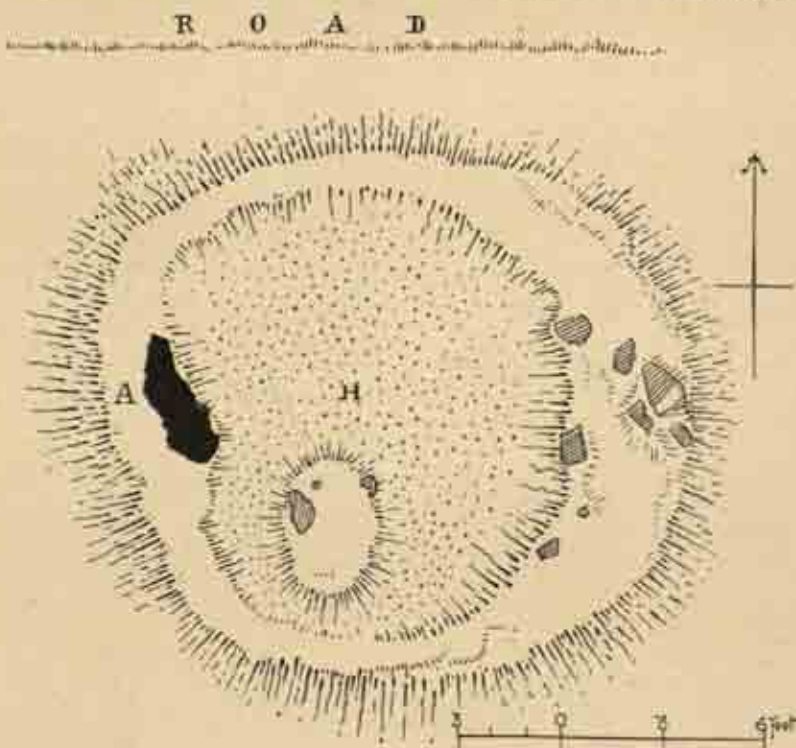


Fig. 50. Remains of Circle at Clach-na-Tionnan, Wester Glen Almond; Plan.

in no regular order. The Standing Stone, presumably the last of a group, is of rough whinstone 5 feet 2 inches in height (fig. 51), and with a basal girth of about 8 feet. The interior hollow is rough and rather stony, suggesting attempts at excavation. Standing near its centre, we see on the right the whole length in perspective of a great

cairn, surmounted at the extremity nearer to us by a slim pile of stones evidently a modern erection. When treading on the stones of the cairn (see fig. 52), it is observable that the structure is of most unusual length and form; being a vast heap of stones and

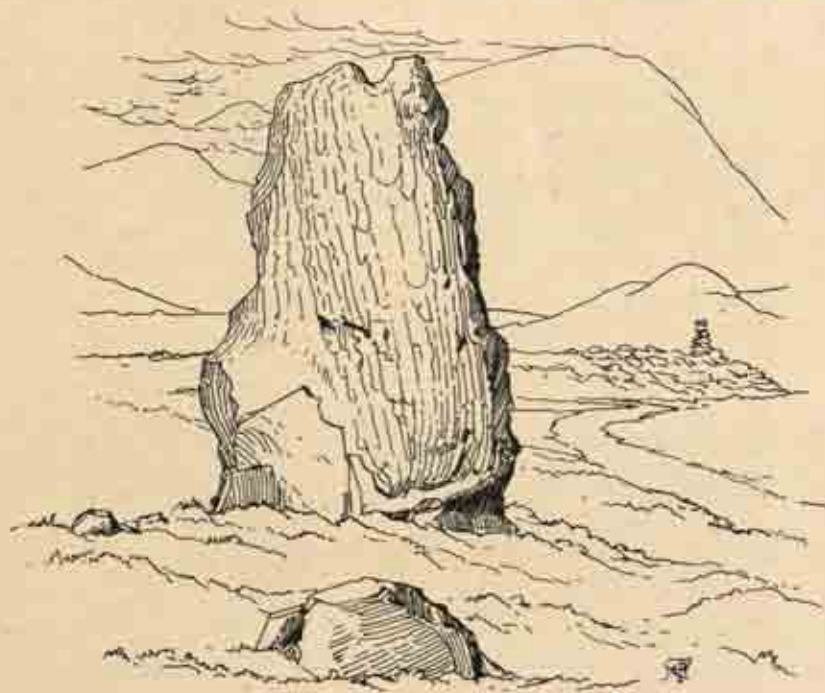


Fig. 51. Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond; View from the East.

boulders measuring about 174 feet nearly east and west, and roughly 42 feet in breadth, the height above the general level being about 6 feet. It is now very irregular; but at four somewhat regular distances there are embedded large oblong cists (some now full of water), each with its great covering-stone flung back to the right or

left. The cist nearest the east end was measured, and found to be made of four great slabs, those forming the sides 6 feet 3 inches and those forming the ends 3 feet 5 inches in length. The cover-stone measured 7 feet by 4 feet 2 inches, and was about 10 inches thick.<sup>1</sup>

No. 36. *Kor Stone, near Harrietfield, Logie Almond*.—This is named

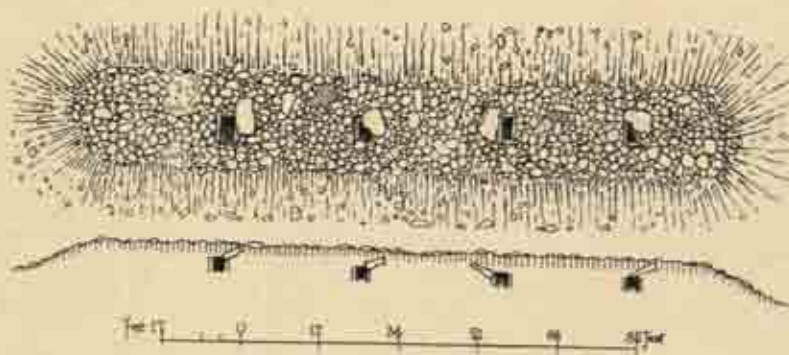


Fig. 52. Cairn at Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond: Ground-plan and sectional view.

<sup>1</sup> In this neighbourhood, but on the south side of the Almond, there is a stream called *All a coire cultrain* (Stream of the Corrie of the Blackthorns ?), and near it, at an altitude of 1000 feet, the O.M. records the strange name *Kirk of the Grove*. Whatever meanings may be attached to the words "kirk" and "grove," there seems no evidence to show that there ever was a church here or a grove of trees. The object itself is a group of two or more great boulders, one of which, partly resting upon and partly covering the others, affords a rude sort of sheltering-place. The site is a purely natural one. It has been briefly noticed, with a photograph, in the *Trans. of the Perthshire Nat. Hist. Soc.* (vol. iv. pt. v. pl. 18). But the name requires elucidation. Stone Circles in Aberdeenshire are known in certain localities as *Kirks*, e.g. the Auld Kirk of Tough, Chapel o' Sink, the Sunken Kirk, etc.

Mr William J. Watson, however, has recently made the interesting discovery that the name *Kirk of the Grove* is really a translation of the Gaelic name *Eaglais-an-Doirn*, attached to this spot or to another in its near vicinity. The surrounding area should be thoroughly searched in view of the possible discovery of early ecclesiastical remains, although its altitude above sea-level is greatly against that supposition. One or two of the fort-sites in Kirkcubrightshire are locally known as the Auld Kirk.

on the O.M. Carse Stone. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that "there were three other stones in its immediate vicinity. It is commonly called the Kor Stone." The site is on a southward sloping field on Milton farm, exactly on the march between Fendoch and Drumnahar, the fence being taken right up to the narrower sides of the Stone. It is an imposingly large and erect block of rugged whinstone, 9 feet 9 inches in height, with a basal girth of 15 feet



Fig. 53. Kor Stone, Logie Almond; View from the East.

10 inches, but at about midway of its height the girth increases to fully 17 feet. The view (fig. 53) shows the Stone as seen from the east.

This is not the first example of the occurrence of the epithet Kor, or Corr, as applied to stones of Stone Circles. At Druminnor<sup>1</sup> we surveyed one of the great Recumbent Stone Circles so characteristic of Aberdeenshire, and the tall West Pillar in that group is known as the Corr Stone.

<sup>1</sup> Report in *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 500.





No. 36A. *Stone Circles at Tullybeagles Lodge*.—This site is almost due west of the village of Bankfoot in Auchtergaven, about four miles.<sup>1</sup> It is nearly midway between the site of the interesting Circle on Airlich, surveyed two years ago, and the Circle with central monolith at Blelock, also already surveyed.

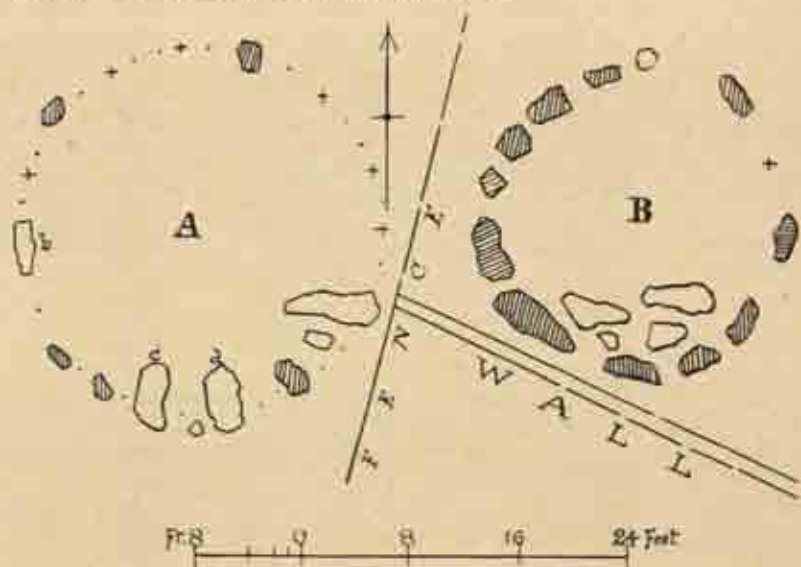


Fig. 53A. Sketch-plan of two Circles, Strath-head, near Tullybeagles.

The site is a fairly lofty one, and the two little Circles are situated at Strath-head, one on each side of a fence which passes on the east of Tullybeagles Lodge. The outer edges of the Circles are only about 7 feet apart, and they lie nearly due east and west. The Circle marked A on the plan (fig. 53A) is about 27 feet in diameter and at present consists of ten Stones, the majority of them being prostrate. Major Mercer, on the day of his visit to the site, was informed by the

<sup>1</sup> I am greatly indebted to Major Mercer, of Huntingtower, for the notes, measurements, and sketch-plan of this very inaccessible site.

old keeper, Anderson, that thirty years ago the three Stones *b*, *c*, *d*, were standing. The original arrangement, then, judging by the length of *c* and *d*, would be that the two tallest Stones occupied the south arc—an arrangement met with occasionally elsewhere, but far from being common.<sup>1</sup>

On the S.W. arc one Stone (shaded in the plan) is set up on edge, and is about 2 feet above ground. An unusually long Stone lies on the S.E.

In its original complete condition this Circle probably had fifteen Stones.

The adjacent Circle, B on the plan, is about 24 feet in diameter, and may have formerly consisted of thirteen Stones, one of which near the N.E. is now wanting.

#### GROUP VI.—WEST OF PERTH.

No. 37. *Stone Circle at Bachilton*.—This site is nearly one mile east of Balgowan House, on a field called Skelfie which lies nearly a quarter of a mile to the E.N.E. of Bachilton farmhouse, and at a height of about 160 feet above sea-level. Many years ago, several Stones of a

<sup>1</sup> Major Mercer was further informed of the site of a monolith called in the district "The Sack Stone," which he at once went to see. From his notes I gather that this is a great smoothed boulder, having one side flat and the other rounded, both with deep longitudinal glacial grooves. It stands about 9 feet 6 inches in height, is 6 feet in breadth and about 3 feet thick near the base, from which it increases to about 4 feet near the upper part.

Its position, as far as could be ascertained from the map, is about three-quarters of a mile N.E. of Creag na Criche, near the 1000-foot contour-line, and on the north side of the burn that divides Tullybeagles from Tullybelton, on the slope of the hill near the latter place. Anderson, the old keeper, said that the current tradition—doubtless, to account for the name—was that some one had brought this Sack Stone in a bag and left it there! If this is a residue of some early legend telling of the Stone being "dropped out of the apron of a witch," it is still one more instance of the folk-lore of Standing Stones.

There is an old double-walled circular fort on Cairn na Lìath, measuring about 90 feet in greatest diameter, which seems to be hitherto unrecorded.

Circle stood here, upon what appeared to be an artificial and quite distinct mound which is still visible. The Stones were, however, undermined and buried, so as to be out of the reach of the plough, close to their respective sites. This information was given me by Mr Thomas Ross, LL.D., architect, who remembers being told of the occurrence by the ploughman, John Lawson, who lived at Meekphen.

*No. 38. Stone Circle at Moneydie.*—The eight sites immediately



*Fig. 54. Remains of Stone Circle, Moneydie: View from the South-west.*

following were investigated, with the valuable assistance of Major Mercer, during a delightful week spent at his mansion-house of Huntingtower, in the early days of September last. Major Mercer's keen interest in both the prehistoric and the more recent remains which crowd upon the archaeologist in Perthshire has already been of signal service in tending to influence tenants towards cultivating a more sane and respectful attitude in relation to objects of antiquity.

The Stone now remaining erect at Moneydie stands in a field between that farm and the farm of Moneydieroger, and south-west of the church three-quarters of a mile. Through the efficient and friendly aid of

Major Mercer and of Mr R. Mercer I was able to measure certain other Stones, now almost completely buried, but each marked by either a growing tree or the stump of a decayed one, little suspecting at the moment that these were in any way truly associated with the one erect Stone. The field was full of corn-stooks, which would have rendered futile the most painstaking single-handed measurements. The result obtained, therefore, is due entirely to our co-operation and to the interest shown by my friends in a somewhat irksome employment.

On working out the measurements (which were afterwards supplemented by more careful ones taken for me by Major Mercer when the field was cleared of its corn), the following results were obtained, which are shown in the plan (fig. 55). The Stone on the east at C is the one still erect, and it is set in conjunction with two others, G and H, truly on the circumference of a Circle with a diameter of 190 feet. Two other Stones, B and E, are also near enough to be considered as members of the same group. Thus there are five possible Stones as the remains of a Circle of very unusual diameter. There are tree-stumps at B, E, and F. The Stones at G and H are flat, level with the surface, and earth-fast. At D there is a tree still growing; and the Stone A, so near the centre of the Circle, is a few inches above ground, and slopes slightly towards the north-east. The conjecture might be hazarded that it is part of a cist-cover. But this point, and the further points arising out of the abnormal presence of the two Stones at D and F, could only be satisfactorily settled after careful excavation. It may be noted, however, that the spaces between A and F, and F and D, are each almost exactly double the space between G and D. The interspaces between B C and E H are the same, and those between H C and G E are nearly so.

No. 39. *Standing Stone at Couford*.—This, shown at a height of 240 feet above sea-level, is two miles almost precisely due north of the last site, and one mile and a half south of the Circle at Pitsundry



(Bleock) in Auchtergaven, already surveyed.<sup>1</sup> Unhappily, this is a fallen Stone (fig. 56), and its prostrate state, we were informed by a man who lived near, is due to its being upset only two years ago,

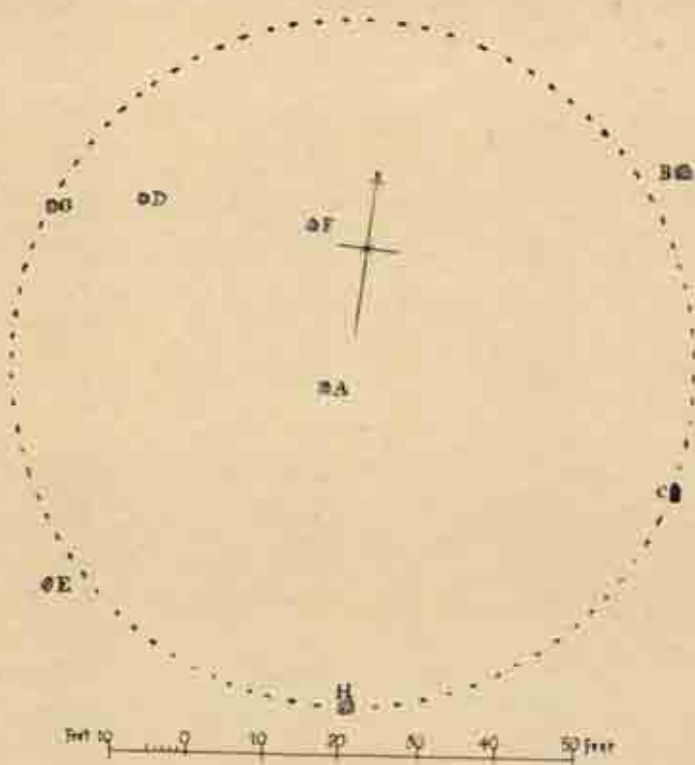


Fig. 55. Remains of Stone Circle, Moneydie: Ground-plan.

during a hunt for rats. Its dimensions are 5 feet by 2 feet 2 inches by over 2 feet in thickness. The northern end rests partly on a small slab-like stone.

<sup>1</sup> See Report in *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 154.

No. 40. *Standing Stone at Loak*; in a field to the east of Ordie Burn, at a height of about 200 feet above sea-level, and a quarter of a mile south of the farmhouse. About a couple of hundred yards to the south-east there is a high circular earthen mound which is named on the O.M. Court Hill. It is a fairly conspicuous object in the landscape, and is planted with trees.

This Stone, broad in proportion to its height, stands 3 feet 9 inches clear of the ground, measures round the base 10 feet 3 inches, and across its nearly flat top 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. The sides

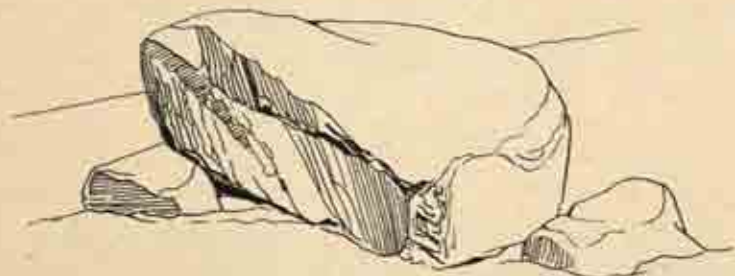


Fig. 56. Fallen Monolith at Cowford; View from the South-east.

are fairly vertical and rather smooth, and the mineral is striated schist (see fig. 57). The direction of its longer side is S.W.  $68^{\circ}$ .

No. 41. *Standing Stones at Gillybanks*.—This site is slightly over one mile to the S.S.E. of the last, at about 120 feet above sea-level, and in a field on the west of an old cart-road. The two Stones stand most remarkably close together (see the ground-plan, fig. 58). They are both rough blocks of quartzose schist, standing 3 feet 9 inches and 3 feet 2 inches respectively above the stony ground, and measuring in girth 10 feet 3 inches and 10 feet 8 inches. The direction of their longer sides is W.  $82^{\circ}$  N. by E.  $82^{\circ}$  S.; and there is a space of only 8 or 10 inches between their inner edges. In the illustration (fig. 59) this group is shown from the south-east.

No. 42. *Standing Stone at Benchill.*—This monolith, partly from its conspicuous position, its own height, and from the fact that a good-

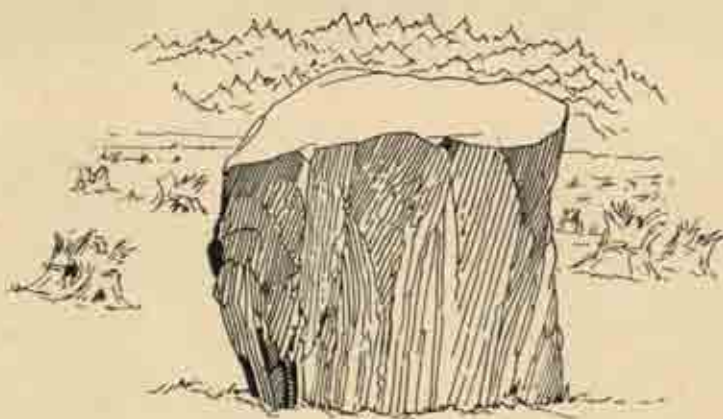


Fig. 57. Standing Stone, Loak; View from the North-east.

sized sun-dial has been affixed to its summit, must be a well-known landmark for considerable distances around. It stands S.S.W. of

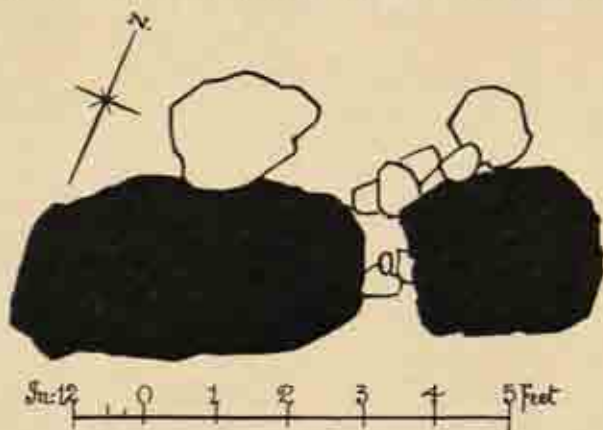


Fig. 58. Standing Stones, Gillybanks; Ground-plan.

the farmhouse, which is a mile north of Strathord railway station. The height above sea-level is about 200 feet.

This is an unusually pillar-like mass of quartzose schist, yet very jagged on the narrow edges, but smooth and vertical on the eastern side, rising to a height of 8 feet 2 inches, and having a basal girth of 17 feet 4 inches. Part of the roughness of its west side (see fig. 60) is due to quite modern attempts at what I take to be a splitting-up.



Fig. 59. Standing Stones, Gillybanks; View from the South-east.

of the Stone, in confirmation of which we noticed an oblong piece of thinnish, flat iron deeply fixed into the long niche that runs up this face of the Stone.

*No. 43. Standing Stone at Cramflat.*—Site about 200 yards north-west of Shochie Burn, on the south of the road between Pitlandie and Ordie Mill, at a height of 218 feet above sea-level. Similar in almost all respects to many others, this Stone (fig. 61) is 5 feet 8 inches in height, girths at the base 10 feet, and its longer axis points nearly N.W. by S.E.



No. 44. *Standing Stone at Luncarty.*—This is one of the two Stones associated with the traditional Battle of Luncarty. It stands in a field close to the east of the railway opposite Denmarkfield, and distant from Luncarty station three-quarters of a mile to the south. The height above sea-level is 115 feet. Though broad and ponderous-looking, it is by no means a conspicuous monolith. It is only 2 feet



Fig. 60. Standing Stone, Banchill: View from the South-west.

9 inches in height, and in girth about 12 feet. The longer sides face S.W. and N.E.

On closer examination there appeared to Major Mercer and myself to be near the ground-level, on its west face, part of a distinctly incised curve, which at first suggested the "crescent symbol." As it was our good fortune to be presently accosted by Mr Maxtone Graham of Redgorton, a spade was at once, by his orders, procured, and on digging away some 6 inches of soil, nearly the whole outline

of an axe-like figure was revealed. The vertical length of the curved "blade" (if it be one) is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches; but, owing to severe weathering away of the Stone, it is not possible either to measure or to draw the other extremity of the incised work. From a photograph taken by Major Mercer it seems clear that, near the lower curved edge of the axe-like object, there are several incised lines which form



Fig. 61. Standing Stone, Cramflat, near Strathoni; View from the South-west.

a sort of tooth-like line parallel with the horizontal upper line of the object.

No. 45. *The King's Stone, Denmarkfield.*—In popular tradition this Stone is believed to commemorate the spot upon which, at the Battle of Luncarty, the Danish king fell. It is situated some 240 yards towards the east of the Stone last described, and is an irregularly four-sided block of striated schist, 4 feet 8 inches in height and 8 feet in girth. Close beside it is a large fragment of another Stone—a whinstone boulder, but how this came here no one knows. The

Stone stands nearly east and west. The view (fig. 62) is from the east-south-east.

No. 46. *Standing Stone at Tarsappie*.—On coming out of Perth by the main road going south to Bridge of Earn, after passing Friarton, there is a road which turns sharply off at right angles eastwards, and about a quarter of a mile along this road (which goes on to Fingask) is Wester Tarsappie. The O.M. marks a Standing Stone here, a few score yards to the west of the farmhouse. On nearing this site and



Fig. 62. The King's Stone, Luncarty; View from the E.S.E.

seeing no Stone, I interviewed the present tenant (who happened to be passing), and from him obtained the following particulars: That, up to about the date of 1895, a great monolith used to stand here which was over 6 feet in height. At that date it fell, and in falling broke in two pieces. The proprietor of Kinfauns then directed that these two fragments should be raised, carted away to a farm on the south of the Kirkton Wood, and there the two pieces were re-erected, and now remain looking as one stone. Being so circumstantially told to me, there was nothing to do but record this account, although it is permissible to state that it is the most extraordinary story of

many that I have heard with regard to the Standing Stones of Scotland. On the occasion of my visit to Tarsappie, the afternoon proving very wet, I had not then an opportunity of walking up to "the farm south of Kirkton Wood." But, having informed Major Mercer of the above statement, I subsequently received from him the following particulars: That in the garden at Craigelowan there is a large monolith. This, on inquiry, proved to be the "large Stone that was at Tarsappie," and which was "removed and erected there some seven or eight years ago. Unfortunately, in the removing of it, a portion of the Stone broke off. The whole Stone was reckoned to weigh about 10 tons." We are indebted for this information to Mr A. C. Jackson, South Methven Street, Perth.

Major Mercer was informed that the Stone fell during the winter of 1895-6, and that, upon orders being given to have it broken up for road-metal, Mr Roy, then farming Tarsappie, removed it to its present position. It now stands about 8 feet in height, on the S.E. corner of a turfed platform made on a mound of debris from the Friarton tunnel. It is triangular in section, each side measuring about 6 feet wide, and appears to have been partially dressed.

No. 47. *Standing Stone at Hilton of Moncrieffe*.—Subsequently to my visit to Tarsappie, happening to have some time to spare at Perth, I went in search of confirmation of the above story, and on my way up from Friarton, between two strips of wood, bordering on the confines of St Magdalene's, I was opportunely met by the head keeper, who informed me of this monolith on Hilton. He knew of no other in the vicinity. The Stone (fig. 63) is set upon a high, but not the highest, ridge of rocky ground in an open hill-pasture, at the height of about 390 feet above sea-level, and commanding a clear view to the south and the east.

It is a fine, straight-sided pillar of whinstone, 7 feet 6 inches in height, and girthing at the base about 8 feet. Its longer axis lies nearly east and west.



About 20 yards to its N.N.E. there is a curious circular hollow, some 6 feet in diameter and perhaps 6 feet in depth, evidently scooped out of the rocky ground. Both this and the Standing Stone are shown on the O.M.

In conclusion, there is one point of rather unusual interest connected with this report, viz. that it contains no fewer than six sites which are unrecorded on the Ordnance Maps. These are the sites at

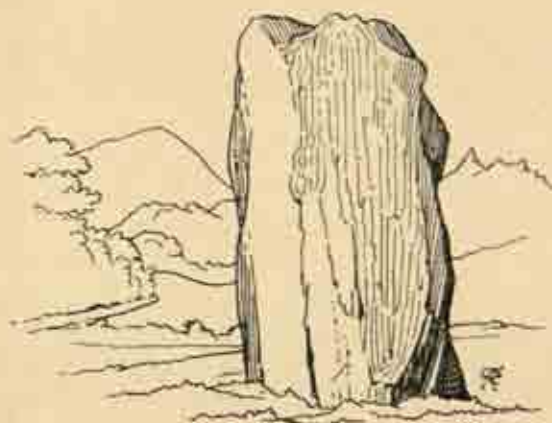


Fig. 63. Standing Stone, Hilton of Moncrieffe; View from the West.

Kindrochet, Drumnakill, Balmuick, Tom-na-Chessaig, Keppoch, and Bachilton. For information concerning these we are indebted to either local residents or to those who once resided in the neighbourhood of Comrie. Another feature, and one to be much deplored, is the comparative emptiness of many of the sites; there has been such frequent occasion to report only the remains of a Circle, or even only the site of one; and that the group once at Dárgill was so much despoiled as recently as 1909, is yet one more piece of evidence to show the crassly stupid attitude still lamentably characteristic of

the agriculturist, or indeed we may go so far as to say occasionally of the landowners and factors upon whose ground such senseless spoliation is permitted.

All the Circles reported on which are measurable, belong, like many others in Perthshire, to a small type. If we except the specimens at Moneydie and Clach Ossian, not one has a diameter of even 30 feet. Again, quite a large number of the sites are represented now by a monolith alone, and in many cases, even where the Circle consists of several Stones, these are not conspicuously tall, but in the main merely great amorphous boulders rarely more than 3 or 4 feet above ground.

One other salient feature should be observed; that is the remarkable manner in which several sites are grouped together, in a space comparatively small when the whole area investigated is considered. For instance, the twelve sites in the first or Comrie group are included within about 24 square miles; the five remarkable monoliths on Dunruchan stand within sight of each other on a space of moorland only half a square mile in extent; in the Crieff group an area of 24 square miles comprises twelve sites. In the Fowlis-Wester division, a space measuring barely over one square mile (completely isolated from all the other sub-districts) contains the six varied and notable relics above described. In Glen Almond we have four sites scattered over a long narrow strip of country 9 miles long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth; while the eleven sites to the west and south of Perth, although found over an area of about 48 square miles, show nine of these to be within a space of only 9 square miles.

Actual evidence of sepulture is not to any great extent forthcoming; but this, I hold, is attributable to the fact that so extremely few competent excavations have been made in Strathearn.

In addition to the sites enumerated above, I must draw attention to one more which is situated in so very isolated a locality as not truly to belong to this Strathearn district. It was quite out of my reach.

I refer to a Stone Circle discovered, during the past August, at a place called Shian, near the upper end of Loch Freuchie,<sup>1</sup> by Mr C. G. Cash, who has already supplied valuable notices of other Circles in Inverness-shire. The notable feature of this Circle is that the Stones composing it are all masses of pure white quartz. From what Mr Cash tells me, I judge this Circle to resemble that reported on last year, which we saw at Coillieachur above the Falls of Moness. Mr Cash is compiling a description of it himself; I shall not, therefore, trespass upon his province except to point out that only in a few sites, very distant from Strathearn, have we ever lighted upon white quartz Stones in connection with the Circles.

One group of three small separate Circles is at Logie Newton in Auchterless, Aberdeenshire;<sup>2</sup> another site at Balquhain, near Inverurie, has a magnificent 12-foot pillar of white quartz, and at Auchmaliddie, in Deer, there remain two great Stones of the same conspicuous material, one of which was probably the Recumbent Stone of a typical Aberdeenshire Circle. It should also be noted that at Lochearnhead Mr Charles B. Boog Watson discovered this year several Stones of what he believes is a Circle at Druidsfield, and, near it, a flat-topped Stone carved with a number of cup-marks. "An enclosure for a garden has been formed among the Stones."

<sup>1</sup> Loch Freuchie is 6½ miles due south of Aberfeldy and therefore rather more within the reach of Mr Cash there than within mine, for it is 11 miles N.N.E. of Comrie over the hills, and the only approach by road is by a very long detour.

<sup>2</sup> For these three Aberdeenshire localities, see my Reports in *Proceedings*, vols. xxxv. p. 231, xxxvii. p. 97, and xxxviii. p. 263.

## IV.

TRANENT CHURCHYARD. BY ALAN REID, F.S.A. SCOT.

(With Photographs by Mr. James Moffat and Mr B. A. Barlas.)

Symbolically and artistically the churchyard of Tranent is the richest in the Lothians. Quality and quantity run hand in hand, and variety is of conspicuous merit. There is a strong spice of originality as well: the record reaching a level unique among provincial burial-places, and challenging comparison even with those that are metropolitan.

In the fabric of the church erected in 1799-1800 several interesting fragments of the pre-Reformation sanctuary are incorporated. Among these are a portion of the moulded jambs of the south-east entrance, the base courses of the south aisle, the buttressed, north-west angle shown in fig. 1, and the burial enclosure shown in fig. 2.

Pictures of the ancient church of Tranent represent a long, narrow, tower-crowned nave and choir, vaulted and stone covered, and strengthened throughout its length by buttresses similar to those shown in fig. 1. At some later date the church was enlarged by the addition of north and south aisles, which, as one of its ministers put it, "communicated with the nave by arches of different forms and sizes."<sup>1</sup> Of its general appearance from Reformation times till the close of the eighteenth century another local observer declared:—"Tranent old church looked like a donkey with a man on its back and two creels on its sides"; while the old *Statistical Account* is sternly severe in its condemnation of "a very ancient, incommodious, and unhealthy fabric."

A portion of the northmost of these aisles, or "creels," forms the

<sup>1</sup> These arches are still traceable in the north wall of the plain, modern building.



burial enclosure shown in fig. 2. One of the original windows is here seen *in situ*, but built up, as also the projecting base and splay common to contemporary mason work. Unfortunately, the mullion is incom-



Fig. 1. Pre-Reformation Battresses.

plete, and it is clearly evident that its relation to the transom has been inverted. Many of the Cadells, once superiors of Tranent, as of Cockenzie, lie buried within this aisle of the ancient church of Travernent.<sup>1</sup> The family obituary closes with the remarkable state-

<sup>1</sup> The aisle now belongs to Mr Polson. The Cadell family have, since 1871, been buried in the lower portion of the cemetery known as the Hench.

ment that when Mrs Mary Buchan or Cadell died in 1841, aged 88, she departed "Beloved, revered, and lamented by her numerous offspring, of whom 9 children, 57 grandchildren, and 36 great-grand children were alive at her decease."



Fig. 2. The Cadell Burial Aisle.

Built into the northern wall, between the buttressed angle and the burial-aisle, is preserved the interesting memorial of another ancient family of great local importance, fig. 3. The picturesque castle of the Fawsides still dominates the rising ground south-west of Tranent; and it is probable that this panel commemorates that laird who, in 1616, was murdered in his barn by his servitor.

Robert Robertson, as narrated in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*. Certain it is now that from their extramural position "John Fawside of that Ilk," his esquire's crest, fesse, and bezants three,<sup>1</sup> keep watch



Fig. 3. "John Fawside of That Ilk" (30 x 24 inches).

and ward over the romantic "Dooecot" of David Seton, which borders the northern boundary of the ground, and dates from 1587.

The celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who fell at Prestonpans in 1745, and was buried *outside* of Tranent old church, rests now *within* the walls of its successor. During the erection of the present southern

<sup>1</sup> The Fawside motto was "Forth and Fear Nocht." See Dr Bedford's article on "The Fawsydes of that Ilk," in vol. xii. of the Society's *Proceedings*.

wall, over or beyond Col. Gardiner's grave, his marble memorial disappeared, and there is now no guide to the spot where lies the laird of Bankton, whose fine old mansion stands as of old a couple of fields away. In much the same way was treated the memorial of the Rev. Robert Balcanquhal, who died in 1664. It was removed from the interior of the church, stripped of its elaborate ornamentation, and used to block the old south-eastern doorway! "Mr



Fig. 4. The Seton Table Stone.

Robert," says the local historian, "together with his family, caused the Presbytery of Haddington, and the heritors of Tranent more trouble than did all his successors in office put together."<sup>1</sup>

The great table stone shown in fig. 4 stands on the higher portion of the ground, and measures 7 feet 6½ inches in length, by 3 feet 8 inches in height and breadth. In noble proportions, elegant ornamentation, and striking symbolism, it must be ranked as distinguished among

<sup>1</sup> *Tranent and its Surroundings*, p. 86, by Peter M'Neill.



Scottish "Through Stones," or as the most elaborate example of its kind now remaining.<sup>1</sup> It is not perfect, however, as is clearly seen by the absence of the central sconce; but as the missing detail ornaments the doorway leading to a neighbouring cottage, we are able to show the completion of the design, from a photograph kindly supplied by Mr Jas. Lyle, F.S.A.Scot. No lettering is visible on this fragment (fig. 5), and its details are much worn. But in bulk, feeling, and history, it conforms so exactly to circumstances, and



Fig. 5. A Detail of the Seton Stone.

requirements, as clearly to prove the vandalism which was at once the cause of its loss and its preservation. The end shown in fig. 4 bears boldly relieved cross-bones, the elaborate foliation which surmounts the table showing here a finely designed skull. A winged hour-glass appears as if poised on the skull, the motto *Mors Est Ultima Rerum* incised on a flowing scroll completing the symbolic design. On the side, or frieze, over the pillar supports, a series of four figures play their respective parts in the story of Death and Resurrection, as symbolised by the actions of sowers and reapers.

<sup>1</sup> Newbattle and Pencaitland churchyards show other excellent examples.

On the extreme left a cherub with seed-sheet is depicted as sowing; a winged and equally chubby companion acting, apparently, as the Angel of Promise. Towards the right stands a costumed figure holding a scythe, evidently a typical farmer or reaper; the series being completed by a third cherub, thinner presumably, from his labours in the harvest-field, on whose sheaves he leans and stands. The delicate ornamentation of the strong but graceful corner pillars



Fig. 6. The Seton Tomb from the S.W.

is noteworthy, as also that of the projecting table which serves as a cornice to the whole.

The west end (fig. 6) shows a beautiful winged cherub-head, a very intricate monogram panel appearing over this figure. Here the side of the memorial is complete, the central sconce showing cornucopie, under which is a life-size portrait bust, wearing a full wig, and very daintily costumed. If it be true, as has been stated, that this fine monument was erected by an Earl of Winton, we might here study his lordship's personal appearance, but the inscribed record lends

no support to the supposition. Two obituaries appear within the foliate elaboration of the upper surface. The older dates from 1706—the date of the monument, in all probability—and commemorates William Seton, farmer in Seton, and Agnes his spouse. Eventually, the family of Hutchison acquired the ground through relation to the house of Seton, and, in 1832, Captain William Hutchison, Governor



Fig. 7. A Panel from the Seton Tomb.

of Cape Coast Castle, was buried there. His name seems to be unrecorded; but the second obituary commemorates Captain George Hutchison, R.N., who died in 1852, and his wife, Emma, who died in 1873.

Again the frieze shows four symbolic figures, all cherubic on this side. The subject of the panel, shown enlarged in fig. 7, may be termed *The Source of Growth*. One of the cherubs points to the sun, whose rays stream down on growing corn, on a flower held in

the right hand of the pointing cherub, as on a pear, and a bunch of vegetables held by the other.<sup>1</sup> Thus, the growth of flowers, fruit, and food is attributed to the soul of nature, the design reaching its culmination in the last panel (fig. 8), where one cherub approaches with a long loaf—a veritable *staff of life*—the other being represented in the act of eating!

Mural monuments, here at one time conspicuous through their



Fig. 8. The Staff of Life.

number, are represented by five very meritorious examples. Fig. 9 shows the memorial of those later Vallances whose forbears were lairds of Tranent, their residence being the venerable tower still standing grimly useful within the ancient town. Here the family arms are displayed, flanked, as seems inevitable, by the cornucopie so prevalent in this graveyard. The names of four lairds appear on the restored central panel. These stretch from 1723, when the monument was erected, to more recent times, and include Patrick Vallance, who, in

<sup>1</sup> This standing figure is 13 inches high.



1746, named his son William Cumberland, a striking and significant corollary on what had happened so near his home in the previous year. Among the symbolic devices are a couple of fine cherubs that stand on the flanking scrolls, and hold aloft the suggestive skull and hour-glass.



Fig. 9. The Vallance Memorial (12 feet high  $\times$  7 feet 4 inches in width).

The base is flanked by skulls, with *Memento Mori* ribands, winged cherub-heads adorning the sub-bases of the fine Ionic pillars. Cross-bones and crossed spades appear in the central panel, a thistle and rose superimposed, a military baton and the motto *In Utero Que* completing the adornments of this handsome tombstone.

Very stately also is the mural monument from which is taken the remarkable detail shown in fig. 10. The work dates from 1766, and commemorates, on a restored central panel, Bailie George Seton, farmer at Seton, and Katherine Turnbull, his relict. A rhyming epitaph reads :—



Fig. 10. "Keep Death still in your Eye." (The figure measures 31 inches long. The complete monument appears in the background of fig. 6.)

You err, O Reader, if you should expect  
Big swelling words, I modesty respect ;  
How short man's life ! 'las ! while we live we die,  
To know man's life, keep Death still in your eye.

The Seton arms, cornucopiæ, cherubs, skulls, harvesters, etc., adorn this memorial, but its symbolic interest centres mainly on the striking representation of Death depicted on its lower portion. This figure lies robed within a bier whose side it clutches with a grisly hand, its utter realism and intense expression reaching a level rarely attained in

churchyard sculpture. Vastly different is the Bull's head, crudely designed and worked, though boldly relieved, on a flat stone lying near. No trace of any inscription can be seen ; but the slab marks the burial-



Fig. 11. A Mural Prototype.

place of many a member of the family to which, evidently, Katherine Turnbull belonged.

Though the oldest of these imposing mural monuments, the example shown in fig. 11 is more complete than the others ; but the modern marble inset commemorating John Glen, who died in 1827, detracts considerably from its artistic value. Nothing, however, could entirely

mar the beauty of the cherubic row disposed so gracefully under the pediment. Otherwise, the symbolism follows well-known lines, the base showing skulls, *Memento Mori* scrolls, cross-bones, and crossed spades. A varied assortment of cherubic figures appears on the flank-



Fig. 12. The Hynd Memorial.

ing members and pediment; while the finial, absent from the other examples, completes the graceful design.

In the lower panel shown in fig. 12, a sower and a reaper take the place of the usual emblems of mortality. These figures are flanked by skulls, which rest on single bones, and support *Memento Mori* ribands.



Particularly attractive are the cherubs poised upon the foliation of the flanking scrolls. Both hold aloft hour-glasses from which torch-like flames are issuing, thus intensifying the symbolic representation of life's swift passage. The flying cherubs over the worn central panel are meant, doubtless, to represent immortality, but they seem pitifully old and worn, as does the whole memorial, which dates from 1718, and commemorates the family of Hynd.

Last, but not least among these noble mural works comes the memorial shown in fig. 13, whose only decipherable words, a generation ago, were, "And also Matthew Haldane." Matthew was an influential local laird and farmer, who died towards the close of the eighteenth century. Though somewhat decadent artistically, his monument may be regarded as showing the high-water mark of eighteenth-century symbolism. It is interesting in all its parts, and beautiful, even, in some. Take the base, for example<sup>1</sup>: where in all our churchyard sculpture can we find design or execution superior to this, or the story of frail mortality more chastely told! Observe how the drama of Life seems to evolve itself from the central, winged skull; the long shaft of Death leading through crossed bone and scythe, and crossed spades, to the hour-glass, the symbol alike of origin and finality. The weeping cherubs, standing on the skulls which suggest their grief, are finely proportioned; while the trio of immortals, caught in the upper folds of the draped obituary panel, form a pictorial group unique and charming. Thus, Life, Death, and Immortality are so skilfully portrayed, and so artistically blended, that inevitable decay seems pitiable, and neglected repair reprehensible.

In dealing with the free-standing, upright stones, it may be observed that, while several of them bear a strong family resemblance, they differ considerably in age and character. Cherubic figures and cornucopie are conspicuous among their adornments, but their symbolism generally is extremely fresh, varied, and expressive. Fig. 14 shows a large

<sup>1</sup> The lower central panel measures 50 x 14½ inches.

mural slab which had rested, originally, on a massive base, similar to those retained by other memorials of its class. The rectangular pediment here shown is also common to the site, but in its details the design



Fig. 13. "And Also Matthew Haldane."

is frankly original. The trumpeting cherubs, holding single bones, are its weakest feature. Otherwise, it might be termed beautiful, particularly in its artistic proportions and the classic feeling of its ornamentation. Chiefly interesting is the symbolic base, where, in a restricted space, the artist has skilfully introduced the hour-glass,

skull, scales, and cross-bones. The cross-bones are joined by a circle, the emblem of Eternity, other examples of which fall to be noted. No date or name are legible; but the work is that of the early eighteenth century, and identification rests on the pediment initials N B and I S.



Fig. 14. N B and I S (5 feet 9 inches  $\times$  3 feet 7 inches).

"David Mather, Quaichmaker," who died in 1687, and lies at Ormiston Hall, is commemorated by the late seventeenth-century stone shown in fig. 15. Interest centres in the quaichmaker's tools here represented—compasses, knife or scraper, and axe. The curve of the knife edge suggests the hollowing of the vessel on the turning

lathe, the method of holding the tool being indicated by the socket which is shown without its cross handle. It appears from this record that quaichmaking was a recognised industry of the period, but the death of the Tranent tradesman at Ormiston Hall suggests that his calling was pursued peregrinatively.

But his son, John Mather, was also a maker of quaichs—possibly of "bickers," "luggies," and "caups" as well—and died at Tranent in



Fig. 15. Quaichmaker's Tools (29 inches wide).

1756. His name, and that of his mother, Margaret Brown, appears on the same memorial, whose reverse is shown in fig. 16. Here we have, in addition to the conventional emblems of mortality, a riotous aggregation of winged cherub-heads and fiddle scrolls, which, however quaint, compares rather unfavourably with the fertility of idea so manifest in the near neighbourhood.

To a somewhat older slab (fig. 17), dated 1669, we may trace the origin of the design just noted. This monument commemorates a



hatcher, rather suggestively named *Outersides*; and shows in a circular central panel the insignia of his calling, in cleaver, axe, and knife sharpener, or steel. The initials *I O* and *E H* appear in the pediment. The same initials are cleverly monogrammed on the reverse of the



Fig. 16. *Scrolls and Cherubs* (40 x 29 inches).

*Outersides'* stone, as shown in fig. 48. Here the standard symbolism is crude and aggressive, and the designer has just missed the refinement sought through spiral Ionic pillars by forgetting their proper bases.

The two "wanderers" shown in fig. 19 now stand beside the eastern entrance to the church. The smaller stone seems to symbolise

Time by two bunches of grapes, and Eternity by the circle, which is skilfully undercut, and very obvious in its meaning. The other, which is dated 1679, was recovered from the bottom of a grave. It has considerable merit of design and purpose, and is further distinguished by a Latin inscription which runs: "FRUGALITATA . TE . VALENS . FIDUS .



Fig. 17. Butcher's Implements (50 x 35 inches).

VALLA . IUIT . AD . ASTRA . QUIPPE . SUI . CHARUS . OMNIBUS . EQUUS . ERAT . ETATE . VERO . 66 . OBIIT . ANNO . 1679." That has been translated by Mr William Geddie:—"Strong in frugality, faithful, Valla (Wallace) went to the stars. He was dear to his friends and just to all. Aged 66 he died in the year 1679."

Presumably, some member of the family to which the eminent architect William Wallace belonged is commemorated here. According

to Scott's *Fasti*, Robert Wallace, A.M., was minister of Tranent from 1603 to 1617. "He left three sons and a daughter, William, Rebecca, Robert, and George." William Wallace, the master mason, died in 1631, a date which makes almost clear his kinship to the Tranent minister.

Fig. 20 represents the upper portion of the memorial erected in 1736



Fig. 18. The Reverse of Fig. 17.

to the memory of Alexander Buchan, "Baxter" in Tranent. The baker's sponge and peels are rather poorly depicted on the reverse; the chief merit of the obverse, here shown, being the delineation of a "cottage" loaf, a very unusual type, cleverly represented on this somewhat common-place, and incomplete pediment.

"HEIR LYETH JOHN SHEIL TAILYOWER HUSBAND TO ALISON JOHNSTON IN FAINSTON—1620," runs the still legible inscription on



Fig. 19. Waifs and Strays (23 x 22 inches) (37 x 17 inches).



Fig. 20. Alexander Buchan, Baker (49 x 34½ inches).



the tiny memorial shown in fig. 21. The craftsman's implements are cleverly depicted within a beaded *Memento Mori* frame, the skull and cross-bones symbol appearing on the lower portion of the stone. The curious depression in the apex has occasioned some conjecture; but it can only be regarded as a feeble effort towards ornamentation, or, as was remarked by a Tranent worthy, "meant to keep the laddies frae sittin' on it."

The date here is quite venerable; but a fractured flat stone, now



Fig. 21. John Sheill, Tailor (28 x 22½ inches).

lying in a secluded corner of the ground, beats its record by a score of years. It commemorates John—who died in Seton on the 8th September 1600, and shows a shield on which two anchors appear; a pair of compasses and a square suggesting, as is common, that the deceased followed a plurality of occupations.

The art of tombstone designing seems to have reached perfection in the beautiful example shown in figs. 22 and 23. Front, back, sides, and top all bear evidence of much refinement and skill, and prove the outstanding merits of their author. The work, which is dated 1635, though on a slight scale, is of superlative merit; rich in the graces of

Jacobean art, and strikingly appropriate in its every detail. Unfortunately, the inscription over the mortuary emblems is illegible; the unknown monogram, I C, on the pediment, giving the only clue to identification. It seems highly probable that this monument was



Fig. 22. An Artistic Masterpiece (50 x 31½ inches).

designed by a Tranent man, William Wallace, King's Master Mason, or by William Ayton, his successor in the erection of George Heriot's Hospital, whose architecture is reflected in its every aspect.

Fig. 23 shows even more clearly the fine proportions and charming effect of this beautiful design. Here the pediment monogram, repeated in initials beneath, is A S, the cherubic suggestion of immor-

talities, and a worn armorial shield, still showing mullets, filling the lower central spaces. Again we note the masterly disposal of orna-



Fig. 23. The Work of William Wallace.

ment, and the grace of outline seen from every point of view, closing our survey at the striking motto: "SIC VIVE UT SERPE VIVAS."<sup>1</sup>

A couple of typical late seventeenth-century tombstones are shown in figs. 24 and 25. They are crudely conceived and executed, but

<sup>1</sup> Evidently intended for SIC VIVE UT SEMPRE VIVAS; *So live that you may ever live.*

their purpose is clearly enough expressed, both in design and symbol. The larger mortuary panel shows the hour-glass, crossed spades, the *Memento Mori* legend, a skull, and cross-bones, part of which is repeated on the companion stone in the background.

Fig. 25 shows the reverses of the same stones, their relative positions, of course, being altered. The costumed figure of "I M," in the fore-



Fig. 24. The Common Emblems (50 x 35 inches)

ground pediment, is extremely interesting. The attitude is strongly suggestive of learning under difficulties, which is not lessened by the fact that a handsome, winged cherub-head directs a wary eye from the pediment scrolls upon the open book. A variety of tools appears on the reverse pediment of the stone, whose front is shown in fig. 24. In the centre a hand issuing from clouds holds aloft a diamond-shaped lozenge; compasses, square, hammer, chisel, and an object resembling



a drumstick—a screwdriver, probably—being grouped around the striking and uncommon central device.

In the hey-day of its mining prosperity, Tranent was celebrated for its butchers, as for the demands it made upon their wares. Hence, the signs of their prosperity and calling are fairly prominent in their last resting-place; the ornate slab, shown in fig. 26, forming a fair repre-



Fig. 25. Learning under Difficulties (40 x 34 inches).

sentative of its order. Full cornucopie are cleverly grouped in the pediment; a large, central panel displays the butcher's cleaver, axe, and sharpener, the steel hanging from a long chain which is attached to the leather belt whose "tongue" is seen under the junction of the horns. The front of the stone commemorates the Kedslie family, the obituary being surmounted by cornucopie and a fine winged-cherub head.

Alexander Williamson, farmer at Elphinstone, who died in 1708, is worthily remembered by the elaborate stone shown in figs. 27 and 28. There is excellent design here (fig. 27), and superior workmanship, which, almost with certainty, may be attributed to the mason-artificer



Fig. 26. Emblems of Prosperity (49 x 35 inches over base).

who was responsible, also, for our next example. The pediment shows a costumed sower, and two palm-bearing cherubs, who stand on the capitals of flat pilasters. These latter details are almost concealed by another couple of cherubs, who are depicted as standing on skulls, and seem to be directing attention to the elaborately framed obituary.

The reverse of Alexander Williamson's monument appears in fig. 28. The sudden transition from the rectangular panelling of the obverse to the circular panelling here shown is very striking. The effective use of single bones in the lower ornamentation, and the graceful



Fig. 27. A Farmer's Memorial (46 x 36 inches).

flanking pilasters, are worthy of note, as is the semi-Jacobean feeling of the design generally. The pediment panel, bearing the initials of the farmer and his spouse, merges most naturally in a winged cherub-head, and is flanked by two sheaf-bearing cherubs, one of whom holds an hour-glass, the other presenting a circular object, a wreath,

presumably, and not the symbol of Eternity, as its smooth and ring-like form might be supposed to indicate.

Fig. 29 shows the elaborate memorial of William Fender, mason in Seton, and Margaret Robertson his spouse, and dates from 1740.



Fig. 28. Reverse of fig. 27.

The pilasters show a graceful, banded arrangement of cross-bones, crossed spades, darts, scythes, picks, and hour-glasses, the central panel bearing the obituary. Compasses are cleverly set on the chevron of the pediment shield, and compasses and square are held by the cherubs, whose feet rest on skulls. The shield also shows three castles, as on other monuments at Prestonpana West Churchyard ;



and it seems correct to regard this device as locally emblematic of the stone mason's calling.

Ornament, more than symbolism, holds the field in the reverse view of this mason's masterpiece (fig. 30), which commemorates "Margaret Robertson, spouse to William Fender, mason in Seton, who died in 1740." *Life* seems to be the message of a varied render-



Fig. 29. William Fender, Mason (54 x 36 inches).

ing of cherubs, fruit, and flowers; *Death* being symbolised by two skulls, which suggest cherubic football, and by another which the draperied obituary just fails to hide. Despite their florid qualities, these works of William Fender—as of other contemporary craftsmen—are of much artistic excellence, their very exuberance flashing like a cheerful ray through a period architecturally arid, and ideally decadent.

Again we meet this plethora of ornament in the memorial of the Galhuayes family, which dates from 1702, and is shown in figs. 31 and 32. The laurel-framed portrait panel on the obverse (fig. 31) shows a man wearing the "bands" of a reader, schoolmaster, or



Fig 30. The Reverse of fig. 29

cleric, but the local records contain no notice of any functionary bearing the curious and unusual name, which, presumably, is a form of Ghilhazie, often pronounced Gilhayes, or Gillies.<sup>1</sup> The upper portion of the stone shows the full and overflowing Cornucopiæ of Life, a device of *twisted* and *empty* horns, emphasising the effect of

<sup>1</sup> *Galloway* has also been suggested.

the more common emblems of mortality, which appear on the lower part of the monument.

The upper portion of the reverse (fig. 32) shows, amid a finely worked acanthus setting, a group of four chubby cherubs—John,



Fig. 31. George Galhuayes (46 x 34 inches).

James, Alexander, and Margaret, the children of George Galhuayes. This quaint sculpture seems to symbolise family affection; the realistic figures, with their surroundings of Corinthian and Ionic devices, arresting attention, and exciting not a little entertainment.

Within the church several mural tablets perpetuate the memory

of certain ministers of the parish, one of these being exceptionally good in design and execution. It is of white marble, and bears traces of past gilding, the representation of an open book on a circular panel in the pediment being in tint. An ornamental urn surmounts the whole, a couple of beautiful winged cherubs flanking the obituary



Fig. 32. The Children of George Galhuyes.

panel which reads—"To the Memory of The Reverend & Worthy Mr. Andrew Barclay late Faithful, Vigilant, & Orthodox Pastor of this Parish of Tranent: who died much Lamented, the 1st of August A.D. 1671, and of his age 48. And Katharin Cooper, his beloved, and Virtuous Wife, who died the 3rd of May, A.D. 1683, and of Her Age 59, whose Bodies Lye here interred, this stone was ordered by their dutiful Son, G. B."



The late fifteenth century, or the early sixteenth century, may be represented by the incised cross slab shown in fig. 33. This, presumably, is the oldest memorial remaining above ground, and it is unfortunate that its marginal record is now illegible. The upper por-

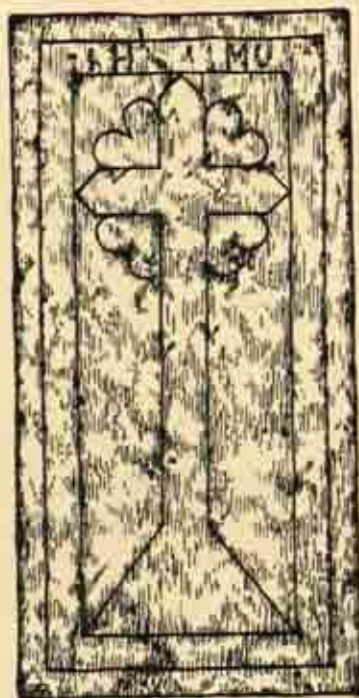


Fig. 33. Incised Cross<sup>1</sup> Slab (6 feet 3 ins. x 37 inches).

tion bears faint traces of lettering, but no date appears, and the local history is silent regarding its period and identity. The incised cross is of a remarkable character, its pointed limbs, connecting circles, and sloping calvary being of a type hitherto unrecorded among

<sup>1</sup> The shaft and arms are 5 inches broad, the width between the marginal lines being 4 inches.

Scottish sepulchral crosses. The V-shaped incisions have been carefully drawn, and deeply cut; but the effect lacks the richness of earlier work, the slab acquiring distinction mainly from the unique form of the Christian symbol. The design is crude, however, and conveys such an impression of immaturity as to suggest the weak copyist of comparatively recent times.

Humour does not obtrude itself in the diction of Tranent church-



Fig. 34. Margaret Johnston and her Family (28 x 15½ inches).

yard, but it is not entirely forgotten; and it is strongly, though unconsciously, in evidence in the subject of the last illustration, fig. 34. This is not a representation of "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," though, at first, such might well be imagined; nor of that other lady whose husband erected a neighbouring tablet, "as a Tribute of Filial Affection and Gratitude for her many Amiable Qualities"; for it pretends to show the counterfeit presentment of Margaret Johnston and her six children, all placed behind a drapery partly supported by

the hands of the said Margaret, and by a couple of pillars, whose lines, proportions, and tops are strongly suggestive of two more "children." The panel has at one time served as the support of a table-stone, and stands beside its fellow which commemorates Alexander Strathearn, Tayler in Tranent, who died in 1662. In 1559 William Strathearn was one of the Assize which tried and condemned Dr Fearnie for having dealings with the devil. Presumably, he was the father of Alexander, who seems to have been twice married, his wives being Margaret Johnston, here portrayed, and "Jann Durrem," whose name is coupled with his own on the companion panel.

MONDAY, 9th January 1911.

MR WILLIAM GARSON, W.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected :—

*Corresponding Member. Recommended by the Council.*

JOHN NICOLSON, Nybster, Wick, Caithness.

*Fellows.*

*Proposed by.*

HARRY R. G. INGLIS, 10 Dick Place.

ALEXR. O. CURLE, *Secretary.*

CHARLES E. KEYSER, M.A., F.S.A.,

H. GUICHARD TODD, F.S.A. Scot.

J.P., D.L., Aldermaster Court,

Reading.

The following Donations were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By R. C. HALDANE, F.S.A. Scot., of Lochend, Lerwick, Shetland.

A collection of sixty-two Stone Implements from Lochend and neighbourhood, consisting of :—

Rude Implement of greyish sandstone, cylindrical, pointed at both ends,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in width, and 2 inches in thickness, from Skelberry.

Rude Implement of greyish sandstone (broken),  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick, from Lochend.

Rude handled Implement of greyish sandstone,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length (of which the handle is  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches) by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in breadth, narrowing towards the broken point end, from Lochend.

Rude handled Implement of greyish sandstone,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in thickness, with a tapering cylindrical handle at one end, the other end broken, from Lochend.

Flattish Implement of grey sandstone, 7 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in thickness, with cylindrical handle (the other end broken), from Lochend.

Axe of indurated claystone, polished, 8 inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in greatest thickness, from Lochend.

Axe, polished only on one surface,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{16}$  in greatest breadth and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness, from Lochend.

Axe of basalt, polished (imperfect),  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, from Queyfield.

Axe of indurated clay slate (broken), one surface only polished,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by 3 inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, from North Roe.

Axe of claystone, polished, imperfect at the butt end, brown on one side, greenish-grey on the other, 8 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inches in greatest thickness, from Roeness Voe.

Axe of greenstone,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inches in greatest thickness, damaged at the butt end, from Lochend.

Axe of basalt, badly formed and flat,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{16}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from Lochend.



Axe of greenstone, curved on one side, flattish on the other,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest thickness, from Lochend.

Axe of limestone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in thickness, from Houser.



Fig. 1. Adze of Claystone from North Roe, Shetland.

Axe of claystone,  $4\frac{2}{10}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth across the cutting face and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, from Mossbank.

Fourteen broken Axes, viz., four from Muirs, three from Lochend, two from Houser, and one each from Ollaberry, Skelberry, Laggans, Wester Ha', and Modesty.

Adze of dark indurated claystone (fig. 1), of rare form, being broad and flat and strongly curved longitudinally from butt to edge. It measures 6 inches in length by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  across the cutting

face, tapering slightly to the butt, which is an inch in greatest thickness. The surface is polished all over, but not so deeply on either of the broad faces as to obliterate the natural roughness here and there; one side is flat and partially polished, the other smoothly rounded; the cutting edge is thin and rounded, and extends about half an inch up each side of the cutting face. It was found at North Roe.

Oval Knife of porphyritic stone,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from Snowbuill, Collafirth.

Oval Knife of porphyritic stone, polished,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 inches and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from Kembuster.

Oval Knife of porphyritic stone, polished,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from Lochend.

Oval Knife of porphyritic stone (broken),  $4\frac{3}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from North Roe.

Oval Knife (thick and unfinished),  $3\frac{3}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in greatest thickness, from Laggans.

Three flakes of Stone, rounded on one face, fractured on the other, apparently adapted or in preparation for knives.

Whetstone, axe-like,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in thickness, from Modesty, Bridge of Walls.

Whetstone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in thickness, blunt-edged at one end, from Peat Hall.

Whetstone or Burnishing Stone, a sub-cylindrical, slightly curved pebble,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in thickness, from Lochend.

Whetstone of indurated sandstone,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inches in thickness, from Lochend.

Small Whetstone or Burnisher of black stone, sub-cylindrical,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in length by  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch in breadth and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, from Delting.

Small Whetstone or Burnisher, chisel-shaped, 3 inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in thickness, from Sandvoe.

Pounder or Hammer-stone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness, with a slightly narrowed handle-like part at one end, from Lochend.

Pounder or Hammer-stone of micaceous schist (broken),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, from Lochend.

Pounder or Hammer-stone of greenstone, convex on one face and flattish on the other,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, from Lochend.

Pounder or Hammer-stone of greenstone,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in thickness, both ends broken off, from Muirs.

Hammer-stone of hard black lava, circular,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, abraded all round to a convex edge, the upper and under flat faces highly polished, from the Broch at North Roe.

Whorl of steatite,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, unornamented, from Lochend.

Whorl,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness, the edge rounded, from Lochend.

Circular Disc of micaceous schist,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and an inch in thickness, pierced near the centre by a hole rudely worked from both faces,  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, from Lochend.

Oval Disc,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, pierced by a sharp-edged round hole, from Lochend.

Upper-stone of steatite,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, belonging to a small quern, probably for snuff or for mustard, with a pierced wooden block in the central hole, from Queyfield.

Three Stone Balls, plain, of different sizes, and some fragments of a large vessel of steatite.

(2) By the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of the Ivory Carvings of the Christian Era in the British Museum. By O. M. Dalton, M.A. 4to. 1909.

(3) By J. MACPHERSON WATTIE, the Editor.

Loch Kinnord: Its History and Antiquities. By Rev. J. G. Michie. New and Revised Edition. 8vo. 1910.

(4) By SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL LAURIE, LL.D., the Author.

Annals of the Reigns of Malcolm and William, Kings of Scotland, 1153-1214. 8vo. 1910.

(5) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., the Author.

Handbook of St Andrews and Neighbourhood. New Edition. 8vo. 1910.

The following Communications were read :—



## I.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF TWO VESSELS OF CLAY ON THE  
CULBIN SANDS, THE FIRST CONTAINING WHEAT AND THE SECOND  
FROM A KITCHEN-MIDDEN, WITH A COMPARISON OF THE  
CULBIN SANDS AND THE GLENLUCE SANDS AND OF THE RELICS  
FOUND ON THEM. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, *Curator of the  
Museum.*

## A VESSEL OF CLAY CONTAINING WHEAT.

At many places round the Scottish coast and on the islands large areas are to be seen covered with huge deposits of sand, blown up from the sea-shore at different periods, some long before the Christian era and others very much later. Many portions of these barren wastes were once fertile, cultivated lands, occupied in prehistoric and in comparatively modern times by a numerous population, as is testified by the exposure of large numbers of relics when the wind blows away the covering sand. Two of the largest areas of this description are the Culbin Sands, in Morayshire, and the Glenluce Sands, in Wigtownshire; and as both places for many years have yielded a rich harvest of relics, dating from neolithic up to recent times, much attention has been bestowed on them by Scottish archaeologists.

At one period these districts stood at a lower level than at present, during which their entire surface became covered with a bed of shingle, thrown up in parallel ridges following the coast-line of the time when they were being formed. Subsequently a rise in the land took place, and the shingle, now known as one of the raised beaches, gradually was covered by sand driven up from the sea-shore by the wind. On this bed of sand vegetation began to grow, and in time formed a dark coloured layer of light sandy soil, varying from a few inches to more than a foot in thickness. This layer of soil, or old land surface, like

the raised beach underneath, was at a later period overwhelmed by sand blown on to it from the shore and from places on the raised beach where its protecting crust of soil had been broken. These occurrences happened so often at Glenluce that in some places as many as three and four old land surfaces were formed, and can yet be seen outcropping at different parts along the face of crumbling sand-hills. On the Culbins, however, I have never seen more than two distinct layers of soil, and in most places there is only one. These dark-coloured layers of soil conform neither to each other nor to the raised beach beneath, and show that the old land surfaces must have presented an irregular and undulating stretch of country. Had the formation of these sand-hills been a regular, gradual process, the amount of sand drifted up in one year varying very little from the quantity in other years, there would have been no opportunity for the layers of soil to form, as the regularly accumulating and shifting sand would have checked any growth of vegetation. It would almost appear that there had been long periods when small quantities of sand were blown up, or, what is very improbable, there had been times of a more vigorous growth of vegetation, during which the layers of soil were allowed to form. These periods had been followed by times when great quantities of sand were drifted up, overwhelming and killing the plant life, and covering it to a depth of several feet in many places. It is conceivable that sand brought down by the adjacent rivers, and drifted in by sea currents, may have gone on accumulating on the shore during a considerable period of time, until a great gale or succession of gales from an unusual direction arose and blew this accumulation inland on to the adjoining land. The soil would form during the period of accumulation or quiescence, which would extend over a long stretch of years, while the time during which it was being overwhelmed would not necessarily last so long. That at least one layer of soil has been formed and covered by sand since prehistoric times, at Glenluce, seems evident, as I have never

known prehistoric relics to have been found in the upper layer of soil when there are more than two.

On the 11th June 1910, Mr Ludovic M.L. Mann, F.S.A. Scot., and I visited the Culbin Sands, chiefly to note wherein they resembled or differed from those at Glenluce. Starting near the Farm of Wellhill, in the vicinity of the western end of the Sands, a plantation of trees growing on the raised beach and two low ridges of sand are crossed, when a large stretch of bare shingle appears. To the east and north is a great hill of sand, rising to a height of over fifty feet, with not a blade of vegetation growing on its surface, as it is in continual motion, the drift of sand being in an easterly direction. Towards the west the area is broken up into sand-dunes covered with a vigorous growth of bent. Two flat-topped ridges, about twenty yards broad, and rising in places to a height of at least ten feet above the underlying raised beach, run out in a southerly direction from the sand-hill on the north, at the western boundary of the large stretch of bare shingle just mentioned. On the summit of the eastern ridge, about fifty yards from where it emerges from the sand-hill, at a spot from which not only the covering of sand, but the greater part of the old land surface has been denuded away, a fragment of what we took to be a cinerary urn was found peeping out of the layer of soil, while burnt wood lay scattered about, over an area almost twenty feet square. Digging into this soil with our knives, several other potsherds were unearthed, but no particles of burnt bone, which one expects to find associated with a cinerary urn, were to be seen, and we were discussing whether the pottery might not be domestic instead of sepulchral, when a closer examination of the soil revealed the presence of grains of carbonised wheat. As some of the fragments of pottery had grain adhering to the inside as well as the outside in a matrix of blackened soil, it seemed extremely probable that the vessel had contained grain and not the remains of a cremated body. A space about eighteen inches square was turned over to a depth of about five inches, when the



yellow underlying sand appeared. Two or three handfuls of grain were recovered by this slight excavation, and a perfect hammer-stone or grain pounder was found a short distance north-west of the deposit of wheat. We then left the place for further examination, when a sieve could be had with which to riddle the soil.

I returned to the site on the 14th July to sift the whole wheat-bearing

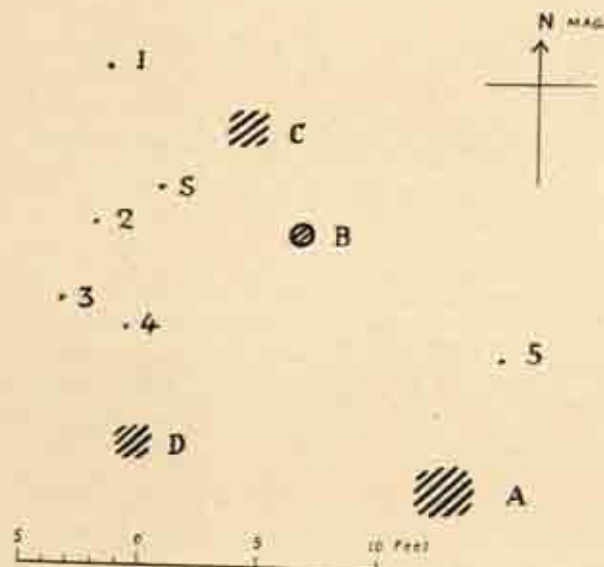


Fig. 1. Plan of the site.

area, in the hope that some other relics would be unearthed, which would definitely fix the period when the deposit was formed. Very little excavation was necessary to show that only at four places, A, B, C, and D on the plan (fig. 1), was there any part of the old land surface left, as nearly the whole of the layer of soil had been blown off by the wind. Each of the portions remaining measured from about one foot to two feet square, the largest and first discovered, A, having a depth



of five inches, while the others were only from two to three inches in depth. At B there was a circular patch of clay, one foot in diameter, and one inch thick, which was rather soft, as the weather immediately before my visit had been wet. Beside this lay a piece of burnt clay, not a potsherd, but having the appearance of the burnt edge of a clay hearth. At C two small conglomerations of grain the size of a walnut and a hazel-nut respectively were found. The hammer-stone found on the previous visit lay at 1: at 2, 3, and 4 three broken specimens were picked up; and at 5 a second perfect example was recovered. A calcined scraper of flint was found at S, while numerous fragments of the urn lay scattered about to the south-west of 3 and 4, having apparently been blown down the slope by the wind. Except two small fragments of calcined bone, about the size of a split pea, no other remains, such as shells or bones of animals, were found, thus differing from the other old inhabited sites, the kitchen-middens, which are to be seen in quite large numbers scattered over the Culbins. The grain and burnt wood, as well as the other relics, were confined within the space mapped out, and, though careful search was made in the immediate neighbourhood, no further evidence of human occupation was to be seen.

Fragments of the clay vessel, grain, and charred wood were found throughout the layer of soil, being quite mixed up with it. Although the grain was found scattered about, it is evident that it had originally been in a mass, as shown by the two small lumps recovered, and it may be noted that it had been threshed, as no ears of grain were seen. It is not easy to explain how the grain, burnt wood, and fragments of pottery got so thoroughly mixed up with the soil, unless the site had been turned over at a period subsequent to its destruction, perhaps during cultivation. But although we can see that many portions of the old land surface on the Culbins have been cultivated, the rigs and furs being yet plainly discernible, there is no sign of cultivation at this spot or in the vicinity of it. Besides, if it had

been turned over by the plough or spade the circular deposit of clay would have been broken up and scattered.

Very few fragments of the vessel were recovered, the other portions in all probability having been removed by collectors who never dreamt of making a scientific examination of the site. One of the largest pieces recovered is a portion of the rim, less than two inches square, and it shows that the pot had been a plain, unornamented vessel, having a mouth about twelve inches in diameter, and the wall seven-sixteenths of an inch thick. It is of a yellow stone colour, and of a soft rough texture, with an admixture of broken stones in the clay. It seems to belong to the same class of ware as the cinerary urn of the Bronze Age: the various authorities to whom I submitted the pottery agreed with me on this point.

The hammer-stones seem to have been used as grain crushers or pounders. That these objects were not hammer-stones for working flint is evident from the practical absence of flint flakes, only two small unworked pieces being recovered, and that they had not been used for pulverising or splitting bones is shown by the absence of kitchen-midden refuse. Similar objects have been found in large numbers on sites inhabited later than the Bronze Age, such as the Lochlee Crannog. They have been found with Bronze Age burials in England; and though it has been suggested that they may have been used for mashing other food-stuffs, they have also been claimed as grain pounders. The scraper of flint is not incongruous, as certain types of flint tools or weapons were used throughout the Bronze Age in Scotland. Though it might have been dropped at this spot at an earlier period, yet, judging from its calcined state, it is quite likely that it was used contemporaneously with the vessel of clay and stone pounders, and was burnt at the same time as the grain and wood. I do not think that the carbonisation of the wheat is the natural carbonisation seen in grain from the Egyptian tombs, but it must have been caused by fire, as otherwise had the grain been scattered about when

fresh it would have germinated and disappeared. The largest piece of wood, one inch thick, is burnt jet black to the core. Several of the fragments have been identified as oak.

The vessel of clay, the stone pounders, and the flint scraper form a group of relics quite consistent with a Bronze Age date. It is not improbable that this may have been the site of a Bronze Age hut of wattle-work, which, with its hearth of clay, pot of grain, and stone tools, had been consigned to the flames. Many apparently fire-fractured stones were seen scattered about. These stones may have been cracked when the place was burnt or through use as pot-boilers by being heated and dropped into a pot of liquid to warm it. It is very difficult to determine whether a stone has been cracked in this way or whether the fracture is the result of natural weathering; but I am familiar with a number of anciently inhabited sites, covered with and surrounded by large numbers of cracked stones, for whose condition it is difficult to account, save on the former theory, as there are no other similar stones in the immediate neighbourhood.

About two pints of burnt wheat were recovered. The seeds are well developed, but rather smaller than modern grain. Wheat has often been found on the sites of Roman encampments both in Scotland and in England, and I have seen wheat which was recovered from the ancient native camp on Camphill, Glasgow. Charred wheat was found in the Borness Cave in Kirkcudbright and in the crannog in Barhapple Loch, Wigtownshire. Carbonised, unthreshed ears of barley and many other seeds were recovered from the crannog or pile structure at Erskine Ferry, Old Kilpatrick, in 1906. So far as I can ascertain, only three grains of wheat which can definitely be assigned to the Bronze Age have been found in Great Britain, and these were discovered by Mr J. R. Mortimer embedded in the wall of a Bronze Age food-vessel urn found in the Hanging Grimston group of barrows, East Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup> In the spring of 1907

<sup>1</sup> *Forty Years' Diggings*, p. 111.



Mr James E. Cree, F.S.A. Scot., discovered many fragments of urns, apparently of the cinerary and drinking-cup types, at Tusculum, North Berwick.<sup>1</sup> One of the pot-sherds bore the imprints of two grains of wheat which had adhered to the soft clay before the vessel was fired.

It may be unwise definitely to ascribe this deposit of wheat on the Culbins to the Bronze Age, but all the evidence in our present state of knowledge is not inconsistent with this date. However, very little is known about the domestic pottery of the Scottish Bronze and Early Iron Ages, and future discoveries may show that certain classes of pottery closely resembling some of the sepulchral cinerary urns of the former age were manufactured and used during the latter period, in which case an Early Iron Age date might be claimed for this discovery.

#### A VESSEL OF CLAY FOUND IN A KITCHEN-MIDDEN.

In the summer of 1908 I recovered some fragments of a vessel of clay from a kitchen-midden on the Culbin Sands. The potsherds were embedded in a sandy matrix along with oyster, cockle, and periwinkle shells, and the bones of animals and birds, some of the animal bones being calcined. About half of the rim, the greater part of the base, and a section of the wall of the vessel from the lip to the base were recovered, and it has been possible to restore the vessel so as to show its original form and size. It had been of a quite unusual shape (fig. 2), cylindrical, with the diameter of the base equal to that of the mouth, and it was devoid of ornamentation. It measured  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and the wall was  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick. The clay is harder, better fired, and contains fewer broken stones in its composition than the generality of the prehistoric hand-made pottery of the country. Its fracture is peculiar, as some fragments have split

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 289, fig. 20.



up the middle, so that in some portions the inner half of the wall is left, while in others it is the outer half. The colour of the exterior of the vessel is yellow, with a tinge of red in places, while the greater part of the interior is black, a small portion towards the bottom being red and yellow. In no way does it resemble any of the recognised types of Scottish Bronze Age fictilia, and it may belong to a somewhat later period.

The kitchen-midden where the vessel was found, like nearly every



Fig. 2. Can-shaped Vessel of Clay from a Kitchen-Midden on Culbin Sands.

other refuse heap exposed on the Culbin Sands, had the top layers turned over by collectors before I saw it, and thus this record must be considered incomplete. Two pieces of dark grey flint showing slight secondary working were also discovered among the shells, apparently having been deposited there along with the other refuse, and not having been turned up from the sandy layer underlying the kitchen-midden. Consequently, they may be considered to have been contemporary with the clay vessel.

Kitchen-middens of more recent date than this example are to be found in many parts of the Culbin Sands. One of these, situated at some height on a sand-dune, was excavated by Mr G. F. Black, and yielded much wheel-turned pottery. The position of these high level deposits points to a later date than many of those that are found at a lower level on the old land surface. The kitchen-midden yielding the pottery recovered by me lies just on the old layer of soil, and there are quite a number more in the immediate vicinity, deposited on much the same level. Of course, if this special area had never been covered with sand, but for some reason had been left bare, the lower level deposits left on it might have been contemporary with the higher deposits, but, judging from the denudation that has taken, and is taking, place at the nearest sand-hills, there is little doubt that the entire area had been buried under sand at a comparatively recent date.

From several of the shell-heaps on the lower level close to that under discussion, I have recovered stray potsherds bearing a greater resemblance in texture and size to recognised Bronze Age types than the vessel just described, and on the surface of one of these heaps I picked up a very fine large scraper of dark grey flint. Many animal bones, oyster, cockle, and periwinkle shells were also found at the same place.

All the evidence, the situation, the potsherds, and the flints, suggests quite an early date for this group of kitchen-middens, the bulk of the pottery bearing a greater resemblance to Bronze Age than later types; but, as already remarked, so little is known of Scottish Early Iron Age pottery and domestic Bronze Age ware that it is impossible to assign these refuse heaps to any definite period.

It is to be regretted that this fine series of early kitchen-middens has been so ruthlessly destroyed by irresponsible collectors. A careful examination of the group when they were first exposed would probably have resulted in the recovery of some interesting early domestic pottery

and other relics, by which it might have been possible to discover the period when the deposits were made.

The potsherds from the wheat site and from this group of kitchen-middens show that in Scotland there are to be found domestic vessels of clay bearing a strong resemblance to vessels which have hitherto been classed as sepulchral—as cinerary urns of the Bronze Age, and the question is whether some of these supposed cinerary urns were not really domestic vessels. At least one vessel resembling some of the varieties of cinerary urns has been found in Scotland which is not described as having been found with cremated remains. Cremated bones are almost indestructible, and as they are white in colour their presence can scarcely be overlooked by the most careless discoverer. This vessel was found in the sands at Balavullin, Tiree, by Mr L. M'L. Mann. It is a tall, bucket-shaped vessel, 18 inches high, and 12 inches in diameter across the mouth, with a plain rim and one moulding or cordon encircling it  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the lip. "Broken bones of the lower animals" were found closely associated with it.<sup>1</sup> The fragments of the vessel from the wheat site are so scanty that nothing can be said about it further than that it resembles these two vessels in the texture of the clay, the diameter of the mouth, the thickness of the wall, and the plainness of the rim.

Undoubted domestic pottery has been found in close association with numerous Bronze Age weapons, tools, and ornaments, in the Heathery Burn Cave, in the County of Durham. Canon Greenwell, in describing it, remarks that the pottery had "the same admixture of broken stones in its composition as the sepulchral ware, but none of it bore any ornamentation, being plain and strong."<sup>2</sup> This description may well be applied to the potsherds found along with the wheat.

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 328, fig. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *British Burrows*, p. 108.



A COMPARISON OF THE CULBIN AND GLENLUCE SANDS  
AND OF THE RELICS FOUND ON THEM.

No detailed comparison of these two areas, or of the relics recovered from them, seems as yet to have been attempted, though Dr Anderson has remarked that "the close correspondence in general character of the two collections (in the National Museum) from Glenluce Sands in the south-west and from the Culbin Sands in the north-east of Scotland is very remarkable, but the differences in detail are even more striking."<sup>1</sup> In a lesser degree the same may be said about the natural phenomena seen at these places. As I have visited both districts a good many times, and have often traversed the Glenluce Sands in the company of Mr Mann, who, after ten years' close observation, has an unrivalled knowledge of the locality, I may venture to give a short account of the resemblances and differences of the two areas. If the collections in our Museum from these places were exhaustive, it would be a simple matter to make a scientifically correct comparison of the relics, but this is not possible, as a very large number of specimens have been removed by private collectors. Still, knowing not only the National Collections, but several of the larger private collections, it is possible to arrive at a fair idea of the peculiarities of the two districts. While the Culbin collection in the Museum is the larger of the two, it is certain that Glenluce has yielded up far more specimens; and as there is a much greater extent of undisturbed old land surfaces remaining at the latter place, it will doubtlessly continue to produce a richer harvest for a long time to come.

The Culbin Sands occupy an oblong tract of country on the Morayshire coast immediately to the west of the mouth of the River Findhorn, stretching a distance of about four miles westwards from the river, and about two miles inland from the sea-shore, the southern portion being covered with plantations of trees. Prior to 1695 the Findhorn

<sup>1</sup> *Museum Catalogue*, p. 88.



entered the sea four or five miles further west than it does now, the lands of Muirtown occupying the space between the river and the sea, with the barony of Culbin lying to the south. About that date a terrible gale is said to have sprung up, overwhelming the barony of Culbin with sand, and causing the river to break through into the sea at its present mouth. The manor-house of Culbin was occupied in 1682, and a rental roll of the estate was produced before the Court of Session, in February 1694, showing that sixteen farms were then paying rent. In 1695 a Scots Act of Parliament was passed to prohibit the pulling of bent on Sandhills, and runs thus: "Act for Preservation of Meadows Lands and Pasturages lying adjacent to Sand Hills July 16 1695. Our Sovereign Lord Considering that many Lands Meadows and Pasturages lying on the Sea Coasts have been ruined and overspread in many places of this Kingdom, by Sand driven from adjacent Sand-hills the which has been mainly occasioned by the pulling up by the Root of Bent Juniper and Broom Bushes, which did loose and break the Surface and Scroof of the said Hills; and particularly considering that the Barony of Cowbin<sup>1</sup> and House and Yeards thereof, lying within the Sherifdom of Elgin, is quite ruined and overspread with Sand, the which was occasioned by the bad practice of pulling the Bent and Juniper. Therefore his Majesty with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, for preventing of the like prejudices in time coming; Does strictly Prohibit and Discharge the pulling of Bent, Broom or Juniper off Sandhills for hereafter either by the Proprietors themselves or any other whatsoever, the same being the natural Fences of the adjacent Countries to the said Hills; Certifying such as shall contravean this Act, they shall not only be lyable for the damages that shall there through ensue, but shall likewise be lyable in the Sum of Ten Pounds of Penalty, the one half thereof to belong to the Informer,

<sup>1</sup> It is interesting to note that the ancient spelling of the word Cowbin approximates more closely the modern local pronunciation Coo-bin than the modern spelling Culbin.

and the other half to the Judge within whose Jurisdiction the said Contravention shall be committed."

According to local tradition, the catastrophe happened one night during the autumn, when the wheat was ready for the harvest, and not only the fields of grain, but the mansion-house itself, were completely buried under sand before morning. But I think the drifting up of the sand must have been a gradual process, although one furious gale may have been the culminating point in the utter destruction of the estate. Evidence that an unlooked-for catastrophe did take place, probably about the end of the year or in the spring, is still to be seen on the sands. Rigs and furs show up distinctly at several places where the covering of sand has been blown away, proving that those parts had been ploughed preparatory to sowing, but had been overwhelmed before the seed could be put in. I am informed by the Rev. John M'Ewan, F.S.A. Scot., minister of the parish of Dyke, that there is no mention of this calamity in the Kirk Session Records, which tends to bear out the argument that the destruction had been gradual and not quite so sudden as tradition would have us to believe.

The Glenluce Sands lie round the north-western corner of Luce Bay, in Wigtownshire, covering a narrow triangular strip of country, the acute apex being to the south. They stretch from about the Piltanton Burn southwards to near Sandhead, a distance of about five miles, while they measure nearly two miles across the widest part.

An explanation of the more recent geological features of both localities has been attempted in my note on the wheat discovery. At the two places ancient coast-lines can easily be traced, the shingle being piled up in long parallel ridges. Here and there on the Culbins a second series of shingly ridges are seen running into the higher ridges at an acute angle and at a lower level, exhibiting at least two distinct raised beaches, and showing that these two ancient coast-lines had run in slightly different directions from one another and from the

present high-water mark. Again, it may be stated that places where two, three, and four old land surfaces are to be seen on the Glenluce Sands are quite numerous, but I am aware of only one small area on the Culbin Sands where two are to be found, and I have never seen three distinct super-imposed layers of soil on them.

The masses of sand on the Culbins are of very much greater magnitude than those at Glenluce. At the former locality the whole central area is occupied by a range of sand-hills rising to over ninety feet in height, with one or two gullies running through them, where the sand has been so much blown away as to expose the underlying stratum of soil and in places the pebbles of the raised beach. In two of these gullies the ploughed furrows are to be seen, and, as late coins are found at these places, it shows that these huge sand-hills have been piled up during the last two or three centuries. Portions of the old bed of the Findhorn, which ran through the sands, are entirely uncovered, and the space between the central range of dunes and the edges of the sands is more broken up. At Glenluce the hills, or *torrs* as the local people call them, are neither so extensive nor so high, and partly from the fact that the burrowing operations of numerous rabbits allow the wind to penetrate into and disintegrate the hills, the surface is more broken than on the northern area. It would seem that in early times greater changes in the surface of the sands had taken place at Glenluce than on the Culbins. At least two old land surfaces had been occupied in prehistoric times, and in places one other has since been formed at the former locality, while great stretches of old land surface at the latter had existed and had been occupied from very early times till the final catastrophe in the end of the seventeenth century. In both localities there is a considerable extent of bare shingle, but the area of such places is much larger on the Culbins. These bare raised beaches once had their covering of sand and soil, in the latter of which many relics of ancient times became embedded. As the soil and sand were swept away a heterogeneous lot of antiquities were left lying among the



pebbles. Very few of these relics have escaped the eyes of collectors, and consequently such areas are now hardly worth troubling about. An occasional stone axe or a flint arrow-head and some hammer-stones may be recovered, but objects of metal, glass, and flint are rarely to be found. On the evidently cultivated portions of the Culbins many relics are still brought to light, as the soil is gradually swept away by the wind; objects of prehistoric times often appear close to a coin of comparatively recent date, the operations of the ancient plough accounting for the mingling of periods. I have picked up on one of these areas beads of the Early Iron Age, a coin of Mary, Queen of Scots, whorls of stone and broken glazed wheel-turned pottery, a brooch of pewter, bronze tongues of brooches probably of late date, and pins with twisted wire heads, while late green and yellow glazed potsherds lay scattered about in profusion. The most important places for archaeological research on both areas are where old surfaces outcrop on the side of a sand-hill or where the covering of sand has been of so little depth as to allow a considerable portion of the old soil layer to be laid bare by the winds. A systematic examination of these places would yield surprising results.

With regard to the relics found at the two localities, we shall understand their peculiarities and relative occurrence better by grouping them under three heads. (1) Relics and remains commonly found on both areas; (2) relics and remains usually found on both areas, but preponderating at the Culbin Sands; and (3) relics and remains usually found on both areas, but preponderating at the Glenluce Sands.

1. *Relics common to both Areas.*—Arrow-heads, scrapers, saws, knives, borers, drills, cores, and other worked objects of flint; stone axes; hammer- or pounding-stones; anvil stones; saddle querns; whorls of stone, broken pottery, and lead; rings, armlets, and beads of jet; small beads of blue glass and of yellow vitreous paste; segmented or polyglobular beads of bluish green vitreous paste; beads of stone and of amber; mediæval pins of bronze, with ornamental heads;



miscellaneous articles of bronze belonging to different periods, including brooches, buckles, rings, needles, and fragments of other indeterminate objects; penannular brooches of bronze; harp-shaped fibulae of bronze of La Tène type; knives, keys, and other objects of iron; coins of Sicily;<sup>1</sup> and brass pins with wired heads.

2. *Relics and Remains preponderating at the Culbin Sands.*—Discs of quartzite; barbed and stemmed arrow-heads and small scrapers of flint; rubbing stones for saddle querns; beads of jet; two stone moulds for casting flat bronze axes; relics bearing typical Late Celtic ornamentation, including a massive armlet, three harness mountings, a penannular brooch, and the head of an enamelled pin, all of bronze; bronze tweezers; bronze needles; bronze ring brooches; bronze buckles; flat circular bronze brooches usually of small size; two octagonal bronze brooches; pewter brooches; rivets of bronze resembling modern brass paper fasteners; loops of brass wire with ends intertwined; clippings and fragments of thin sheet bronze; variegated beads of glass, of two or more colours; whorls made from broken pottery; Scottish coins dating from James IV. to Charles II.; socketed iron axe; mediæval or later wheel-turned glazed potsherds; shell heaps and kitchen-middens.

3. *Relics and Remains preponderating at the Glenluce Sands.*—Pre-historic pottery—urns of the Bronze Age cinerary type, and many fragments of thin, string-marked vessels resembling drinking-cup types; hollow-based arrow-heads, hollow scrapers, and thin needle-like implements of flint; large flint knives; flakes and unworked fragments of flint; stone axes; fragments of hematite; whetstones of quartzite and sandstone; flakes of pitch-stone; star-shaped beads of bluish-green vitreous paste; amber beads; jet buttons; small bi-globular objects of jet and of glass; a hollow penannular ring of gold of triangular section; bronze chisels; bronze fish-hooks; portion of a

<sup>1</sup> There is some doubt whether these are coins of Sicily or Nuremberg tokens.

bronze ball ; a bronze plate, gilded, and bearing an interlaced design ; crucibles of clay, with jets of bronze slag still adhering ; large circular discs of burnt clay resembling those found in London ; Anglo-Saxon and early Scottish and English silver coins ; small iron shears ; heaps of iron slag on sites of ancient bloomeries.

The striking general resemblance of the relics from these two localities, two hundred miles apart, shows how universal had been the manufacture and use of many classes of implements, weapons, utensils, and ornaments in Scotland, and that there had been a system of inter-communication and regular trade throughout the country from very early times. It is only to be expected that objects of every-day use, such as arrow-heads, stone axes, hammer- and anvil-stones, saddle querns, and whorls, should be recovered from all parts of the country, but it is of more than passing interest that rarer classes of articles should have found their way into localities far apart. Under this latter category may be mentioned rings, armlets, and beads of jet, ornamental bronze pins, harp-shaped fibulæ, small beads of blue glass and of yellow vitreous paste, polyglobular beads of bluish-green vitreous paste, and star-shaped beads of the same material.

The rarer occurrence of certain remains and relics on one of the localities apparently suggests that certain customs had been more prevalent, or that there had been a larger population, there at certain specified times, also that this locality had been, or had been nearer, the seat of manufacture of certain articles. Bronze Age hand-made pottery, and late, wheel-turned, glazed potsherds are found on both areas, but Bronze Age pottery and interments are far more common at Glenluce, while late, wheel-turned pottery is found in greater abundance on the Culbins, from which it may be deduced that a larger population lived on the former locality in the Bronze Age, and at the latter place in late mediæval and historical times. In further support of this theory I would draw attention to two series of relics, each containing articles which are more numerous, or have been found

only, in one of the localities. The greater number of stone axes, and of star-shaped beads, the crucibles with bronze slag adhering, the small bronze chisels, the quartz whetstones, the fragments of hematite showing evidence of having been used as a pigment, and the penannular gold ornament, from Glenluce, form a set of relics which may all belong to the Bronze and Early Iron Ages; the ring brooches and the small, flat, circular brooches of bronze, the pewter brooches, the two octagonal brooches, and the larger number of whorls made from wheel-turned potsherds from the Culbins, bespeak a very much later date.

At Glenluce a number of bronze fish-hooks, with barbed point, have been found. They are very similar in shape and size to the iron variety at present in use. In Mr M'Ewan's collection from the Culbins there is an interesting hook of bronze; it has no barb at the point, but has a hole at the end of the shank for attachment to the line.

Kitchen-middens and shell-heaps of different periods are of more frequent occurrence on the northern area, and the mysterious discs of quartzite may still be considered peculiar to it. The sites of ancient bloomeries where iron was smelted are to be seen at different places in the southern locality, and it is interesting to note that Mr John Smith discovered clay tuyeres, or tubes for the entrance of the air-blast, in one of the heaps of slag.<sup>1</sup> The presence of Anglo-Saxon *styca* there is accounted for by its proximity to England.

One of the most striking peculiarities of the Glenluce Sands is the quantity of chips and flakes of flint lying about. Handfuls of this commodity can be picked up off a very small area, while one may search a hundred acres on the Culbin Sands without getting a score of pieces. The colour of the southern flint is as a rule grey, and consequently a collection from this part of the country has not the same appearance as one from the north-east of Scotland, with its lovely shades of yellows, browns, and reds. More large implements, hollow-

<sup>1</sup> *Annals of the Andersonian Nat. Soc.*, vol. iii. p. 32.



based arrow-heads, hollow scrapers, and saws, of flint are found at Glenluce, while small sized scrapers and barbed and stemmed arrow-heads are more common on the Culbins. Quite a goodly number of finely wrought, thin, needle-like flint tools, about one inch long, have been recovered from Glenluce. The hollow-based arrow-head and the hollow scraper no doubt betray an Irish influence; in Ireland such objects are found in greater numbers than in Scotland. This same influence is also seen in some of the glass beads.

It has been stated that flint implements have not been found within several hundred yards of the sea-shore at Glenluce.<sup>1</sup> I have seen flint implements discovered by Mr Mann well within one hundred yards of the high-water mark and a very few feet above it.

These two localities furnish exceptional opportunities for the recovery of the so-called pigmy flints; but, so far, neither of them can be claimed as a place of manufacture of such tools like Scunthorpe, in Lincolnshire, or the districts in Belgium and India, where they have been found in large numbers. A few miniature flint tools have been found, but not in such numbers as to justify the theory that they were made by a pigmy race. However, I know a small area on the Shewalton Sands, near Irvine, in Ayrshire, where a definite class of very small prickers and scrapers of flint were fashioned and are to be found. And it is interesting to note that, as a rule, a very fine whitish-grey flint, almost translucent, was used in the manufacture of these interesting little tools. I have no doubt that these objects were made by the people who fashioned the arrow-heads and flint scrapers. From one locality in Aberdeenshire I have over one hundred cores, some being exceedingly small. The smallest cores show that minute flakes were required for certain purposes, and were doubtless made by the workers who left the larger cores.

A few broken pieces of the larger Bronze Age implements have been found on both places, but it is surprising that no finds of complete

<sup>1</sup> Munro, *Prehistoric Scotland*, p. 73.



axes, spears, or swords have been recorded from Glenluce, and only four bronze axes from the Culbins.

A distinct difference is seen in the jet and glass ornaments from the two localities. Beads of glass and vitreous paste exhibiting two or more colours are much more plentiful on the Culbin Sands, and I believe that time will show that such beads are more numerous in the north-east than in the south of Scotland. Buttons of jet are more common at Glenluce, and the rings and armlets are more massive. If the fine jet necklace discovered at Glenluce, belonging to Mr Mann, is left out of account, I think it will be found that more beads of this material have been recovered from the Culbins. Two bi-globular ornaments of glass without a hole, and two similar objects of jet, should be noted from Glenluce. It is a moot point whether these articles were used as buttons, or simply as ornaments, because one of the glass objects seems rather small to have been used as a button. It would not have been surprising if jet ornaments had been much more common on the latter area, seeing it is so near Portpatrick, where it is certain there was the seat of an ancient factory of jet ornaments, as waste pieces are found there in considerable numbers.

One of the most interesting relics from the Culbin Sands is a socketed axe of iron resembling a socketed bronze axe without a loop. It may be mentioned that another iron axe of this type was discovered a few years ago in a crannog on the east side of the Bishop's Loch, a few miles east of Glasgow.

Areas like the Glenluce Sands and Culbin Sands offer special facilities for the recovery of relics of bygone times. A plentiful supply of flat fish and of shell fish, besides a dry site for dwellings, would attract a primitive people, probably struggling for a bare existence, and this may, to a certain extent, account for the wealth of relics at these places. Ancient fire-places and burial deposits amongst sand are readily detected long before they are fully exposed. The presence of the former may be betrayed by the exposure of the edge of a setting of

stones, of a clay hearth, of a deposit of charred material, or of a dark discoloration of the sand, while the latter may be anticipated by the difference in colour between the "filling-in" and the enveloping material. Both on the Culbins and at Glenluce small sand-hills covered with stones, many of them cracked, are to be seen, while the immediate neighbourhood is either nearly devoid of stones, or when they do occur few are split or cracked. In the former locality there is one small stone-covered dune with a deposit of food refuse, shells, and bones, on the summit; and at the latter place a site covered with cracked stones has yielded a number of bronze and other relics. When one encounters such isolated patches of stones among the sands their presence can be ascribed only to human agency; and if a large proportion of them are split and cracked, the probability is that they were used as pot-boilers, especially when they surround a kitchen-midden. When the site was first occupied there was no mound; the people fixed their dwelling on the level, carried the stones to their home, and after they had deserted the spot the remaining stones were really the cause of the mound being formed, or rather left, because without their protection the heap of sand would likely have been blown away along with the surrounding material. In other parts of Scotland there occur somewhat similar mounds, which have been formed simply by a small inhabited area having been consolidated through occupation and trampling, and so having better resisted the denuding action of the wind which swept away the sand round about it. Small and fragile objects, as well as those of large size, are brought to light without injury by the denuding action of the wind. No human hand can sift an old layer like the elements; and as every breath of wind removes some particles of sand, a continuous careful examination of a district like Glenluce would in time result in the recovery of every specimen deposited there. On cultivated land this is impossible, as many small fragile objects which would be exposed unbroken on sand are not only difficult to see

amongst soil, but are smashed to fragments before they can be brought to light. I have seen the remains of a skeleton laid bare on the Glenluce Sands which could never have been recognised among soil, even though its presence had been suspected and it had been searched for. The body had been placed in an extended position, thin streaks of white dust showing the position of the limbs, vertebrae, and head. The largest piece of bone left was a bit of the skull, the size of a shilling, which showed the sutures; it crumbled into dust on being handled, and a day or two later every trace of the skeleton had been dissipated by the wind. There is no doubt that many classes of relics, which, so far, have been recovered only from sandy areas, exist in large numbers in many parts of the country, and, prolific as the two districts under review have proved, I am confident that many inland districts are nearly as rich in ancient relics, although it is difficult, and often impossible, to detect many small and fragile specimens. From an area of less than three hundred acres in Central Aberdeenshire, by a systematic search extending over fifteen years, I have recovered one hundred and thirty arrow-heads, and nearly one thousand worked objects of flint, a dozen stone axes, and other relics in stone, glass, and jet.

Seeing that these sand-covered districts offer such favourable opportunities for the recovery of ancient relics, it is unfortunate that they should not be scientifically exploited. This can be done by carefully mapping the district under review, and marking on the map where each specimen is found. In time it would be seen that certain well-defined areas were yielding up certain types of relics which could be grouped together, and it would be possible to assign special sites to definite periods, and perhaps also to date relics whose chronology is doubtful. The objection may be made to this, that many areas may have been occupied over a very long stretch of time, or at different ages, and so would produce a mixed lot of objects belonging to many different periods. This is seen at the anciently cultivated



parts on the Culbin Sands. But while this objection may hold good over the greater portion of the districts under observation, still, experience has proved that certain restricted areas produce groups of relics which are certainly contemporary, and include objects which otherwise it would be difficult to assign to their correct periods.

Although I have dealt only with the Glenluce and Culbin Sands, there are very many sand-covered districts round the Scottish coast rich in archæological remains, which would well repay a lengthened, careful, and systematic research.

## II.

### NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATION OF A HUT-CIRCLE, NEAR ACKERGILL TOWER, WICK, CAITHNESS. By JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A. Scot.

When on a visit to Caithness, last spring, I had the good fortune to receive a request from Mrs Duff-Dunbar of Ackergill Tower, near Wick, to excavate the supposed site of a hut-circle which a few days previously Mr A. O. Curle and I had located when examining the fringe of sandy dunes which skirt the coast to the north-west of Ackergill. Many sandy hollows or "bunkers," swept by the north or north-east winds, occur along the coast-line, and it was in one of these, perhaps fifty or sixty yards from the beach, and about a mile to the west of Ackergill Tower, that the site was discovered. A few stones appearing above the surface, and describing approximately a semicircle, were noticed, and, as undoubted evidences of a kitchen-midden existed in close proximity, we concluded that these stones indicated the presence of a hut-circle.

Mrs Duff-Dunbar, herself a keen antiquary and a member of this Society, offered to supply the necessary labour and tools for the excavation, and accordingly the work of clearing away the sand was



commenced a day or two later. As the work progressed, the structure of the hut-circle took definite shape, and after a couple of days it was completely exposed to view (fig. 1). The walls of the dwelling were about one foot six inches in height, and were composed of stones laid in sandy soil. Towards the east the thickness of the wall was about four feet six inches, but this tapered to about two feet on the west.



Fig. 1. View of the Hut-Circle as excavated.

The interior dimensions were about twelve feet from north to south by ten feet six inches from east to west. The greater portion of the floor was paved with large slabs of stone, and this paving extended towards the east, where there appears to have been an exit, and also towards the south, where, as usual in such structures, the door was situated. As will be seen from the ground plan (fig. 2), flagstones were laid both outside the principal entrance and also outside the exit on the east side. A curious feature was noticed in regard to the floor, the slope of which was towards the west or landward side of the house,

and not as one would have supposed, either towards the sea on the east or towards the entrance on the south. A small paved passageway, five feet six inches in length and about four feet in width, led

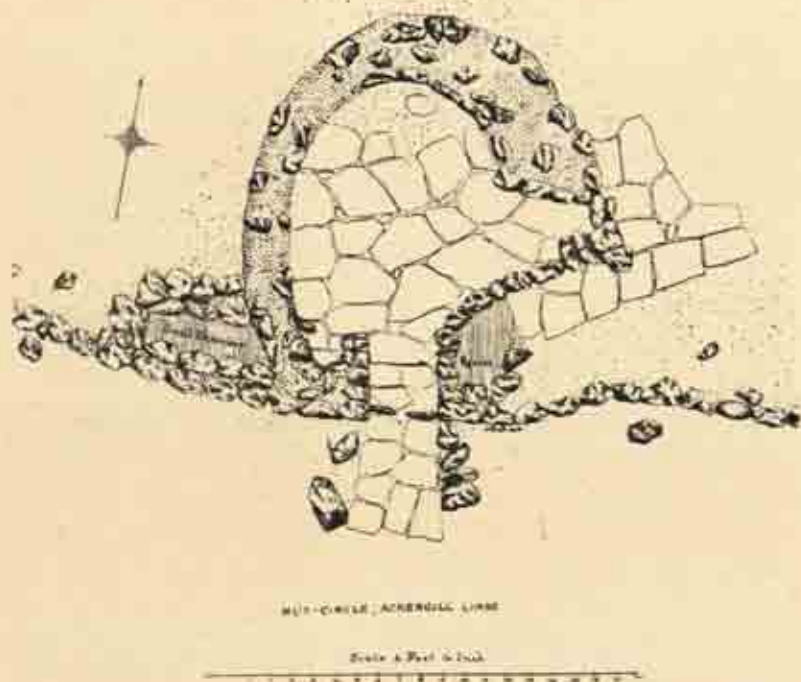


Fig. 2. Ground Plan of Hut-Circle at Ackergill Links.

from the outside up to the door. Two stones were here set up on edge, and as the paving inside the doorway was raised a few inches, drainage was thus prevented entering the house from this direction. Inside the chamber, and immediately to the left of the door, a small

recess, about one foot eight inches in width by one foot four inches in length, was formed; a single stone, three or four inches in height, set on edge and projecting from the wall, partially shut this off from the main chamber. It is worth noting that similar features have been observed in other hut-circles. Outside the wall of the hut-circle, and to the left of the entrance, a small chamber completely walled in was found. It measured five feet ten inches in length by one foot eight inches in width. The excavation of this chamber to a depth of about two feet merely revealed dark-coloured sandy soil mixed with a small quantity of charcoal, but for what purpose the chamber had been used it was impossible to determine. On the outside, and to the right of the entrance, was a small recess which was approached by a narrow paved way extending from what has been called the exit on the east side of the hut-circle. This recess measured about three feet six inches in length by two feet two inches in width, and from the stratified bands of charcoal and discoloured soil found in excavating this space it may have been used as a cooking-hole or fire-place.

On either side of the principal entrance a low wall-face running easterly and westerly was uncovered. Its east extension was laid bare for a distance of about twenty-seven feet, and the west extension for a distance of nearly twenty-four feet; but as both ends ran apparently into high banks of sand, the further excavation of them was discontinued. The interior of the hut-circle was almost entirely paved with large, flat, undressed, irregularly-shaped flags, laid as close together as possible, and the spaces between were filled up with smaller stones.<sup>1</sup> Opposite the entrance, and at the back of the apartment,

<sup>1</sup> Mr Robert Burnard, F.S.A., in an interesting paper published in *The Reliquary* (April, 1902), New Series, vol. viii. p. 87 *et seq.*, describes some hut-circles on Dartmoor, which he ascribes to the Early Bronze Age. These were excavated by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. One—No. XX—he mentions was "not quite ten feet in diameter. The floor of this hut was paved; it contained a small cooking-hole and much charcoal."

there was a space about seven feet in length by three feet six inches in breadth, unpaved. This space is noteworthy in view of Mr Burnard's suggestion given below.<sup>1</sup>

A few bones of domestic animals and some shells of edible molluscs were found in clearing out the sand filling the dwelling, but few relics were brought to light. A core of flint found close to the surface near the entrance may have been fortuitous. Two implements of iron, each about eight inches in length, which may have been punches; and one or two small pieces of the same metal, much corroded, were found worked in between the flags of the floor. Should these not in course of time have worked their way down from the surface, then one may not be assuming too much in attributing the hut-circle described to the Early Iron period.



Fig. 3. Bone Pin found at the site of the Hut-Circle. (½.)

A kitchen-midden of considerable size lay immediately behind the dwelling to the north, and while it seems probable that this was the refuse heap of the hut-circle, positive proof was lacking, and the kitchen-midden may have had reference to an earlier or later period.

A bone pin (fig. 3), about three and a half inches long, and having a "T"-shaped head, was found here by Mrs Duff-Dunbar, who kindly presented it to me; but although a considerable portion of the kitchen-midden was put through the riddle, and examination was carefully

<sup>1</sup> In the same paper Mr Burnard describes a hut-circle, No. III., as follows: "It is nearly eleven feet in diameter, with a doorway two feet nine inches wide, protected by a low curved wall, which was probably roofed. Entering the hut there is on the right hand side a raised dais or platform standing eight inches above the floor of hard trodden-in sub-soil. This is supposed to have formed a couch, and with rushes and heather made a comfortable prehistoric bed."



made, nothing further was brought to light, except quantities of animal bones and the shells of edible molluscs.

There are numerous indications of other sites of archaeological interest—perhaps hut-circles, perhaps burials—as well as other kitchen-middens in the immediate vicinity. Several of these have, I understand, been excavated by a local antiquary of some note.

### III.

#### NOTES ON THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF GLAMIS. By THE REV. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., F.S.A. Scot., GLAMIS.

In the old churchyard of Glamis, on the south side of the present church but a little apart from it, stands the last remaining portion of the former parish church. The fragment was originally the south transept of the church which was taken down in 1792 to make way for the present edifice. It is now called "the mortuary chapel," as beneath the pavement is the vault of the Strathmore family, where many of the noble family of Lyon are interred, including Patrick Lyon, the first Lord Glamis, who died on the 21st March 1459, and in memory of whom the church was built by his widow, Isabella Ogilvy, the daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse. Lady Glamis died on the 12th January 1484, and was interred beside her husband.

The church was a vicarage in the diocese of St Andrews, and St Fergus was patron saint.

Judging from the fragment now left, the former building must have been very beautiful, but, so far as it has been possible to discover, no plan or drawing of it is in existence.

In an old vellum-bound diary, written between the years 1684 and 1689 by Patrick, first Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, which lies in the charter-room at Glamis Castle, some references are made to the church as having been renovated by the writer of that record.

"Att the church," he says, "I have made a loft for my owne use and built a little addition to my burial place both w<sup>ch</sup> contribute extremelie to the adornment of the church besyds three other lofts that I made therein, yet the church stands uncompleit for the time by reasone of the Laird of Claveres interest in the paroch, who does not contribut his help for makeing other two lofts betwixt the pillars on the southsyd as weell as it's done upon the north."

Andrew Wright, the rural joiner who had been employed at the alterations which the Earl made at Glamis church, had charged in his account for the rectifying of one of his own blunders. His Lordship makes a humorous reference on the account opposite this entry: "Because he made the reeder's seat *wrong*, it is just to give him nothing for making it right."

About this time Earl Patrick made the draft of a deed in which he declares that in consideration of the many blessings he had received and of the strength that had been vouchsafed to him to enable him to overcome his many difficulties he resolved to build four "lodges" near the Kirktown of Glamis "for the use of four aged men of his own surname if they could be found, and failing them to such decayed tenants as had been reduced to want not through their own fault, to each of whom he intended to mortify yearly four bolls of oatmeal and 25 merks Scots money, with a new whyt coloured wid cloath coat lyned with blew serge every thrie years." He desired that these four men should attend the parish church and "wait alwayes at the church door when we goe there and at their own dores whenever we shall have occasion to pass by, if they be not employed abroad . . . and that they shall be holden (if sickness and infirmity do not hinder) to repair everie day once at the twalt-hour of the day to our buriall-place (whereof a key shall be given to each incomer) and a forme of prayer to be read by them by turns by such of them as can read and if they cannot read that they learn the same by heart." It is not known whether Lord Strathmore's wish had been fulfilled

or not. He died on 15th May 1695 in the fifty-third year of his age, and was interred, as he expressly desired, in the family vault at Glamis.

The Presbytery records contain little information regarding the old church. There are occasional notices of it as being "very dilapidated and in a bad state," but there is no mention whatever of its appearance or architectural features. In the oldest volume of kirk-session records, which is in the Register House, Edinburgh, I find a reference to the church in the notice of a heritors' meeting. It is as follows:—

"At Glammiss the 15th day of Nov<sup>r</sup> Saxteen nynie two years ye result of the meeting held y<sup>e</sup> day by the heritors, ministers and elders of the Paroch. It is resolved upon by the Heritors and it is accordingly agreed betwixt them and the minister and elders of the Session that whereas before it was the constant custom whereof the Heritors were in use to uphold the roof of the church and Queer and att many tymes it happened that the breaches and rueings thereof thorow the Heritors not soe tymous concurrante came to be greater and the rueings thereof wyddor than otherwayss it would have been if tymously taken course with, therefore the following resolution is assumed that the care of the proportion of the constant upholding of the roof of the church and queer will be the better followed and performed when it is in the hands of the minister and elders, being then as it were, in the hands of one man."

About a century later the Rev. Dr James Lyon, minister of the parish, speaks of the church in his Statistical Account as being in a "bad state," but he refrains from further comment. It was during his ministry that the demolition of the church took place, the present existing aisle being left standing no doubt because of the vault being situated beneath it.

I have heard some very old people say that their parents and grandparents remembered the old church, and as the stone roof was greatly



in need of repair it was supposed to be dangerous ; hence the necessity arose for taking down the old fabric, but when operations had been fairly started the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the roof down. It had been more securely welded together than any one had imagined. This, I understand, was a common experience in Scotland. The churches were so well built that it was no easy task to take them to pieces.

When ground is opened for interments near the walls of the present church, remains of the foundations of the old church are generally discovered, but these are always of a fragmentary character and not sufficiently entire to give any idea of its size or appearance. We must be content to form our surmise of it from the portion still standing (fig. 1), and there is reason for thankfulness that, though small and but a fragment, it conveys to us nevertheless a good idea of the exceptional beauty and dignity of the church that had been so ruthlessly demolished.

It is an oblong, measuring 35 feet 4 inches by 26 feet 7 inches in outside measurement and 29 feet 4 inches in length inside, 19 feet 10 inches in breadth, and 17 feet in height to the top of the arch, and is lighted by one embrasured window, the tracery of which is late Gothic in design. From an architectural point of view the window is a charming piece of work. The doorway beneath the window is modern on the face of it, and the wall, though old in itself, shows traces of having been renewed or renovated at some time. The projecting ridge or plinth of dressed stone along the wall and some feet from the ground is still in good preservation—a device common in medieval times to prevent water gathering at the foot of the wall. The lock has the following inscription: E. S. 1742—probably the date when the door was made. On the roof, above the window, the figure of a lion holding a shield is perched, and on the wall beneath this figure is fixed a dial, dated 1771. It is set upon a carved stone base, which appears to be of much older date than the dial, and which



perhaps had formerly been the pedestal of a figure of some kind. At the other and corresponding end of the roof there is a figure resembling a griffin also bearing a shield displaying a lion rampant.

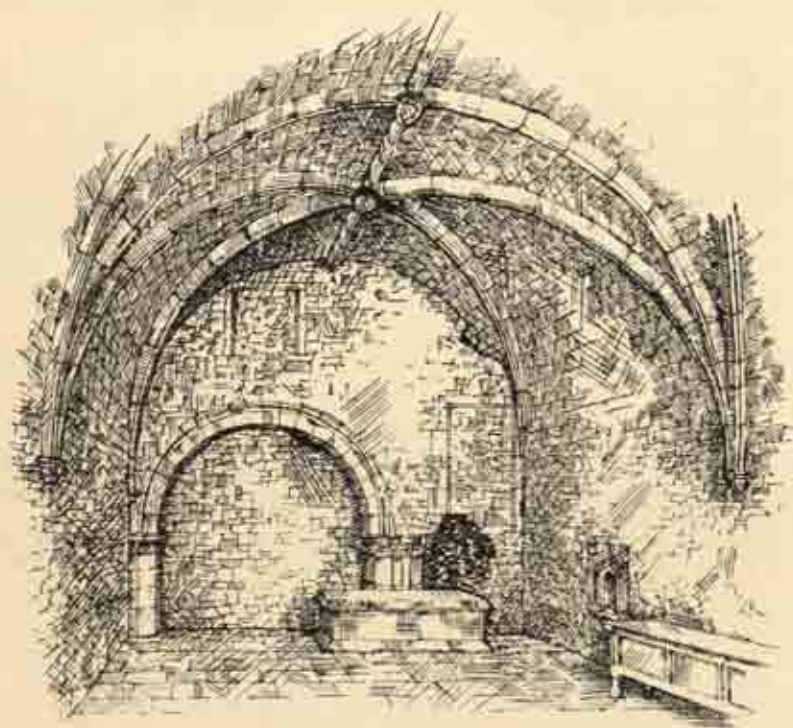
The interior, of which a view is given in fig. 2, from a drawing by



Fig. 1. The portion remaining of Glamis Old Church.

Mr David Waterston, estate architect, is in a good state of preservation. It is not used for services now, although at one time masses were said at the side altar, no traces of which remain. The "Sacrament House" (fig. 3), or recess where the reserved Sacrament was kept, is, however, left and shows where the altar must have stood. It is fifteenth-century work, and displays shields bearing the arms of

the Lyon and Ogilvy families. The floor of the chapel throughout is paved with stone flags, and not far from the door is a padlocked iron bar over a stone, whence a flight of steps leads to the vault beneath.



*Fig. 2. View of the Interior.*

The roof is of stone and beautifully vaulted. The bosses where the arches meet are richly carved, exhibiting a variety of designs, some with coronets, some with lions, and others with grapes in bold relief. There are arches of dressed stone, but now filled in with masonry on each wall. On one of the slabs forming the pavement is an inscrip-

tion, now illegible save the words, "Hic jacet . . . D M S de Glamis"—an abbreviation for Dominus de Glamis,—and on the centre of the stone a cup or chalice is engraved, suggesting that the particular baron had been an ecclesiastic.

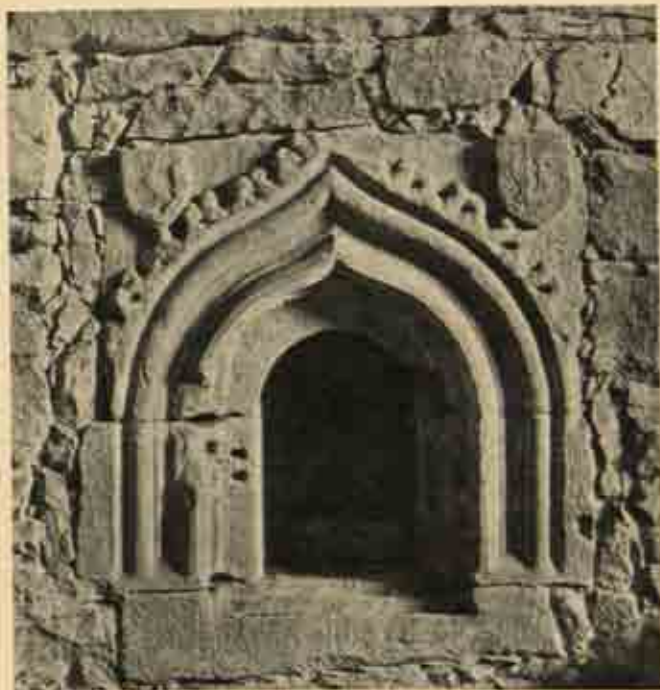


Fig. 3. The Sacrament House.

A plain, altar-shaped tomb stands beside a pillar, from which springs a semi-circular arch—so common a feature in old Scottish churches—which opened into the chancel of the church. The pillar is octagonal, and its capital (fig. 4) is carved in high relief with a running design of vine leaves and grapes, while a shield with a lion rampant, delicately chiselled, occupies a higher ridge and dominates the whole border. The

pillar is strangely short, and one is consequently led to believe that the stone pavement had been raised at one time to add to the accommoda-

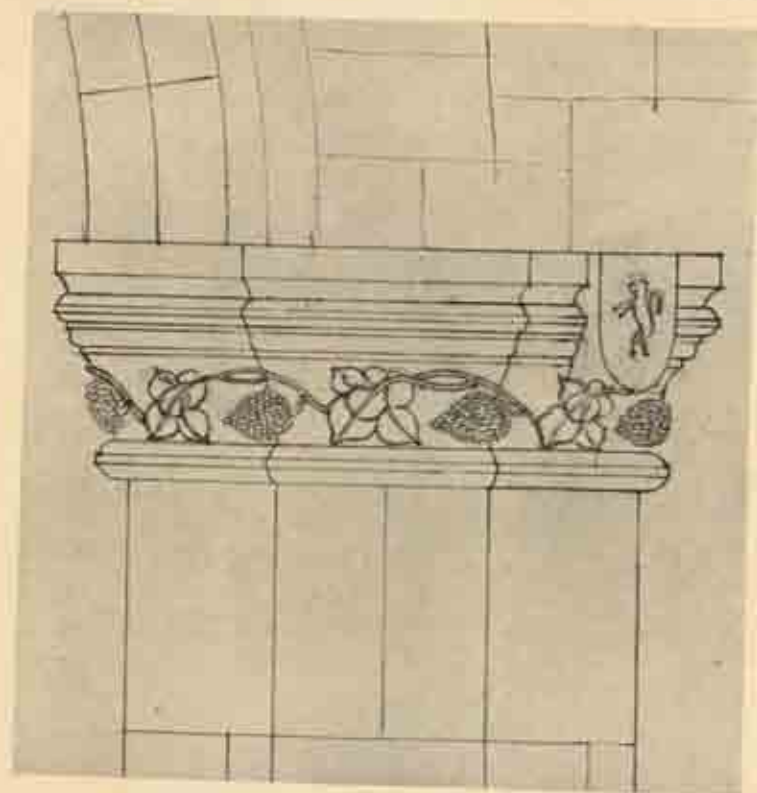


Fig. 4. Capital of the Pillar to right of the Arch.

(From a drawing by Mr David Waterston.)

tion below. The tomb beside the pillar bears an inscription in old Gothic letters, showing that it had been placed by his widow Isabella Ogilvy to the memory of Patrick Lyon, the first Lord Glamis, who was ennobled in 1445 and died on the 21st March 1459. He was the



grandson of Sir John Lyon, the founder of the family, and one of the hostages sent to England as security for the ransom of King James the First of Scotland.

#### RELICS BELONGING TO THE KIRK OF GLAMIS.

1. *Old Communion Cups*.—There are four of these in the possession of the kirk-session of Glamis. The two oldest (fig. 5) are of beaten silver, and have the arms of Earl Patrick engraved upon them—a lion rampant on a shield bordered with fleurs-de-lis and surmounted by a coronet; beneath is the date 1676, while at the foot of the cup the monogram appears, P. E. K. (Patrick, Earl of Kinghorne). He was not created Earl of Strathmore until the following year, 1677. These cups are very elegant in design. Whether Earl Patrick gifted them to the church or not is uncertain. He was a staunch Episcopalian, and Episcopacy was the established form of religion in Scotland at that time. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that they had been given by him to the church; but they must have been lost or stolen for a time at least, and then restored, as there are two entries in the kirk-session records later than the date of the cups in which it is expressly stated that there were no communion cups in the possession of the kirk-session. The first entry is in November 1726, and is as follows: "Kirk of Glamis, Nov<sup>r</sup> 25th, 1726. After prayer the Minister Moderator desired to know what utensils and other things belonged to this church, accordingly there were presented to him a Bible in Folio, a Velvet and Cloath morteloath, communion table cloaths *but no cups*, a Bason and Towel for Baptisms, and a chest for holding necessary things in, all which he ordered to be kept as carefully as formerly." The second entry is in October 1741: "Kirk of Glamis, Oct. 10th, 1741. After sermon Kirk-Session met, and being constituted by prayer the Moderator desired to know what utensils and other things belonged to the church. Accordingly there were pre-

sented to him a Bible in Folio, a Velvet Mort-cloath, and an old Cloath sac, communion table-cloaths in very bad state, a Bason and towel for Baptisms (*but no Communion cups*) and an old chest for holding of mort-cloath, all which he ordered to be kept decently."



Fig. 5. Communion Cup, 1676.

In the troublous times of the Revolution of 1688 the chalices had probably disappeared, but many years afterwards had been found and handed over to their proper owners.

The other two cups are also of silver, and are inscribed as follows :  
" Bought by the Kirk-Session of Glammiss 1767, Mr James Donaldson minister."

2. *Old Pulpit Bible*.—This Bible is a folio, bound in calf, and printed in the year 1679. On the fly-leaf the following inscription is written : " This Bible was bought for the use of the church of Glammiss upon the expense of the common Thesaurie thereof att sixteen pounds Scots



Fig. 6. The Old Kirk Box, 1688.

payed upon the 27 Day of October 1689, Mr John Balvaird being present Minister."

3. *Old Kirk Box*.—An interesting relic of former days (fig. 6). It was lost for a long period, but was found in the cellar beneath the session-house some years ago. It is made of stout oak, panelled,

and is black with age, measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width and the same in depth. It contains four drawers, and on the upper surface is seen the date 1688, and the letters M. I. B., being the initials of the minister of the time—John Balvaire.

4. The old mort-cloth of black velvet and bordered with a heavy black fringe.



Fig. 7. Portion of Old Celtic Cross.

*Fragment of Old Celtic Stone* (fig. 7), found in a grave in Glamis old churchyard some years ago. The grave-digger remembers seeing other portions of the stone in the grave. In time these may be recovered when the grave can be opened again. The fragment displays a part of a Celtic cross with interlaced ornamentation, and appears to be similar in character and design to the well-known one which stands in front of the Manse of Glamis.



## IV.

NOTES ON THE CHAPEL YARD, INVERNESS, AND SOME OF ITS OLD MONUMENTS, WITH A NOTICE OF HERALDIC DEVICES ON TOMBSTONES AT KILMUN. By F. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A. Scot.

The Chapel Yard of Inverness is one of three old burying-grounds each of whose gates are occasionally opened to admit of the burials of those families who possess the right of sepulture therein. The other two are the High Church burial-ground and the Grey Friars or, accurately speaking, Black Friars, burial-ground.

All authorities are agreed that the order of the Black Friars was founded at Inverness in 1233, and it is safe to conclude that their burial-ground did not exist prior to that date. The ascertainment of the respective ages of the High Church and the Chapel Yard burial-grounds is, however, a complex, though interesting, problem, the determination of which involves careful examination of numerous charters and other deeds. At the present moment there is a diversity of opinion among members of the Inverness Field Club upon the subject of which of two churches that existed in Inverness in early days—each bearing the same name, St Mary's—is the elder, and until this point is satisfactorily disposed of the question of the relative ages of the two burial-grounds must remain a matter of doubt.

In common with all others who at various times have entered into a consideration of this matter, I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the services which the late Charles Fraser Mackintosh rendered to all persons interested in old Inverness. His *Invernessiana* groups together practically all the information we have upon this subject, in the form of translations of early charters and other documents. I have endeavoured, from a careful examination of this work, to piece together a correct statement of the references to the churches of Inverness in those early times; and while the inferences

drawn by me may not coincide with those drawn by others, I desire to state that the facts upon which my inferences are based (which necessarily must be very briefly referred to in an article of this kind) have been most carefully verified.

I also desire to state that in differing from the views expressed by Dr Alexander Ross on the one hand and Mr Wallace on the other, I do so with full appreciation and acknowledgment of the many valuable services these gentlemen have rendered in their pursuit of matters of local antiquarian interest.

The earliest reference to Inverness ecclesiastically occurs in a charter dated about 1164-1171, by William the Lion, which states: "I have given and granted to God and the Church of St Mary of Inuirnya and Thomas, Priest and Parson of the said Church, one plough of land in perpetual mortification."

In 1189 King William gives and grants to God and the Church of St Thomas of Aberbrothick, and to the monks serving God in that place, the Church of Inverness with the Chaplainry lands and teinds and offerings of every kind, and with common pasture and other easements and all the other things justly pertaining to the said church.<sup>1</sup> Questions having arisen between the Vicar of Inverness and St Thomas' Church of Arbroath, the matter was referred by the Pope to the amicable decision of the Bishop of Moray, who, in 1248, issued and promulgated a foundation endowment of the vicarages of Inverness and Aberchirder, in which reference is made to the Vicar of the Church of Inverness and to the Vicar's house adjoining the church, showing clearly that an actual building and not an ecclesiastical system is referred to.

The two main points to be kept in view in considering these references are, first, that one church only is mentioned, it being

<sup>1</sup> There is a clerical slip in Mr Wallace's reference to this deed on page 88 of vol. vi. of the *Fidd Club Transactions*, which is not unimportant. Mr Wallace's quotation is—"The Churches of Inverness."

apparently the only church in Inverness at these dates, and, second, that so far there is no reference, in terms, to the parochial or parish church of Inverness.

It is not necessary, and it is not my intention, to refer to the various deeds affecting the order of Black Friars except so far as their contents throw any light upon the question immediately under discussion.

The first actual reference by name to the Parish Church of Inverness is in a charter by Alexander in 1240 in which a grant of land is given to the order of Black Friars. The charter bears to have given "Our Royal Highway lying in length from the water of Ness as far as that land which the Abbot and Convent of Aberbrothock gave to them for ever, and in breadth between the burying-ground of the Parish Church and the wall of the said Friars." The Parish Church here referred to is, in my view, the church previously referred to, the site of which from the above description was approximately that of the site of the present High Church.

In 1363 Nicholaus de florays confirms to God and to the Altar of the Holy Cross in the Parochial Church of Inverness and for the Maintenance of a chaplain there to worship for ever, one acre of arable land.

It is a significant fact that from this date forward when what I believe to be the church to which I have hitherto referred is mentioned, the expression "Parochial" or "Parish" is almost invariably introduced in a qualifying form, and that when the "Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inverness," which I hold was situated where the Chapel Yard now is, is referred to, there is no such qualifying word. References to both these buildings frequently occur in these early charters in the same deed, and I conclude that the word "Parochial" or "Parish" was introduced of set purpose to avoid confusing two churches each bearing the same name, St Mary.

It is impossible to fix the date when the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary was first built. As early as 1359, in a royal gift by David II., there occurs the following passage: "The larger and more



discreet part of the Community of the said Burgh having been formerly assembled . . . in the cemetery of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inverness." I hold this to be a reference to the church of the Chapel Yard because of the absence of the qualifying word "Parochial" or "Parish." I at once recognise that I am confronted with the necessity of explaining why the Chapel Yard should have been selected as the place of assembly of a concourse of people in preference to the burial-ground of the Parish Church. I think it extremely probable that the present Chapel Yard was at that time of larger area and situated in a relatively less congested district than the burial-ground of the Parish Church, which of itself would be a sufficient answer. There is, however, this additional fact to be borne in mind, that throughout the following centuries and until very recently the Chapel Yard was the place invariably selected for assemblies of the burghers.

In 1361 John Scott, Burgess of Inverness, acknowledges his obligation to Sir Ade de Narryn Chaplain, and to the chaplains his successors who may for the time be in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Inverness. He also confesses his obligation to build for the said Sir Ade and his chaplains "a sufficient dwelling house upon the two roods of land lying contiguous to the wall of the burying ground of the foresaid Chapel on the eastern side thereof." This, in my view, for the reason above stated, is a reference not to St Mary's Parochial Church previously referred to, but to St Mary's Chapel in the Chapel Yard.

In 1362 Sir Robert Chisholm grants six acres of land "to the Altar of the Holy Rood of the Church of Inverness." This is a clear reference to the Parochial Church, because later on there are distinct references to the "Altar of the Holy Cross in the Parochial Church of Inverness," rood being synonymous with cross.

Going back three years, we find a very clear example of a reference in one deed to the two St Marys. In that year the community of



the burgh resigned to the King in the churchyard of the Chapel of St Mary a certain piece of land "containing 18 acres lying next to the land of St Mary's Parochial Church of said Burgh." Two similar instances occurred in 1361. In 1361 John Bishop of Moray grants a fen of certain lands "belonging to the Chapel of St Mary's of Inverness namely one piece of the Crasse containing 18 acres lying next to the land of St Mary's Parochial Church of Inverness."

At this point the questions naturally arise, Who were the authorities who regulated the affairs of the two churches, and what was the ecclesiastical denomination of St Mary's of the Chapel Yard? I think the correct view is that both churches were under the control of one administrator, viz. the Bishop of Moray, and that in the sense that a parish seems anciently to have signified the diocese of a bishop, though latterly it signified the territorial bounds connected with a particular church of the established religion. St Mary's of the Chapel Yard was also a parish church, but not *the* parish church. This view is, I think, strongly supported by the fact that in 1371 an appeal to the Pope on the part of the Abbot of Aberbrothock was made regarding the tithes of the "Church of Inverness," a full narrative of which is quoted in *Invernessiana*. Although there is no doubt that at that date the two St Mary's were in existence, only one, the more important, is referred to, and the reference again is at one part to the Parish Church of Inverness. My view, therefore, is that St Mary's of the Chapel Yard, although not unimportant and capable of sustaining chaplaincies of its own, was nevertheless always the less important of the two.

In the Bishop's letter to Pope Gregory, which forms part of the above proceedings, there is an exceedingly interesting account of the fabric of the church. I extract the following: "A noble, strong and distinguished place and abounds in fruits and has a concourse of many noble Knights and other powerful men." On the other hand, there is a pregnant passage which bears evidence to the deprivations

the building was subjected to in the way of ordinary repair, in which the Bishop complains that "there is not a single garment fit for the Abbot or part of him, and so that a small missal which may be worth twopence, will not be found therein, let alone for me when performing my yearly visitations to foresaid church, for the reforming of foresaid defects, and for covering and protecting it, whose roof does not in any degree shelter either the greater altar or the wardrobe from being befouled, or rather jumbled together by the rains as often as they fall."

Under date 11th October 1380, there is a declarator by a notary narrating certain disputes, which mentions, *inter alia*, that the King dispensed justice in the Church of St Mary. This may refer to either of the churches, the lack of exact expression being less necessary in a mere narrative by a notary than in a formal charter. On the assumption that the Parish Church was in the dilapidated condition just referred to, it is not likely that the King would be asked to dispense justice under its roof.

There are various documents between 1380 and 1530 which, in my view, bear out the opinions which so far I have expressed, and which, to save repetition, I pass over. In 1530 a charter of Confirmation was granted to the Friars of Inverness confirming the previous charters of Alexander II. and Robert the Bruce. This charter is of value as showing fairly conclusively that what up to that date had been defined as the Parish or Parochial Church of Inverness was in juxtaposition with the buildings of the Black Friars and on the same side of Kirk-gate. If my reading of the language of this charter is accurate, I think there cannot be the least doubt that the site of the Pariah Church at that date and for several centuries prior thereto was the site upon which the present High Church is built. I have already given the reference from the early charters confirmed at this date, and I do not again repeat it. Mr Wallace's remark upon this passage is as follows: "The Ness herein mentioned must have been the branch that flowed to the east of the Maggot and the King's Highway; an open space

that led to the river at that place. The Parish Church must have been St Mary's of the Chapel Yard." With the greatest deference I differ from Mr Wallace's view.

Again, in 1538, there is a reference to "all and whole the water of Ness with its fishing from the road intervening between the place of the Preaching Friars and the Parish Church on the South Side, even to Is Churry on the North."

#### MINOR CHAPELS, CHAPLAINCIES, AND ALTARAGES.

When we come to the question of minor chapels and chaplaincies, we find ourselves confronted with a less difficult problem. Mr Wallace's view is that "in the Burgh, besides six chaplaincies, there were at least five and probably six chapels." Dr Ross's view, on the other hand, is that, "most of these churches might be found located within the walls of St Mary's Parish Church." There is undoubtedly considerable force in Dr Ross's remark that "the idea of seven separate chapels in the town of Inverness, with a population of 2000 or 3000, seems rather over-doing it, when the poor vicar could not keep the main building in repair nor the rain off the altar." It is necessary, I think, in approaching this matter not to lose sight of the exact meanings of the words "chapels" and "altarages." If we bear in mind that the word "chapel" is the strictly accurate word to use as describing a recess in the aisle of a church used for public worship, and generally devoted to the name of some saint, the view of Dr Ross is strongly supported. Altarages, being merely small endowments for the maintenance of a priest to perform divine service at an altar on behalf of the soul of the founder or some of his deceased friends, can never be construed into meaning a separate building outside of the particular church which contains them. In considering the chapels and chaplaincies in Inverness, I therefore eliminate all altarages. I do not think we can safely conclude that any of the chaplaincies referred to as existing in Inverness at the time in question



were buildings situated outside the precincts of a particular church, unless we find in the references to these chaplaincies qualifying words capable of carrying a different construction.

I purpose, in view of the above remarks, merely to itemise the various altarares referred to in the old documents. There are many references to them not without interest. They are as follows :—

- (1) The Altar of the Holy Rood, afterwards referred to as "the Altar of the Holy Cross."
- (2) The Altar of St Catherine.
- (3) The Altar of St Michael the Archangel.
- (4) The Altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- (5) The Altarares of St John the Baptist, and
- (6) The Altar of St Peter.

The chaplaincies referred to are as follows :—

- (1) Chaplaincy of the Holy Cross.
- (2) Chaplaincy to the Altar of St Michael the Archangel.
- (3) Chaplaincy to St Peter.
- (4) Chaplaincy of St Catherine.
- (5) Chaplaincy of St Mary of the Green, and
- (6) Chaplaincy of the Choir of the Parish Church.

All the altarares and three of the chaplaincies, viz. St Michael's, St Peter's, and St Catherine's are specifically referred to as within the Parish Church.

In 1481 we find the following statement: "Of new have erected a perpetual chaplaincy in the Parish Church of Inverness to the Altar of St Catherine in the same." Similarly in 1461 we have a reference to "a perpetual chaplaincy in the Parochial Church of Inverness to the Altar of St Michael the Archangel." It is therefore clear, I think, that the above-mentioned altarares and chaplaincies are not separate



subjects. The "Chaplaincy" is merely a reference to a position or office. I mention this in view of Mr Wallace's remark dealing with St Catherine's Chapel: "But it is not an uncommon thing to have a Chapel and a Chaplaincy in a parish church." As regards St Catherine's Chaplainship, I quote but a single reference among many supporting the view I advance. As late as 4th December 1543 there was an induction to the office of St Catherine's Chaplainship and investment with all the pertinents thereof, and the further statement is added: "These things were done within the Parish Church of Inverness," in presence of certain persons whose names are given. Had there been a separate Chapel of St Catherine, I doubt not that the above induction would have taken place within the building in which the chaplain was to officiate. I cannot find a single reference in terms to the "Chapel" of St Catherine. A reference to "the land of St Catherine's" or "the land of the Chaplaincy of the Holy Cross" does not in the least help to expiscate a doubtful site. The land was merely the holding, no matter where situated, from which the necessary funds were derived to found and continue a service within the parish church.

My endeavour throughout has been honestly to search for and welcome whatever may throw light upon a difficult question, and I therefore include the following, although apparently, but not really, antagonistic to the position I have taken up. In 1523 the Bishop of Moray prescribed to the ecclesiastics their various duties and offices. He states: "Moreover the said Chaplains of the Altars of the Holy Cross, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St Peter, St John, St Catherine and St Michael, each and all shall be bound for himself and his successors, to reside personally in their chaplaincies in foresaid church." I need hardly say that the words "reside personally" are used in the ecclesiastical sense of personally officiating.

There still remain for consideration the Chapel of St Mary of the Green, the Chapel of St Thomas, and the Chapel of St Giles.

The Chapel of St Giles is outwith the scope of *Invernessiana*, and I do not venture to express any opinion.

I entirely agree with the views Mr Wallace has expressed as regards the undoubted existence and approximate site of St Thomas' Chapel.

As regards the Chapel of St Mary of the Green,<sup>1</sup> I believe this to be another name for what we now know as St Mary's of the Chapel Yard, and that the Chaplaincy of St Mary of the Green was a foundation within St Mary's of the Chapel Yard, there being no qualifying words thirling this chaplaincy to the Parish Church. This view certainly gets over an undoubted difficulty, viz. that, to use Dr Ross's words, "some of the lands of the Virgin Mary le Green are described as on the east side of the Ness between the Scatgate and the river; others as on the west side."

#### THE BURIAL-GROUND.

It is somewhat surprising that in a burial-ground of such undoubted antiquity as the Chapel Yard, the earliest extant decipherable monument, which takes the form of a plain recumbent slab, dates no further back than 1604. The inscription is as follows: "Here lies the bodie of a pious and vertuous gentlewoman called Hester Eliot spouse to Master Alexander Clerk, minister of Inverness, and second lawful daughter to the verie honourable Robert Eliot of Lauristown in Liddesdale, and Lady Jean Stuart, third lawful daughter to Francis, Earle of Bothwell. She departed this life upon the 3rd September in the year of God 1604 years. Now she is with her

<sup>1</sup> Since the reading of this Paper the "Burgh Records of Inverness" have been published. I find that the joint Editors have reached the conclusion, in regard to the Chapel of the Green, advanced by me. The Records mention also the "Chapel of the Brig End," which is not referred to in any of the documents here examined. Mr William Mackay in his Introduction to the Burgh Records has, by wrongly inserting a comma, misread one of the old minutes and has added another chapel to the long list already enumerated. The "Ravelstrie" which he classifies as an additional chapel was simply the vestry, or a similar building, connected with the Parish Church.

Saviour at peace, who is the Resurrection and the Life with whom she is to appear in glory. Here lies Alexander Clerk some time minister in Inverness who departed the 13th September 1635."

To use the words of Charles Fraser Mackintosh, few in Inverness are aware that a great grandniece of Queen Mary, and of the blood royal through her great grandmother Lady Jane Hepburn, lies buried in the Chapel Yard.

Many of the mural monuments are so defaced as to be utterly irrecongnisable, and those that have escaped natural decay and the vandalism of a former day are shorn of much of their original beauty.

In comparison with many of our southern churchyards the Chapel Yard contains singularly few examples of rhyming epitaphs. I have noted the following :—

(1) "Here lyes an honest woman Anna Cox sometyms spouse to James Ritchie burgess of Inverness—she departed January 22nd 1673.

"Aske thou who lies beneath this space so narrow  
I'm here to-day,—you may be here to-morrow.  
Dust as to dust—our mother earth must have it.  
The soul again returns to God who gave it."

(2)

"Mourn not for me my children dear.  
I am not dead but sleeping here.  
My debts are paid ; my grave you see,  
Wait for a while, you'll follow me."

(3) "Here lies consuming in the peaceful dust all that is mortal of Margaret M'Grigor spouse to Finlay Campbell Deacon and Burgess of Inverness, who departed this life on 28th October 1817, aged 63 years. This stone is placed over her remains as a tribute due to his most dutiful stepmother by Donald Campbell," etc.

"If nature's charmes with virtue joynd  
Could stop death's fatal blow,  
She had not di'd whose body lies  
Interred this stone below."

I did not come across a single Gaelic inscription or epitaph, and a Latin inscription appears only on one stone, a recumbent stone placed over the grave of George Forbes, Notary Public, Messenger in the Burgh, who died in 1721.



The Inverness Kirk-Session Records show that, on 26th November 1771, "An account was presented to the Session by the Kirk Officer amounting to five shillings sterling for levelling a part of the Chapel Yard for the Communion Tables,—for five days work to two men."

On 19th March 1792 the Session, considering that a new church was to be built, appointed intimation to be given that on the second Sabbath of April, the eighth day of the month, public worship was to be performed in the Chapel Yard.

Maclean, the Inverness nonagenarian, whose reminiscences (published in 1842) concerning events within the knowledge of those alive in his own day, are trustworthy, states that after the entry of the Duke of Cumberland into Inverness, the Chapel Yard was used by his troops as a place for enclosing the cattle which they drove away from Lord Lovat's estate in the Aird.

Provost Inglis, writing in 1795, states: "I remember an old arched gateway which led into the burying-ground called the Chapel Yard. On this old arch was inscribed *concordia res parvæ crescunt*." There is now no trace of any such archway.

In introducing the following examples of monumental art, I have endeavoured to make a selection of those only which I consider are of real interest. There are numerous stones of early eighteenth-century work bearing the well-known symbols of the skull, cross-bones, cross-spades, coffin, hour-glass, and bell; the not uncommon arrangement of a central heart flanked by initials and surmounted by a date; a few trade symbols such as the tailor's goose and scissors and the smith's hammer and anvil; a crown with crossed sword and scabbard; crude spelling and lettering, and the invariable legend *memento mori*. Fig. 1 is an interesting example in which the various emblems are carved in unusual positions. There are also numerous examples of heraldic work, but these latter have already been brought under the notice of this Society. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. pp. 724-732.)

The stirring times of the "Forty-five" are recalled by a simple mural



tablet on the south wall commemorating the death of Captain Jackson of Brigadier Houston's regiment, and by an interesting stone containing a heraldic design in addition to the usual mortuary emblems, commemorating the death of Captain Campbell of the Argyll Militia, who died of wounds received at Culloden. At a distance of a few feet on the same wall there is a monument of more than usual importance (fig. 2). Unfortunately identification is impossible, the



Fig. 1. Gravestone with Emblems arranged as a Border.

entire lettering, with the exception of a few of the letters of the words *memento mori* on the upper left-hand panel, being worn away. There are slight indications of a monogram on the upper left-hand panel, similar in character to the very distinct monogram within the ornamental triangle at the top. The lower right-hand panel appears to be divided into two portions, the upper of the two containing slight traces of lettering, and on the lower appear, with fair distinctness, the usual symbols of mortality. In the space between these

two panels again appear traces of the words *memento mori*. I was able to obtain no information of the person or persons in whose

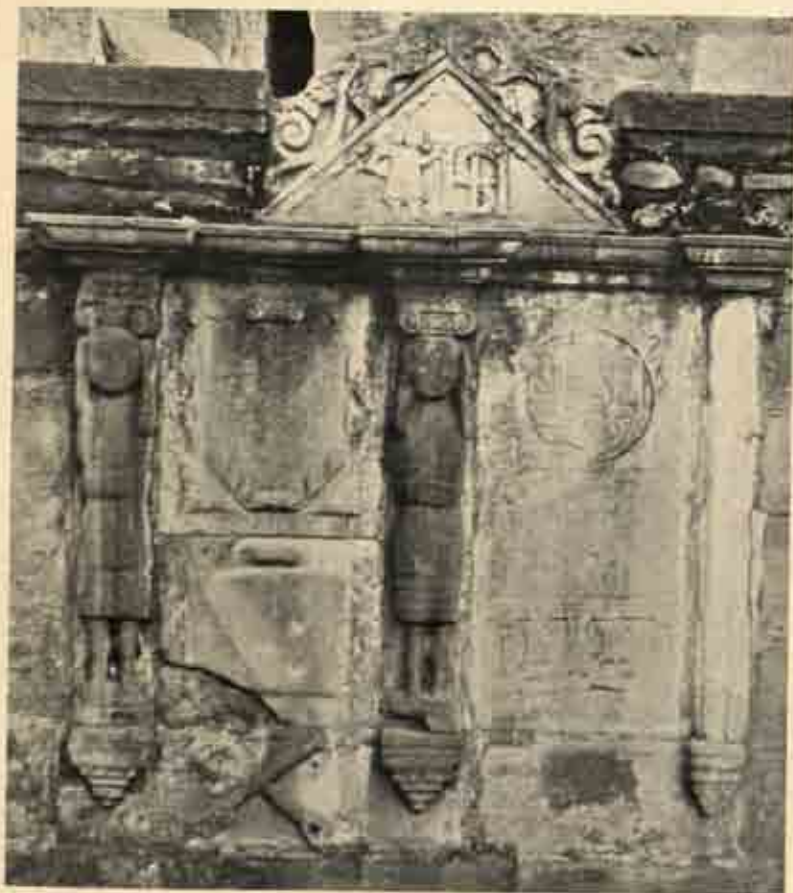


Fig. 2. Mural Monument, unidentified.

memory this monument was erected. No date appears on any part of the structure; but as the carving, particularly the little figure in



Fig. 3. Monument of Provost Duff.



Fig. 4. Monument of Alexander Monro, Smith.

the triangle at the top, bears a close resemblance to a monument on the east wall bearing the date 1674, we may fairly assign the one under consideration to about the same period.



Fig. 5. Doorway of the Macleod Tomb.

Still further along on the same wall is an interesting monument erected in memory of William Duff, Provost of Inverness, who held office about the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries (fig. 3).



On the east wall is the "Burial place appointed to Alexander



Fig. 6. The Macleod Burying-Ground.

Monro, Smith," containing the usual emblems of the trade of a smith (fig. 4).

The family of Macleod of Dunvegan was closely associated with

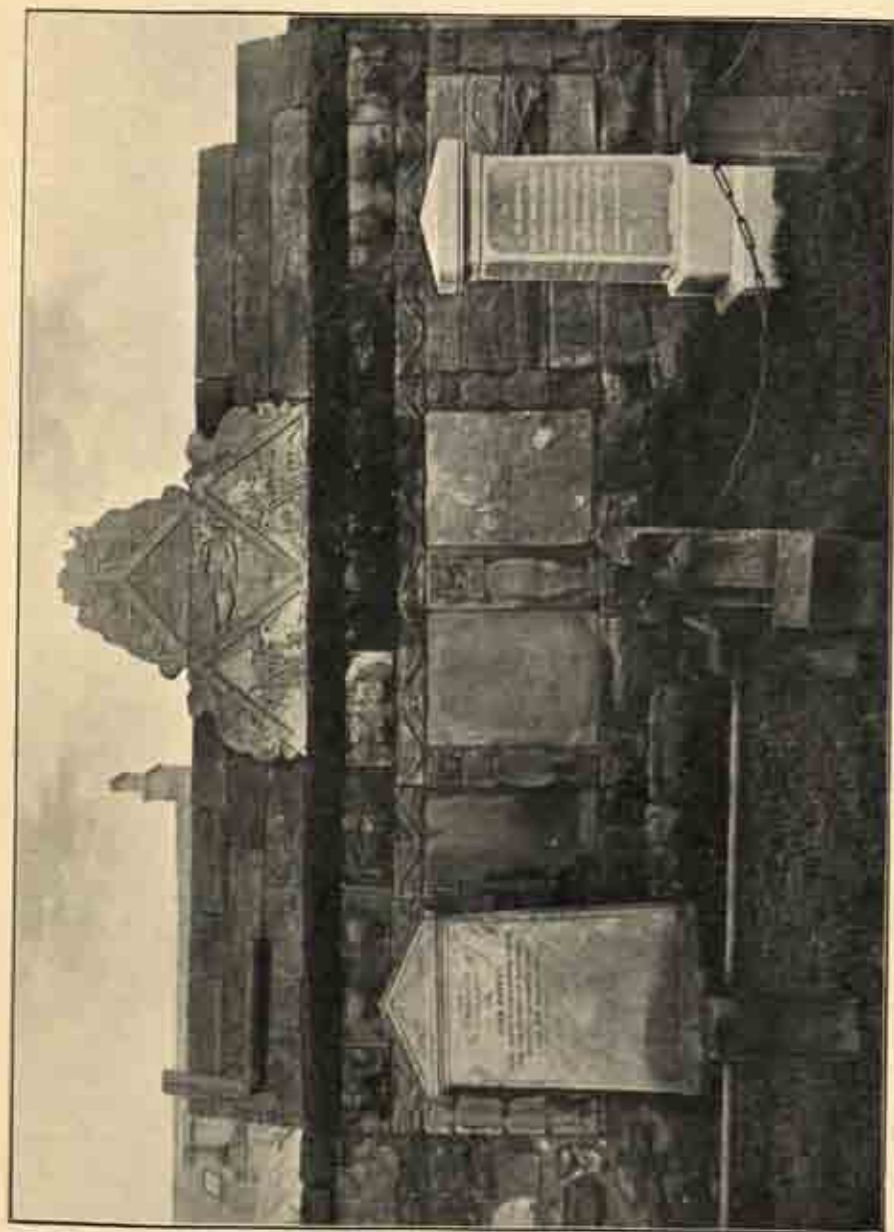


Fig. 7. Marad Monument, 1074.

the town of Inverness. When subscriptions were called for in order to erect the old stone bridge over the Ness in 1685, which was subsequently carried away by a great flood in 1849, the Chief of that day was one of the leading contributors. The Macleod burying-ground in the Chapel Yard is to-day an imposing structure, and in "Nonagenarian's" recollection it appears to have been a much more substantial and handsome building (figs. 5 and 6).

Curiously enough, within the Macleod enclosure there is a stone to the memory of a Macdonald, a member of a clan against whom in early days the family of Dunvegan waged perpetual warfare.

My last illustration, and the most interesting, is of a monument on the east wall, bearing the date 1674 (fig. 7). Time has dealt gently with this memorial, but not so the burghers of Inverness. As will be observed in the illustration, two modern tombstones have been erected in front of a portion of the ornamental work on both sides, one close up to the face of the monument. The tablets in the centre show signs of deliberate defacement, and on the centre tablet are incised the initials J. M. and the date 1833. A considerable portion of the lettering is readable to-day, and "Nonagenarian," who had been interested in the old monument, furnishes us with the missing links. Originally, one of the centre tablets bore the following inscription, "Here is the burying place of Thomas Watson Burgess of Inverness and Collector of the shire thereof and his spouse Anna Tayler with their children 1674." The following inscriptions appear on various portions of the structure :—

"True vertue doth mens praises sound  
When they are lodged under ground."

"The saints shall shine as angels."

"Oh death where is they sting  
O grave where is they victorie."



Figs. 8, 9, 10. In Kilmun Burying-Ground.





Figs. 11, 12, 13. In Kilnahun Burying Ground.

Hidden by the two modern stones are the following verses :—

"This emblem may to all disclose  
Our beantie withers lyk the rose.  
We live and die within ane hour  
Lyfe quickly passes as a flower."

"Un'neath this heap of carved stones  
Lyes dust and ashes and dry bones  
And when this monument is gone  
True vertue will outlive alone."

In close proximity to the north wall are the remains of two enclosures which have suffered considerable demolition since "Nonagenarian's" day. These were erected in honour of two well-known families of Fraser. The date 1685 appears on each side of the entrance to one of these enclosures, and several of the small columns supporting what remains of the structure are elegantly carved, and, in addition, bear the usual symbols.

In closing these notes, it is a pleasure to add that the well-kept condition of the old Chapel Yard stands out in striking contrast to the ill-kept condition of many burial-grounds in other parts of the country.

#### KILMUN BURYING-GROUND.

This burying-ground, situated on the north shore of the Holy Loch, is well known as the place of sepulture of the Argyle family. According to Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, Sir Duncan Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, and grandfather of Colin, the first Earl of Argyle, is stated as the first of the family interred at Kilmun. The foregoing photographs (figs. 8-12) were taken by me on the occasion of a casual visit last autumn. No date appears on any of these stones. It is highly probable that they cover the remains of persons who could claim no right to use the devices represented. Their sole interest centres round the fact that they form a class of stones with "faked" heraldic designs. Fig. 13 is of a different order, and speaks for itself.

MONDAY, 13th February 1911.

THE HON. LORD GUTHRIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

PETER JEFFREY MACKIE of Glenresdale, Corraith, Symington, Ayrshire.

FRANK A. B. PRESTON, Architect, Ardwell, 16 Waverley Park, Shawlands, Glasgow.

A. K. STEWART, Chemist, 4 Midmar Avenue.

The following Donations were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Brabstermire, Mey, Caithness.

Loom-weight of grey sandstone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth, with a groove round it near one end, from the Broch of Brabstermire.

(2) By ALEX. O. CURLE, Secretary.

Vessel of rough sandstone,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, with oval cavity  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, flat in the bottom, from the Broch of Gunn's Hillock or Brunt Ha', near the manse of Bruan, Caithness.

(3) By PETER M'KENZIE, Tormore, Arran, through J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. Scot.

Fragment of an Urn, a terminal Plate of a jet Necklace ornamented with six triangles of punctulations, and twenty-one Beads of jet, from a cist at Tormore, Arran.

- (4) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

A quantity of charred Wheat, fragments of the clay Vessel in which it was contained, and six Hammer-stones, from the Culbin Sands, Morayshire. (See the previous paper by Mr Graham Callander.)

- (5) By the CARRON COMPANY, through their Secretary, Mr ARCHIBALD G. BROWN.

Roman Altar found at Nether Croy in the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. It had been long preserved at Nether Croy House, and was latterly removed by the late Sir Thomas Brodie to Carron House, near Falkirk, for safe preservation, but after his death it had been forgotten until Dr George Macdonald recently inspected it, and, calling attention to its interest, induced the Directors of the Carron Company to present it to the National Museum. It is broken near the base at one corner, but is otherwise in good preservation, standing rather more than 3 feet in height, and bearing on its front face a dedicatory inscription to the Nymphs by a vexillation of the Sixth Legion under Fabius Liberalis. It is described and illustrated in *Caledonia Romana*, p. 342, and plate xiii. fig. 7, and in Dr George Macdonald's *Roman Wall*, p. 341.

- (6) By ALEXANDER WOOD INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot.

Home-made Chair of plain wood, with high concave back, rounded at the top, and the frame filled in with plaited straw of bent-grass, 4 feet 3 inches in height and 2 feet 3 inches in width, from Shetland.

- (7) By JOHN C. GUY, F.S.A. Scot., Sheriff-Substitute of the Lothians.

Framed Engraving of William Tytler, Vice-President of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, engraved for *The Bee*, and published by J. Anderson, 1793.



(8) By J. MALCOLM, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Parish of Monifieth in Ancient and Modern Times. Large paper copy. 1910.

(9) By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Views of Melrose Abbey, printed for W. H. Lizars. 1832.

Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces. By William Creech. 8vo. 1791.

A Compendious History of the Church of Scotland. By John Brown, Minister of the Gospel in Haddington. 8vo. Glasgow, 1784.

Life of the Hon. Col. James Gardiner. By P. Doddridge, D.D. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1801.

Eikon Basilike—the Pourtracture of His Sacred Majestie in his Solitude and Sufferings. Printed in the year 1649. 16mo.

An old Navigator's Rule, of boxwood, now disused.

(10) By GEORGE G. NAPIER, the Author.

The Burial of Lady John Scott, Authoress of "Annie Laurie." Illustrated. Privately printed. 1900.

There were also Exhibited :—

(1) By Col. A. BECHER, St Andrews.

A Stone Cup (fig. 1), bowl-shaped, with slightly projecting and flattish handle on one side, pierced by a small circular hole. The bowl of the cup measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the brim and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height exteriorly, while the exterior diameter of the bottom is 3 inches. The interior diameter is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the thickness of the rim is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and the depth of the bowl inside rather less than 2 inches. The sides have a considerable vertical convexity on the exterior, and are ornamented by a border of two parallel lines below the lip and two above the bottom, and in the space between the upper and lower borders there is an irregular pattern of incised lines, all

very rudely executed. The cup was found in January 1911 in the process of trenching the grounds of a house which Col. Beecher was building at Howbury, on the north side of the Kinness Burn, St Andrews. In the course of the diggings, remains of what were considered to be the foundations of early dwellings were met with. Dr Hay Fleming and Mr Alexr. Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., Broughty Ferry, paid a visit to the place a few days afterwards, but found the indications of early constructions too indefinite to warrant conclusions as to their age or purpose. The cup, however, is one of a well-known



Fig. 1. Stone Cup found at Howbury, St Andrews. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

class, represented in the Museum by a large number of examples, several of which have been found in the brochs of Northern Scotland, and in circumstances which assign them to the Iron Age.

(2) By JAMES M'NAUGHT, Forester, Lochnaw, Wigtownshire.

A Bronze Flanged Axe, found in the river Dee, near Hensol, and an ornamented Whorl of sandstone, from Lochnaw.

(3) By Rev. D. G. BARRON, F.S.A. Scot.

Carved Vessel of dark micaceous sandstone (fig. 2),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches square externally at the top, tapering to a bottom of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square,

It has had projections from the middle of each of its four sides, two of which, opposite to each other, still remain, the other two being broken off. The cavity in the top measures 4 inches square, and is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, with sloping sides, roughly cut. The two



Fig. 2. Carved Stone Vessel from Dunottar Castle.

projections, which are flat and plain on the top, are carved on the under sides, as shown on the accompanying illustration. It was found in Dunottar Castle.

The following Communications were read :—

## I.

NOTES ON A MANUSCRIPT VOLUME OF COVENANTING TESTIMONIES, LETTERS, AND SERMONS. BY D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.,  
F.S.A. Scot.

This little oblong manuscript volume, which has been kindly lent for examination and exhibition to the Society by the Rev. R. A. Henderson, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, has had 186 leaves. Of these, three have been somewhat shortened, nine have been almost entirely cut out, of one only a small vestige is left, of another about a fourth remains, and a considerable piece has been torn off another. The remaining 172 measure  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . The paper varies in thickness. The binding, in dark brown leather, is old, and may be the original. Over the binding a leather cover has been very tightly sewn.

The names of several owners occur in different parts of the book. The fly-leaf at one end is inscribed, "Mr John Henderson is the owner of this book, 1717." The writing on the other side of this fly-leaf is much older. Unfortunately, this is the leaf of which a considerable portion has been torn away, but the name of William Harkness occurs twice in one entry on it; and, from what remains of the entry, it appears that he had undertaken, or begun, to teach the children of Jo. Eliot on the 6th of October. The year unluckily is torn off. The first leaves at the other end of the volume have been used as a copy-book by Christian Eliot, whose name occurs some sixteen times in a childish hand, one page being written on the 5th of March 1696. In another part of the volume there has been written, in the same hand as on the back of the fly-leaf, "William Harkness bought this book 1693." The whole of this entry except the date has been scored out. "Will. Harkness 1692" occurs on another page. Henderson had possessed it for at least thirteen years, as in another part there is written, "Mr John Henderson is the owner of this



book, 1730." In an older hand than Henderson's there is inscribed in one place, "William Davidson aught this book and non other but he"; and in another place, "Gulielmus Davidson Edr hujus."

Returning again to the torn fly-leaf, it may be mentioned that most of what is written on it by Herkness is of an arithmetical nature. This was followed by six of the leaves which have been cut out. The next that remains contains a table of weights and measures mentioned in the Scriptures, and a table of money. On the next leaf begins, "The Art of Arithmetick, and first of numeration, July 21. 1690." Eleven pages are here devoted to that study, nine of them being given to addition. Eighteen pages intervene between that and subtraction, these intervening pages being mainly filled with religious matter in a later hand. Subtraction is followed by multiplication, and that again by division. The page on which multiplication begins is dated "Sept. 28, 1690." The rules are in rugged rhyme, and are more quaint than clear. Here, for example, is the one on subtraction:—

"Subtraction is to draw a small sume from a great,  
The overplus or what remains just underneath you set;  
But if the nether figure above his mate surmount,  
Then ten unto the upper one in mind sie that ye count;  
So then with ease ye may withdraw each digit from that sume,  
And pay one home in under row quhen ten from thence doth come."

By far the greater part of the volume is filled with copies of covenanting sermons, letters, and dying testimonies. These are not all in one hand. I do not think that any of them have been copied in after the middle of the eighteenth century, and some have been inserted much earlier. That there were such collections as this, even in pre-Revolution days, is quite certain. Robert Smith, who was born in Nithsdale about the time of Pentland Rising, relates that, when he was a student at Glasgow University, a Highland student from Inveraray lent him some of Cargill's sermons and martyrs' testimonies.

These, he says, were sweet to him, and the more he got of them the more was his "love inflamed towards that cause for which they died, and to that God that strengthened them to suffer for him." He further states that, to make them his own, he transcribed them. In editing, in 1779, "A Collection of Lectures and Sermons, preached upon several subjects mostly in the time of the late persecution," John Howie of Lochgoin states that he had taken these "from ten or twelve volumes, mostly in an old small cramp hand," some of which he supposed were written by Sir Robert Hamilton and some by Robert Smith. He further explains that these manuscripts came mostly from different hands and distant quarters, and that frequently there were several copies of the same sermon. These copies differed in their details; and so he "judged it best, in transcribing, to compare them, and take that which was most proper for the purpose." It is no wonder that they varied, seeing that the greater part were taken down "in short hand by the common auditory, and mostly by men of a rural education."

In the MS. volume which I am now describing there is "a sermon preached at the communion at Stow, on Saturday, August 11, 1690, by Mr Michael Bruce"; and another sermon and preface by him. A sermon by Gabriel Semple was "preached at the Toop-cleugh of Ruber-law." A sermon by "Mr Webster" has no place assigned; and "two sermon preached at Whit-Kealderhead" have no preacher's name. Another, which is very long, has this explicit heading: "A sermon preached at a general meeting in the Gray-fair-church of Edinburgh upon the 13 day of June 1638; by that faithfull and zealous servant of Jesus Christ, Mr Andrew Cant, minister of the Gospel at Aberdeen." None of these discourses is in the John Howie "collection" of 1779 already referred to, nor in the other "collection" appended by him in 1780 to the "Faithful Contentings Displayed." It does not follow, however, that they have not been printed, as many were issued as separate publications.

The more interesting of the other documents are :—

(1) A brief account of what passed between the Council and Mr John Dick upon the 4th of March, the day before he suffered ; an account of what passed between him and the Lords of Justiciary ; and his " last words and carriage " at the Grassmarket, on the 5th of March 1684. These John Dick items are included in the quarto pamphlet (pp. 51-58) entitled, " A Testimony to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Church of Scotland, and the Covenanted Work of Reformation as it was profess'd in the Three Kingdoms . . . as it was left in write by that truly pious and eminently (*sic*) faithfull and now glorified martyr Mr John Dick." There is no date of issue on the pamphlet, but it was in type when Wodrow wrote in 1722.

(2) " The last Testimony of Archibald Stewart, who suffered at the Cross of Edinburgh. Decemb. 1. 1680."

(3) " The Testimony of John Potter in Edinburgh, quho suffered at the Cross of Edinburg. December the 1 day anno 1680."

(4) Letter from James Skeen, written, in November 1680, from " the close prison above the Iron House, in the High Tolbooth of Edinburgh."

(5) Another letter from Skeen directed " to all professors in the shire of Aberdeen, especially Mr William Alexander, and John Watson, and Mr William Mitchell, my dear aquantanos." This letter is entitled: " The Last Testimony for the intrest of Christ from James Skeen, brother to the deceist Laird of Skeen, now in close prison for Christ's intrest in the Tollbooth of Edinburgh."

(6) " The last spech of James Skeen intended to be on the scaffold being to lay down his life for Christ, December 1st 1680." This is dated " Edinburgh 30 Novemb. 1680, the day befor my execution, in close prison according to the unjust sentence of a perfidious court."

These last five items, viz. Stewart's Testimony, Potter's Testimony, Skeen's two letters, and his last speech, are in the first edition of



"A Cloud of Witnesses. . . . Printed in the year M.DCC.XIV.," and in subsequent editions. But in this MS. volume there is another Skeen document, which is not in the "Cloud of Witnesses." It is entitled:—

(7) "The last Testimony to the cause and intrest of Christ from James Skeen, brother to the late Laird of Skeen, being close prisoner in Edinburgh, for the same."

In the "Cloud of Witnesses" there is: "The Joint Testimony of William Goguer, Christopher Miller, and Robert Sangster, who lived in the shire of Stirline, and suffered at the Grass-mercat of Edinburgh, March 11th 1681." To this joint testimony the editor of the "Cloud" has appended this statement:—"There are extant particular testimonies of these three martyrs, but because 'tis doubted that they may not be genuine, but vitiated by John Gib, or some of these that were tainted with his errors; therefore they are here omitted. And moreover, whereas some are suspicious that these three martyrs themselves, or at least the two last, were in some danger from the errors of John Gib, yet in regard that 'twas not upon any such account they suffered, but for testifieing against the ecclesiastical supremacy, they ought to be recorded among the rest as dying witnesses for Jesus Christ." It is interesting to note that the particular testimonies of the two so suspected, Christopher Miller and Robert Sangster, are both in this manuscript volume.

It also contains two letters which do not appear to have been printed. The names of the writers are not given, but the second was sent "to Archbald Stewart and John Potter."

A third letter, shorter than either of the preceding two, fitly closes: "Farewell dear freind, naver to see other any more till at the right hand of Christ. Fear not, and the God of mercy grant a full gale and a fair entery into the kingdom, that may carry you so swiftly and so sweetly over the barr that ye may find not the rube of death. Grace, mercy and peace be with you. Yours in Christ." The metaphor reminds one of Tennyson's beautiful lines. In the MS. neither the



writer's name nor the name of the person to whom it was addressed is given. The "Cloud of Witnesses" gives both, Donald Cargill and James Skeen. This is one proof that the MS. was not copied from the "Cloud."

The other documents which are in the MS., and also in the "Cloud," are—

"The testimony of David Hackston of Rathillet," who was captured at Ayrmoose, and executed with great cruelty at the Cross of Edinburgh in July 1680.

"The last Testimony of Archbald Aliesone, who died at the Grass Mercat, August 13, 1680."

The Interrogations of Isobel Alison, who was hanged in the Grass-market on the 26th of January 1681.

"The last words of that eminantly faithfull, and truly godly, and now glorified servant of Jesus Christ, Mr Donald Gargill, minister of the Gospell, quher he suffered at the Crose of Edinburgh, July 27, 1681. I mean his words on the scaffold."

"What Mr Walter Smith spake upon the scaffold."

Of the document known as the Queensferry Paper, which was found on Henry Hall of Haughhead, who was mortally wounded at Queensferry on the 3rd of June 1680, only a brief abstract is given in the "Cloud." It is much fuller in this MS. volume, but fuller still in Wodrow. Renwick approved of "the true and corrected copy."

The MS. also contains "The last speach and testimony of Mr Robert Bailzie of Jeryswood, at the Crose of Edinburgh, the 24 of December 1684, which he intended to have delivered on the scaffold, but was hindered." This is not in the "Cloud," but is in Wodrow, and his version is preferable.

The John Henderson, to whom the MS. vol. belonged, lived chiefly in Lilliesleaf, near Melrose, and for a long time was a schoolmaster at Nairn. Since then it has been in possession of the family of the Rev. R. A. Henderson, Yorkshire.

The three hitherto unprinted testimonies and two letters are here-with appended. In the little volume they are singularly destitute of punctuation. I have attempted to remedy that defect, and have broken them up into paragraphs, and have also extended the contracted words. Where a word seems to have been omitted it is here inserted within square brackets. As it is much more likely that the compilers of the volume made their transcripts from copies than from the originals, the blame for palpable errors cannot be apportioned.

When, in his "last speech and testimony," Skeen refers to his blood as being on the heads of certain men, the editor of the "Cloud" says in a footnote :—

"These and the like sentences, which may possibly be met with in some other testimonies, ought not to be mistaken as the effects of a revengefull, ungodly spirit; but rather as a simple declaration of their being guilty of blood in condemning them; to serve as a warning to the persecutors, not to proceed further in these wicked courses, and to waken them to repentance (if possible) for what they had already done; and is much parallel in its nature with that of Jeremiah, in his apology before the princes, chap. v. 15."

There is room for dubiety as to how far Christopher Miller was responsible for his testimony. Before the Justiciary he declared that he could not write (Wodrow's *History*, iii. 277), and in his testimony he states that he had not been taught to read. Wodrow was informed that those "sufferers who were not indeed in case to draw papers themselves . . . had their testimonies writ for them by some of the warmest of their way, and approved the draught when read to them" (*History*, iii. 266). Altogether apart from the principles enunciated in it, Miller's testimony is interesting for the light it throws on his career. He was present at Bothwell Bridge, was taken prisoner, escaped from the Greyfriars Churchyard, went to France, and stayed there for some six months before returning to Scotland. His father was killed at Bothwell. Regarding his age there is a curious touch of uncertainty on the part of a son—"being seventy or eighty years old." Fountain-hall refers to the trial and execution of Gogar, Miller, and Sangster

in his *Historical Notices* (i. 284), but more fully in his *Historical Observes* (pp. 29, 30), where he says :—

"ii Martii 1681. Ther ware 3 persons hanged at the Grassemarkat of Edinburgh, for disowming the King's authority, and adhering to Cargil's covenant, declaration, and excommunication, and thinking it lawfull to kill the King and his judges. . . . Ther names ware Gogar, Millar, and Sangster; if they would but have acknowledged his Majestie, they would have been pardoned; yea, when they ware upon the scaffold, the Earle of Roscommons, by a privy warrand from the Duke of York, came and offered them ther lives, if they would but say, God save the King; but they refused to doe it, tho Daniel wishes Nebuchadnezar and Darius, heathen kings, to live for ever. . . . To refuse the pardoning ther enemies was to dy in much malice and unmortified rankor, as appears by Gogar's printed speech. Yet some thought it sad to dispatch men away to the other world in such a spirituall madness and religious melancoly, who rushed upon death and ware vain of suffering, and from whose boldnesse in dying (as if it had come from the immediate divine assistance) other simple people, as Hydras head, and Cadmus teeth sown, ware proselyted, at leist ware hardened and confirmed in ther error; and that it would have been better to have kept them in bonds as madmen, or to have employed physicians to use ther skill upon them as on hypocondriak persones. . . . About 8 dayes before this, they had stollen away 2 of the heads, which stood on the West Port of Edinburgh, viz. Stewart's and Potter's; the criminal lords, to supply that want, ordained 2 of ther criminall's heads to be struck off and to be affixed in ther place."

Wodrow (*History*, iii. 278) also refers to Gogar's printed speech, but without knowing whether it was the short paper which he had in his Bible and intended to declaim on the scaffold.

Renwick (*Sermons*, 1776, p. 589), in expressing approval of all the faithful testimonies of the Scottish martyrs, and particularly of those "declining altogether of that man Charles Stuart," expressly excepts "that testimony given out in the names of these three well-meaning men, William Gogar, Christopher Millar, and Robert Sangster, which was penned by that blasphemous man, John Gib."

The last testimony to the cause and interest of Christ from Ja: Skeen, brother to the late Laird of Skeen, being close prisoner in Edinburgh for the same.

To all and sundry professors in the South, especially Mr Rot. M'Waird, in Holland, Mr Tho. Hog, Mr Archbald Biddell, Mr Alexander Hasty, preachers, who now have mad defection by loving their quiet so much, and so complying fully with the stated enemy's of Jesus, fearing the offending of them who ar pretended magstrats.



Dear Freinds,—The Lord, in his holy wisdom for trying and purging of a people for himselfe, is as permitted the devill raise the kingdom of Antichrist to a dreadfull light, so that in these sad trying times many ar impudently bold to deny their master. Of nonconformists ministers, not only these who have taken leicence from the usurpers of our Lord's crown and so becom indulged ministers, by which means they acknowledged a tyrant on the thron to be head of the Church, which properly belongeth to our Lord Jesus Christ, as Paul. 2. 8, Ephes. 1. 22; but also there ar of minister that say a confederacy with them, that consult to banishe quite our blessed Lord of Scotland, by sheding the blood of the saints and making armed forces persecute and bear down the Gospell ordinances in the feilds. For after Bothwell many ar gaping for indulgence, and all the whole ministers are content to be ordered by the enemies of Christ and to keep only house conventicles; and, in short, there is not a feild-conventicle in all Scotland. Mr Richard Cameron, who now is in glory, being most solitious with Mr Hog and Mr John Dickson to go out to the feilds, they told they thought too great a hazard. The wrath of the adversary, and the Declaration of Sanguhar (by which we declar the usurper Charles Stewart by vertue of perjury, oppression and tyranny, to have forfeited his right to the kingdom and crown of Scotland, being him *(sic)* only on that head that he might maintian the covenant and the reformed religion by Presbetry, discharging Prelacy as on of the daughters of Babylon under which Popry had ever a kindly growth)<sup>1</sup> mad them cast all freindship of, they being mad tender of keeping up their own reput of being loyall for the opresor they'r zealous for maintianing their loyalty. Alledgeance they swor to our best Lord Jesus Christ, quher he never brake to them, they ar unconcerned, and will not contend with this generation of his wrath who asserts they will not have him to reign over him *(sic)*.

O how sad is it so many professors hath fallen from that tenderness and zeale for God, they once have been honoured for, to a lukewarmnes and indeference how the Lord's intrest be promoted, counting it their duty to hide themselves from duty; byt wrath shall not overpass untill it make some of them mourn for their reproaching of the remnant, quhom the Lord hath only honoured to be faithfull and stedfast to his covenant. As Mr Hog, my somtimes revernd and dear freind, should so vilifie and reproach Archbald Stewart and William Jack, whom the Lord hath honored with suffering and tenderness beyond many, that they should not die [in] peace: O quhat shall be don! Rather he should said—O these men quhom blessed King Jesus delighteth to honour. I am much afraid his contumelis and reproaches, and Mr Ro<sup>d</sup> McWaird in Holland—quho, in a letter to professors at Borrowstounness, write he wold for their cause be forced to retrat of that he had written—shall bring much sorrow and greife to themselves. O quhat a greife may I

<sup>1</sup> "The declaration and testimony of the true Presbyterian, Anti-Prelaticke, Anti-Erastian, persecuted party in Scotland, published at Sanguhar, June 22, 1680," commonly known as Sanguhar Declaration, is in the *Informatory Vindication*, 1744, pp. 89-91; and in Wodrow's *History*, iii. 212, 213. In it the Cameronians cast off their allegiance to the king, declared war against him, and protested against the succession of James, Duke of York.



write it with to these men and others, quho hath been honoured instruments in the Lord's hands to convert souls, [and] turn their back on witnessing for their wronged Master. Mr Riddell, willing to oblige under a consent near to preach in the feilds against; Mr Hasty by his complements and dignities; and never on put the enemies in apprehension he wold do any thing for them; and so, having offered him the Declaration, he confess the Lords vengeance that followed on Prelat Sharp to be a murther, and that litle handfull that followed Mr Gargile ministry to be rebeix.<sup>1</sup> O poor backsliders, quhat will ye do in the end therof, and quher will ye leave your glory without the Lord? Ye shall fall under the prisoners.

How dreadfully did Mr Hog advise a charitable const no w<sup>o</sup> [*? construction*] to be had on that bloody traitor Duke Hamiltoun, to cause his tenants to deny harboring to the Lord's people; and he advised to keep a distance from a society of lais, who following ministry of the favours of the justified, he said he doubt much if they had the root of the matter in them. [I] am clear in that matter. And, at my last coming south, within few moneths, I found him clear of that mind, the indulged ministers should not be left, because of a sad tendency it had to a further defection; but he said he had advised to seek the favours of the indulged, but to do it secretly and quietly, and no let any know of it. O how sad and lamentable this is. I had not set it down in writ; but I think quhen he may converse these severall expressions, he may mourn for them and the Lord may here forgive.

This is another sad evill among profesours, they ar mor for keeping up the credit of men as great preachers, as Mr Welch and Mr Carstairs, etc., quho hath dreadfully encouraged the indulged, than the honor of God, and Christ quho is denyd to be a king for which he was panel'd befor Pontus Pilate. Others of the profesors cannot relish Mr Welch and Mr Carstairs way; but entertian no favorable thoughts of them than befor; they presse zealously to keep up Mr M<sup>c</sup>Waird's credit and Mr Hog's. O, say they, Mr M<sup>c</sup>Waird and Mr Hog is of that mind. Of the numbr of those Messers Simpson and Messers Ross, O how do they reproach the poor handfull that ar most tender of the Lord's honor, by cutting contradictions of their own coyning, falaciously taken upon a disource, as these reproaches cast on them quho hath been honoured of the Lord to seal the cause with their blood. I verily beleive I shall have reflections quhen I am gon; but I blam not their censures. If my Lord justifie me, how dare they condemne me? I'll say on word yet, I look on Mr Donald Gargil as the only faithfull minister in the nation.

Further I will take notice of Mr M<sup>c</sup>Waird's in Holland, quho hath not so daviat as yet to own the indulged ministers, so as to consent to union with them. He hath written to this purpose against Mr Flemond, whose clear for

<sup>1</sup> Archibald Riddell, while disapproving of the Queensferry Paper, the Sanquhar Declaration, and the slaughter of Sharp, firmly declined to come under any obligation, either by declaration or by simple promise, that he would not preach in the fields, although he affirmed, on the word of a gentleman, that he had not done so "since the indemnity" (*Wodrow's History*, iii. 197-202).

owning the indulged ministry;<sup>1</sup> but yet though Mr Thomas Hog elder and Mr M'Wairde from this deserts, they allow of cleaving to Mr Flemond, Mr Welch, and Mr David Hume, Mr Riddell, Mr Sempell, Mr Arenet, and Mr Hasty, and others who are favor[er]s of the indulged party. And therefor that cause they preach not faithfully that this toleration of the tyrannous usurper, their idoll king, is a sin, quherby the Lord his royall prerogatives is highly denyed and provoked, and on this account we ought to look on them quite such as these who have ministered themselves. O this wofull dreadfull defection in these two eminent men is to be lamented; they are for owning the ministry of these unfaithfull guides. Among them Mr Castairs elder is the most unsound and untender; and this is the reason, as I said befor, the shaking of their ministry, though they cannot quit go with lenght of acknowledging the indulged, hath a dreadfull tendency. As also Mr M'Ward and Mr Hog consents so far as to own the unlawfull powers, making an idol of their own credit. The word (loyall) being of great consequence to them they cannot disclaim their idoll king, lest lest (*sic*) they be counted disloyall. O quhat should we care quhat men reckon of us, quhen there is such indignation to the blessed Son of God? So Mr Castairs in publick gave the first vote to my condemnation, of quhom my blood shall be requird among the rest. For an answer for quhat he thought of my testifying against the king and counsell, the great God's declared enemies, he said at the bar befor the counsell, he was greived such principalls were owned by men called Presbiterians, they seemed rather Jesuiticall or Popish.

Also Mr M'Wairde and Mr Hog ar so far unfaith[full] that they allow of obeying these tyrants opressors as to give over feild preachings; as it is too much seeking men quiet, so deny's their churches principalls that the ordinances of God may be wher she pleases. If these usurpers should cry down house mettings, that we may give a testimony for our Lord we ought to keep mettings in houses especially. Withall they reproach the Lord's followers for Sanguhar Declaration, and the Toorwood excommunication, because it was not a competent duty to so few ether to dispose (*sic*) that trator on the thron, or yet to declare war against him. But seriously consider, though there were but on or two convinced of the trator's stated enmity against Jesus Christ, and of his perjury, its duty to disown him, and to declare to be his enemy; yea, and to put him to death, if the Lord give a convenient tim and place. David said—Do not I hate them that hate thee O Lord? yea I hate them with a perfected hatred, do I not count them my enemies?<sup>2</sup> And the apostle says to

<sup>1</sup> Robert Fleming's paper, entitled *The Church wounded and rent by a spirit of division*, was printed in 1681. M'Ward's reply, *Earnest Contentings for the Faith*, was not published until 1723, but was apparently in circulation in MS. in 1681.

<sup>2</sup> The Queen of Scots, the day before her execution, said, "I forgive every one, and accuse no one; but I may follow David's example and pray God to confound and punish his enemies and those of his divinity and religion, and pardon our enemies" (Mrs Maxwell Scott's *Tragedy of Fotheringay*, 1895, p. 187). Doubtless it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between God's enemies and one's own. That very night, Mary instructed her apothecary to beseech Philip of Spain to persevere

his people—This day separate your selves from that Babell's brood, and com out from among them, and I will be a father unto you, and I will be your God and ye shall be my people. Thus in breife I have written my gennin thoughts of professors in the South.

Now for encouragement to my dear brethren quho walk zealously in his wayes. I averse it, I am joyfull to venture my salvation on it that this way now contemned most is the Lord's holy way. They overcame by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony, and they loved not their live unto the death. Therefor its poor advantag to be diligent, the mor because there ar many backsliders now that hath been further advanced, adord with peitty and parts than ever the most pretend to, hath fallen away, being left of the Lord quhom they had not honoured, but had too much eyid the credit of selfe. Finally, brethren, be stedfast, unmoveable, of on mind, always abounding in the work of the Lord; and the God of peace, quho gives us all peace and maintians its to his poor people, shall be with you, which is the firme perswasion and assurance of a dying witnes for Christ his cause and interest. In witness quherof I subscribe it with my hand, in the close prison of Edinburgh, west side, and 2 storie from the hall, the 19 day of November 1680.

JAMES SKRIN.

#### THE LAST TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER MILLER.

Men and brethren,—I am, this 11 day of the 3d moneth 1681, in your sight to lay down this life of mine, for owning of my lovely Lord Christ and his controverted truths, which this day both ministers and professors ar disowning, and condemning me for owning such controverted truths; but let them condemne me as they will, I durst not but adhere to them although I am unbred; (and in the by) I must tell you I am unlearned, and it is my own fault; yet quhat was duty I durst not but own. Altho I be but feckles and worthiles and unfit for such a work, he hath been pleasd to put this in my hand, and hath given me strenght to endure to the end, for which I blesse his holy name that ever he counted me worthy of such honour as this day he hath put on me, for I wot well I am a brand bluckt (*sic*) out of the fire, for befor Bothwell, at Lothian Hill,<sup>1</sup> the Lord trusted me with great heart exercise, whither or not it was my duty to joyn with that party that was for the defence of the Gospell. It was ay my fear that my being ther would dome skaith to the rest, for it was my fear that I should have been the Achan in the camp, that would make the Lord God of Israel's anger to break forth among his people and cause his people flee befor his enemies. Yet the Lord took me to

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in his enterprise against England—an enterprise which was God's quarrel and worthy of so Catholic a king—and, when he became master of it, to remember the treatment she had received from Cecil, Leicester, Walsingham, Huntingdon, Paulet and Wade (Toulet's *Relations Politiques*, v. 504).

<sup>1</sup> Loudon Hill, Drumclog.



Bothwell, for I durst no bid away for fear of Moroze curse;<sup>1</sup> and he brought me from Bothwell to the Gray-Friars-Yard, and he mad me wonderfully to escape out [of] their hand;<sup>2</sup> and I was in many jeopardy by the bloody souldiers; and then I did go abroad to France, and stayed the matter of half a year, and cam hom again; and then the Lord, by taking pains upon me, moved me to follow that nicknamed way of preaching; and the Lord did work wonderfully on my heart at a preaching over in Fife preached by Mr Donald Gargill, which after I heard I durst not but oun to the lossing of my life in the quarrell. And after that the Lord gave the bloody souldiers leave to take me and bring me to the Cannongate Tolbooth, quher ther was a wheen of our canny wise professors, which was like to break me; but the Lord discovered them to their collours quhat they were, which mad me abhorre their way—for they debasht themselves with drinking—and seperated from them. And then they gave me up to the bloody enemies, and I was called befor them and got my sentence, and now I am to lay down my life befor yon, for which I bless God, and all that is within me exalts his holy name for my lot this day.

Now the reason of my being brought here this day way (*sic*), I durst not oun these usurping murder[er]s to be rulers, quho had taken Christ's rights from him, and quho wer tirranizing over his inheritance, which did not becom them, and which I durst not but for my soul witness against them, although the ministers and professors doth not think duty but condemn them quho doth it; but I say they will get a worse sentence than mine, for they have my blood upon their head, and the rest of my brethren's blood too. And the reason quherfor I did disoun them was, because they have brokn covenant with God, and covenanted with the devill in establishing that cursed supremacy, and held that tirrant head of the church—the crown which becoms no mortall man to wear, nor Presbetrian to oun. As for my part, I do not think them Presbetrians that will oun these cursed wretches, for I wot well they have don as much as might have mad them exemplary for judgment, as they might a been an example to any to lookd on, that side that they are on.

We to the ministers and professors for their joyning and going in under the hand of that tirrant. I heir give my testimony against them as the greatest enemies the work of God hath, and says that his veangance be on them for quhat they have don to his glory. They may read their doom in 55 Psalm, v. 12, and downward. David, in Psalm 15, prayeth that they may go quick down to hell. I desire them to take Cora, Dathan and Abiram's example; and they may read Obadiah, and there they will see quhat Edom, a bastard brother, did; and quhat he got to his reward; and quhat Judas got for betraying his Master. Alace they have all betrayed their Master with a kiss, in joyning with God's enemies and living under their favour. Our blessed

<sup>1</sup> "Curse ye, Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty" (Judges v. 23).

<sup>2</sup> For Wodrow's account of the sufferings of the Covenanters who were imprisoned in the Greyfriars Churchyard, see his *History*, iii. 123-130. For Mr Moir Bryce's elaborate researches concerning the Covenanters' Prison in the Inner Greyfriars Yard, see *The Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, ii. 81-115.



Lord hath sought a proof of many of their love that was ministers and professors in Scotland; and they said that they would have nothing ado<sup>e</sup> with him, he is a hard master; but they would have their life of that tirrant and the bloody louns that taking the blood of the poor remnant. And now they had<sup>1</sup> their life no more of God, but of that tirrant and his father the devill. Now they had their life with the broad curse of God on it; and the poor people of God cannot get leave to live asid<sup>2</sup> them. They ar groun their greatest persecutor that the poor remnant hath. O wo to them for they will be sure to meet with a black day or it be long, for indeed I think ther is not much repentance ordinaid for non of them, for our blessed Lord says these that puts their hand to the plough and look back again is not fit for the kingdom of heaven; and if any man draw back my soul shall have no pleasure in them; there remain no mor sacrifice for sin, but a fearfull looking for of judgment and fiery indignation from the Lord, which will devour them quick; he will lead them forth with the workers of iniquity. They may look if the Scripture allows any of God[s] enemies favours and to do such and [such] things. They may read Ezekiel 33, 13 and downward, and if they allow them liberty they may be doing. As for my part, I have no favour for them, for we ar called this day to com out from amongst them, and not to touch, taste, handle; but to be seperated, lest we be partakers of their plagues, which will be sudden, sure and certian, and shortly.<sup>3</sup>

I leave my blood on ministers and professors for I wot well they have a good share of it. I leave my blood on Mr Alexander Hasty, first, because he said I was easiery maintained her and better nor I would be without; and said I would not com out of prison because I was so well maintained. 2ly, he said that that poor party would turn Babell's brood. 3ly, he said that party that was downright for God was all distracted. And I leave my blood on James Weer and Gavin Hamiltoun and Robert Henderson, for they wer the men that gave me up because I did rive out the wretches name<sup>4</sup> out of the Bible. The rest of my fellow prisoners ar not free of my blood. I leave my blood on ministers, because once in a day they wer forward for God in preaching against joyning with enemies, and was faithfull to the Lord in declaring of his mind, and once engaged poor things<sup>5</sup> to the wrath of the enemies; and quhen ever hazard cam they turned their back on their Master's work, and left poor things in the dark; and quhat they have preaching up befor, they have cryed all down; and cryed to their hearers to accept of favours of the enemies. O wo to them for quhat they have done now. They may read their doom in Ezekiel 33, from the beginning. If they will not set the trumpet to their mouth, and give the people a faithfull warning, their blood will be required at their hands. Yea, did they see judgment coming on Scotland and sat still too? Wo to them the Lord will be about with them yet for their silence. In

<sup>1</sup> Had, i.e. hold.

<sup>2</sup> Asid, i.e. beside.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the words *and shortly* were intended to form part of the sentence which follows.

<sup>4</sup> The King's name.

<sup>5</sup> Engaged poor things, i.e. induced simple, trustful men to enter into engagements.

such a day escape who will, they shall not escape. The vengeance of God will pursue them for what they have done to his glory. Indeed, they would have [us] not to speak for Christ and his despised truths. Indeed, all the ministers will condemn us, if we lend in our word to a despised glory. Ha, quoth they, people hath a hand in their own blood. (Say ye so?) I say God will be about with you for that saying, brave ministers. The vengeance of God will be among such ministers and professors, for this is the day God is calling for people to speak for him. And if ye will not speak for his despised glory, ye will get the wicked devil to go with; for I am sure it was all your parts to have contended for lovely Christ and his glory was trampling upon (as well as mine). And I wot well it's seen to the world that they have robbed our Lord of his rights, and I am sure that they that have any love to my sweet Lord Jesus dare not but for their heart witness against these wretches. Alace, would ye have them enjoying our Lord's rights, and not on to move their tongues against them. Na, na, our Lord will not want witnesses to witness against this generation for all their abominations, and amongst the few he hath honored me to be on, for which I bless his holy name this day, although ministers and professors do condemn me and say that I do not take the Scripture to be my rule; but I say that they are liars; and says sham and black follow them that will not take the Scriptures to be their rule to square their life by; which hath been refreshful to me, although I could make little use of them, I not being learned to read.

I give my testimony to the Confession of Faith, to the Longer and Shorter Catechisms, to the National and Solemn League and Covenants. I adhere with all my heart to the Ruthland Testimony,<sup>1</sup> and the Sanquhar Declaration, to the Ferry papers that was gotten with that worthy gentleman Henry Hall [when he] was killed. I leave my testimony to the Acknowledgment of Sins and Engagements to Duties.<sup>2</sup> I give my testimony to the excommunication at the Torwood as a thing that was lawfully and legally done by a minister of the Gospel; and on just grounds it was done, for any of all the faults was enough to cast any person out of the Church. Read Ezekiel 21, but especially v. 2, and Ezekiel 17, and v. 17 to the 22. These is Scriptures and proofs to prove the justness of it, and the justness of my disowning of them as traitors to God, which is a Presbyterian principle condemn it who will. Next, I give my testimony to the bound of condemnations that was gotten that day that our worthies fell at Airdross, when our worthy standard bearer Mr Richard Cameron fell, and it was gotten in his pocket,<sup>3</sup> when our worthy martyr David

<sup>1</sup> Rutherglen Testimony is in the *Informatory Vindication*, 1744, pp. 88, 89; and in *Wodrow's History*, iii. 66, 67.

<sup>2</sup> The "Solemn Acknowledgement of Publick Sins and Breaches of the Covenant, and a Solemn Engagement to all the Duties contained therein," was emitted by the Commission of the General Assembly on the 6th of October 1648.

<sup>3</sup> The paper found on Cameron at his death is referred to in several testimonies. In a footnote to one of these, the editor of the first edition of the *Cloud of Witnesses* (1714, p. 79) says: "This paper being taken from him at his death by the enemies who slew him, no copy thereof (for what I know) has ever been

Hackstoun of Ruthillat was taken. I here give my testimony to all that our worthies hath done except the crowning of that tyrant: none protested then I trow. I give my testimony to all their appearances in the fields, first and last, quhenever ther hath any appeared for the work of Reformation in the behalfe of Christ. I give my testimony to all the testimonys of the worthy martyrs that hath gone befor, both first and last, and all that they have don in defence of the Gospel and witness for their lovely Lord and Master.

And now here, in my Lord and Master's name, I protest against that tyrant, and all the bloody crew that's under him; and as a dying man I witness against all those that accept of their favours. First, for his breach of covenant. 2ly, for shedding the blood of the people of God, and destroying that which he was bound to maintian and avouch; and I say God's wrath will pursue him for it. 3ly, for seting up acursed supremacy, insulting over the Lord's inheritance, investing himself with that which did [not] belong to him, for or<sup>1</sup> long the Lord will root him out, root and branch, and all his generation, and all that accepts favours from him; for He is on his way to avenge the quarrell of [a] brunt and broken covenant. O, but they have need to fear that hath gone under that tyrant's wings for shelter. 4ly, For his adultery and horrid wickedness that he hath comited and that flows from him. O, the filth that comes down from that thron that polluted the whole land and made it all accursed. Now I say any of these is enough to cast them of.

I leave my blood on that tyrant's head; and on all these heads, I leave my blood on James the Duke of York his head, a profest Papist, for first quhen he came he got a drink of my dear brothers' blood quho was execute at Magus-Moor;<sup>2</sup> and the last time he came he got a drink of my brothers' blood, Mr Skeen, John Potter and Archibald Stewart. He got these to his here coming; and now he must have us. He will get blood to drink for he is worthy. I leave my blood on Sir George M'Kenzie, advocat, and all the rest of these bloody wretches. I leave my blood on these assassins,<sup>3</sup> and Andro Cunningham, damster,<sup>4</sup> and on Thomas Dalzel, called Generall, and on the shouldiers<sup>5</sup> that took me. I leave my blood on all that went to Bothwell in defence of the Gospell, that accepted any of that trator's favours after they cam from it, ministers or professors, or be quho they will. I shall be a standing witness against them in the great day of accounts, that hath strenghtened their hands, quhethere they were at Bothwell or not, be quho they will, ministers or professors, man or wife, laes or lad, freinds or relations,

procured, and hence it cannot be certainly known what was the nature of it.<sup>14</sup> In the fourth edition (1741, p. 95), the same footnote is reproduced, but in the appendix (pp. 359, 360) a copy of the paper is given. It is a bond of mutual defence, and was signed by Richard Cameron, his brother Michael, Archibald Stewart, John Potter, and about thirty others.

<sup>1</sup> Or, *i.e.* *ere*.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Brown, James Wood, Andrew Sword, John Waddel, and John Clyde were hanged at Magus Muir on the 25th of November 1679, although they had nothing whatever to do with Sharp's death.

<sup>3</sup> Assassins, *i.e.* jury-men. <sup>4</sup> Damster, *i.e.* doomster. <sup>5</sup> Shouldiers, *i.e.* soldiers.



my blood will ly heavy at their door, except they repent for contributing to hold up a party against God in this land.

I leave my testimony against the paying of that wicked cess, for the strengthening thes bloody wretches hands to go on against the people of God, in robbing and spoiling and taking, heading and hanging. They are not free of the blood of the saints. Never go to make an excuse for them, for I say here, as in the sight of God, ye ar not free of the blood of the people of God. Repent or else he will com in flaming fire to render vengeance upon them, for there is tribulation and anguish to every soul that doth evill, both Jews and Gentles. There meekle wo and sorrow to them that trouble the poor people of God. Escape quho will, ministers and professors will not escape. I tell you here as a dying man that God will pursue in his justice for quhat you have done to his glory. O, the black day that's abiding you.

Ye will not beleive none. I think, although on rise from the dead, ye will not believe. All the testimonys of our dear worthies, that hath been martyred and mangled for the truth, hath had no weight on you. [You] was no more moved at quhat was in their speeches no more than they were an old wife's tale; but, believe as ye will, remember that they ar in record in heaven, and they will be a standing witnes against you and me both, if free grace prevent it not. You must not think that all these worthy martyres that hath been so tortured will be in vain; for our Lords suffering so much blood to be shed on [blank] is a purpose that it may be a witnes against this generation; for any thing that any wrot in their testimony they would ay seek the mind of the Lord in it that they might leave behind them concerning sin and duty. O sirs, take warning, for it is like ye will get few moe warnings. It may be some of your warnings next will be in the howl pot of hell. I here give you all warning as in the sight of a living God befor quhom I must shortly appear and get my sentence. Take it as you will, I durst not but be free with you befor I went of time, that the broad curse of God is on ministers and professors, for your joyning for their uphold.

I give my testimony against the paying of malitia money; and all them that hath carried armes on the enemies side in town or country. A black day will com on you altogether or long, ay many of you [were] with the enemies all the time of Bothwell; and some of you contributed for the sending of a whin knaves out against the Lord; and do you think to escape? I tell you nay, you will not escape. There is a black day abiding you altogether. Your sentence will be sure and sudden. You was on the other sid against the people of the Lord, and God will lead you forth with them. Take it as you will, you will not escape the just judgment of the Lord. You think you ar weell and at ease, but God will give you a wakening that will make all your ears to tingle. He sits silent now quhen ye comit such wickedness; but, remember I tell you, he will not bear longer with you. Ye may think you will escape the judgment of God, but there is an ill lickie of it quhen you state yourselves against his people. I give my witnes and testimony against all the robbing, prisoning, finning and confinning, stigmatising, booting, heading and quartering, banishing and sending to other countrys, and against the faulting of the Lord's people, and against all that hath been don to them these 20 years, and against all the proclamations that hath gon out against them, and against quhatsoever the enemies hath don first and last. In short, I



here, as a dying witness for Jesus Christ, doth protest against all they have done against the poor people of the Lord; and likewise I protest against all them that seek any favour from them in less or more.

And now I give my hearty and cordall testimony to the suffering of the poor people of God, from Mr Guthry untill now; and, especially, I give my hearty testimony to that nickenamed, reproacht party that this day is the but of the world's malice; which can hardly get leave to live on earth for a pack of ministers and professors, mickle wo and wandreth com on them, and so it will for quhat they have don to that poor party, that this day is force[d] to wandre in the wildrness and dens and cays of the earth, quhom the world is not worthy of. They ar destitute despised afflicted and tormented. Iniquity is grown to such a hight that they can neither eat nor drink, nor yet wear<sup>1</sup> without sinning. I think then they will be force[d] or long to wandre about in sheep-skins and goat-skins.

Shame and lack be among them that is called ministers and professors, that puts the church and people of God to such straits, for I am sur they have all the wit<sup>2</sup> of it. Be separated from them, purg out the old leaven that ye may be a new lump. And Paul says, Follow me no further then I follow Christ. Shame and lack will fall on them that will not be separate from them. I wot well they have good warrant from the Word of God to go out from among them and be seperated and touch no unclean thing. And you may read the 10 chapter to the Romans, v. 17 to the end of 16 chapter. And you may read how Paul separated from Barnabas, because he would not witness against John for his silence, it is in Acts 5, 39 v. to the end.<sup>3</sup> Read Revelation 18, and 1 Corinthians [6.] from the 7 v. to the end, if a brother walk disorderlie, not so much as eat or keep company with them. You may read the 9 of Zechariah. All these Scriptures is sufficient grounds to separate from them that joyns affinity with the people of these abominations. Seperat and com out from them. I here, as in the sight of the living God, seall with my blood an far seperation between true Presbyterians and them that hath accepted that tarrant's favours. Com out from among them. Eat not drink not with them, lest they intise you, and draw you away with them, for I had the sad experience of it myselfe, for there was on that was taken with me, that is in prison this day, that did insuar me with his counsell—I thought he had been in my own judgment—mad me to hearken to his counsell and keep silents befor these wretches at first, which was a sore challeng to me so long as I was in prison, untill I cam in again befor them and told them my mind again. Quherfor I say com out from among them and be seperat, or else I will be a witness against you. Halt not between two opinions. Side yourselfe and com out. O, make a right choice quhatsoever ye do, for it is dangerous now to side with God's enemies. I bid you have a care, and wot very well with quhom you joyn, and with quhom you converse, or with quhom you eat or drink, or quhat you eat or drink. Taste non of their dainties, but choice<sup>4</sup> water with Daniel and the 3 children, to eat pulse and drink water, or<sup>5</sup> that ye sin against God, for it is my sorrow

<sup>1</sup> Wear, i.e. ware, spend.

<sup>2</sup> Acts 5, should be Acts 15.

<sup>3</sup> Or, i.e. rather than.

<sup>4</sup> Wit, i.e. wite, blame.

<sup>5</sup> Choice, i.e. choose.

this day that I sided so long with them, and did not sooner separate [and] com out from among them.

I give my testimony against Popry and Prelacy, Quakerism and Errastianism, indulgence first and last, and all the favorites and siders with them in less or more, be quhat they will, all that keep company with them. I give my testimony against all that gets the enemies' favor to com out of prison quhen they are taken, for truly I can see no way how any can win out cleanly at this time. As for my part I could not see how I could win out, so I see not how any can win without going to the place of execution, or else the (sic) come out with prejudice to the work of God, and they will note be free of our blood. They may take it as they will, I do not care.

And now I here give my hearty testimony to that despised way of preaching I was going to, that poor party that is nicknamed Cameron's faction. I blesse the Lord this day that ever I heard that way of preaching. I blesse the Lord that ever I heard Mr Gargill preach. I blesse the Lord this day that ever I say (sic) that worthy gentlemen murdered, David Hackstoun of Rath-Elliot.<sup>1</sup> I think, by the Lord's blessing, the seeing of him murdered did me good, and put me to my duty, and mad me more valiant and stout for my lovy Lord and Master Christ.

I have on word to the shire of Stirling before I go of time. I think it is the most God daring place of any that I know, for I wot weell there hath been much of the powr [and] presence of God seen in the preached Gospell in it, as ever was in any shire in so short a time, for the shout of a king hath been among the mettings of his people at hillside. O, but he was kind among them; and much of his power and presence was seen at preachings, and many flocking to them, crying, Hosanna to Son of David; and it wold been thought that Stirlingshire wold have don great exploits for Royall Christ, more than any; and quhen the Lord put into and sought a prooffe of their love, and they began to venture and suffer som litle tryalls for Christ; and then our Lord wold have them and Scotland better tryed; and he will make them all draw up at Bothwell, and he will make the enemies to carry the day, and my honest father was killed there, being seventy or eighty years old, and chased and brake them, and killed many of them and took many of them prisoners, to see how they will cary under such a dispensation as that, and<sup>2</sup> they had had as much love as they seemed to have, all that would never have cooled it; but indeed they proved false and hypocriticall in the matters of God. A black day will com on them altogether. And this day they are crying out, Crusifie him, crusifie him, away with such a fellow from the earth; and<sup>3</sup> we follow him any longer we will lose our goods and be hanged too. Yea, are ye doing so? yea, ar the folke of Stirlingshire doing so well? Ye may be doing; but there shall be another or<sup>4</sup> it be long. God in his justice will make you sudenly smart for it ere it be long. Have ye com under a tyrant that hath taken my rights from me? And have you promist to be for him and quit me? Will ye band to be for him, and never defend the Gospell again, but rather pay sse and militia money to uphold and maintian a party against Him and his work? You may be doing, but it shall be a sad doing for you, for the wrath of God will be sure to be poured forth and that suddenly. And

<sup>1</sup> Rathillet.

<sup>2</sup> And, i.e. if.

<sup>3</sup> Or, i.e. ere.

will you tell me if you think you be free of breach of covenant, when you will joyn with them that hath both broken and brunt the covenant? I am sure the Scripture says you ar not free. Read the 50 Psalm at the end—Quhen thou sawest a thiefe thou consentedest with him in it, and is a guilty as he is. I will be a standing witness against you all except ye repent. Sad will your day be ere it be long. Heavy will your judgment be. It was all your parts to witness for lovely Christ as well as mine. You was once far<sup>1</sup> for contending for the Gospell, but now you will not hear it, but you will joyn with God's enemies and embrace Popry. O black will your day be. I, as a dying man for the truth, will be a witness against you for the reception of the Duke of York, a profest Papist. The wrath of God will pursue you, for quhat you have don to the honour of God. And that wicked Sodom, Stirling, we, we be to it, for all that it hath. I leave my testimony against it and you both, and my blood both, for receiving the Duke of York with such noveltie. I leave my blood on them that carried armes quhen that cursed Duke came, and payed fines for the strengthening their hands. I leave my blod on all that carried armes all the time of Bothweell, ere since, on the enemies sid. O Stirling and the shire repent, or else heavy will your doom be. And here as a dying man I protest against the reception of that cursed excommunicat wretch, the Duke of York, because they knew he was a profest Papist.

I here protest against all that they have don in our land in their opresing the poor people of God, against their proclamations and actings against the people of the Lord. I leave my testimony against their sending down the Hilland Host to pillag and plunder the poor people of God. I leave my testimony against the Duk's engagement and Dumbair, for they were against the covenant, for the Englishs were pursuing the bloody damned wretch,<sup>2</sup> the head of malignants.

But now I most leave of, my time being short, only a word to my dear freinds that ar yet standing to the truth, and as willing to witness for my lovely Lord and Master Christ. Goe on my dear freinds, and be valiant in acting for my lovely Jesus, for, O, he is sweet to suffer for, for I can now set to my seall to it with my blood that he is altogether lovely, and that his yock is easie and his burden light. O, but he is sweet to lay down a life for. If all the hairs of my head were men, and all the drops of my blood lives, I could be will[ing] to lay them all down for my lovely Lord Christ. O, my dear freinds, scare not at the crosse of my sweet Lord. O, be strong for him. Spend much tim for him, and be much in eyeing of your hearts. Keep a constant watch that the devill get not a fitting.<sup>3</sup> O, study to get on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand in the evill day. Keep by quhat is truth, my dear freinds. Quit not a hoofe of it. Lay your case on him, and he will carry you through. Cast not away your confidence.

O, be buid in praying for vengeance on all the enemies of God; but especially against pretended freinds, which is called ministers and professors. You have good warant from the Word of the Lord. You may read 55 Psalm, 13 v.; and the 109 Psalm; and the 20 of Jeremiah 12 v., quher he praves that he may see his vengeance upon his enemies, and if you will read that chapter you may see that they were seeming professors that he was praying against; and or it

<sup>1</sup> Far, i.e. fair.<sup>2</sup> Charles II.<sup>3</sup> Fitting, i.e. footing.



be long my soul shall be under the altar,<sup>1</sup> crying for vengeance on them that dwell on the earth that will not witness [faith] fully for Christ.

O, my dear billies and freinds, I hope ye will have no ground to scare at the cross of lovely Christ because of our sufferings this day, for I hope that our blood shall be a good lift to the Church of God, and a mean of her delivery. I am now going to leave you, and you ar like to mett with a sore tryall of it; but do not weary, for it will not be long; but it will yet be sharper nor it is, and there will be fewer to own it. O, my freinds, ly near the throne and lean on your welbeloved, untill ye get your foot on the other side of [the] shore, on Canaan's land. O, keep by the Holy On of Israel. Although many do quit with him and his lovely cross, look that you quit not with him. Let them reproach you as they will. O learn to esteem the swet reproachs for lovely Christ greater riches than all the treasures in the world. O, but reproachs for my lovely Lord Christ hath been sweet to me. They ar without compare. O, he hath been kind to me, quho was the fecklesest that ever was honoured to seal such contraverted truths with blood. O, but he is kind and was tender of me, quhen he brought me to such and such tryalls. O, trust and credit him much, for he can perfit his strength in the weakest of things, and carry them thorow to the admiration of onlookers. O, he is sweet. O, he is kind. O, praise him. O, bless him.

Now I bid you fareweell, my dear freinds, that is on the Lord's side. O, act valiantly for him, for he will plead your cause, and execute true judgment for you that ar oppressed. Give him much credit you quho ar his people. O be busie in wrestling upon the Church and people of God's account. Now I am going away to leave you. The Lord help his poor groaning kirk quhen I am gon, and his poor suffering remnant, for indeed it is weighty to me to think on quhat you his poor followers is to meet with, and quhat you will meet with quhen I am gon. Oh, if I could be usefull on your account, but I cannot be it now, only this, keep by your Lord and Master, and converse much with things above. Seek the mind of God how to carry, so as that you may not do skaith to his glory. Keep up fellowship metings. Give not over. Seek much of the mind of the Lord anent quhat is called for at your hands.

Now my dear friends, I bid you farewell for a while. Farewell holy and sweet Scriptures. Farewell all created comforts, sun, moon, and stars. Farewell my dear freinds, that is faithful to the Lord and keep his way. His blessing, that dwells in the bush and it brunt not, be with you; and my feckless blessing be on you, quho is now to be martyred for the truth. Farewell brether and sister and all relations. Farewell praying, farewell faith, hope and patience. Farewell sighing and sorrowing. Farewell sufferings. Farewell sweet reproaches for lovely Christ. Farewell all things in time. Welcome Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Welcom everlasting praises, everlasting glory. Welcom angels and the spirits of just men mad perfit. Now, com Lord Jesus, com quickly. Into thy hands I recommend my spirit. Subscribed at the Iron House, in the High Tolbooth of Edinburgh, by me,

CHRISTOPHER MILLER.

<sup>1</sup> Revelation, vi. 9, 10.



This martyr, quhen he was praying on the scaffold, the major smote him on the mouth most barbarously, and stroke him so that they almost hearted<sup>1</sup> him on the back. Quhen he went up the laddar, they immediatly beat the drums and threw him over, scarcely suffering him to say two words of prayer.

#### THE TESTIMONY OF ROBERT SONGSTER.

Men and brethren,—These are to show you that I am come this day to lay down my life for owning of Christ and his truths, and in so mickle as we are caluminated and reproached by lying upon our names and dreadfull branding us, in saying that we have laid by the Scripture, and sayes we have taken other rules to walk by, for the which we take the great God to witness against all and on of them, that I take the Word of God to be my rule, and I never designd nothing but faithfullness and honesty to Christ, and for owning of Christ and the Scripture this day, I am murdered. For adhering to the broun (*sic*) down truths I am condemned to die. And also I leave my testimony and witness against all the apostate ministers in Scotland this day, that hath taken favors at the enemies' hands. The only thing they take away my life for is because I disown all these bloody traitors not to be magstrats, which the Word of God cast of; and we are bound in conscience and in covenant to God to disown all such as are enemies to God, and avowed and open enemies to Christ. And they have mad void my law with the Lord. Say quhat ye will, say devills, say wretches, say enemies quhat ye will, we ar owning the truths of Christ and his written Word; and condemned me in my judgment quho will, I leave my blood on one and all that says we have laid by the Scripture. I leave my blood upon you again to be a witness and condemnation against you in the great day of judgment. I have no more to say. I think this may mitigat you in your rages. I leave his enemies to his curse to be punished with everlasting wrath for now and ever. Subscribed,

ROBERT SONGSTER.

Dear Brother,—If my soul could be assistant to you in your suffering, it wold; and though kindness to sufferer<sup>s</sup> be our duty, yet it is somtims their prejudice for as me [n] bestow he holds in, knowing we cannot bear both, so that quhen we ar served by creatures, we ar like on getting in their debts from severall hands in smalls, quher we must sit down and spend and drink a part with every one; and though this way in the time may content them, yet they know not so well quhat good it does them. Turn to him quher you shall have it better, swetter and surer. Besid sufferers so upheld ar never sure, for we may be outbiden, and quhen we loss our martyr, our witness, our saint, for these that come not of martyrs ceases from most part to be saints. Woes us that we can nether shew nor receive kindness without danger; and though we cannot do, this is our comfort that he hath done at our intreatie; and let it be your comfort that, though all should stand aloof, he is near quho is infinite in love, compassion, power and tenderness.

But think ye not to find out his goodness so much by the way he takes, as by the end he aims at and the work he effectuates. His way be sharpe quhen

<sup>1</sup> Hearted, i.e., stunned.

his end is good ; his way be banishments, prisons, scaffolds, and his end purifying, perfiting, glorifying. And as the heart is casten down with the on, so it is raised up by the other. And, undoubtly, non can be so content as they should be with God in his sharp dispensations, quho finds not in experience their good working, and see it in hope perfiting, and I think you can hardly mistake God or gurg with dispensations. He sent you already to prison to begin it, and you ought to think that he hath sent you again to prison to increase if not to prelet it, and there non that knows the greatnes of that benefite but would joyfully receive it, tho it wer to be effectuat throw a thousand years of the extreamest sufferings of a sinless hell. And yet, it will be a thousand to on if ye once fall not out with your crosse, and it also mak you think lile of that kindness that intends his own glory and your good in all this, and all your enemy will labour to have your heart discourted with providence, so to have your consciences disquieted with challenges. I will not say that challenges for sin at such a time is only from Satan, though it be not ordinary with God to be sor in both (I mean sufferings and challenges) at on time ; and though it be not his time of craving debt, yet let it be your time of seeking pardon. And I am perswaded if God charge you with debt at such a time, it is to put you to seek pardon, that he may gratify your sufferings with a free remission of all. But Satan may challeng you anent the cause of your sufferings, your call and entery to your sufferings, your carriag and testimony under them and anent your other personall evils ; ye must go throw all thir with your selfe (though not for Satan), and for your own peace, for we must not only pray this down which we will have oft to do over again. I but answer them in silence, which gives them the greatest dash, and us the longest and surest peace, and that ye find cannot be answered should not be kept but discarded. A word then of each of them.

As to the first, this generation cannot get a cause larg enough for their bit sufferings (tho the least of its truths be a sufficient cause, in holy Christ's esteem, of the grettest sufferings) ; but it is like they shall neither be greater (I do not say that there will not be greater indignities don to him, greater invasions mad on his prerogatives, and greater alterations in religion, for all these may be greater, and not greater to them) causes, nor be more called to take up his crosse, for as it hath been befor, Take up my crosse ; it may be after this, Take up your judgments, that your other sins and refusing of his crosse hath procured. But as to the cause of your sufferings, the following and avowing the publick wrongs of God against the inhabitions and edicts of men, as it was in old the visible distinguishing characters betwixt pagans and Christians, so it is at this time a distinguishing characters betwixt these that hath yielded to the usurpations of men, and these quho are standing out and keeping possession for Christ till he return. And I must say, if single and rightly performed, that it is the work this day that is most acceptable and most called for ; and the occasion offering, and your health permitting, was a sufficient call to you to be present at that time.

As to the 2d, I have no tim to say any more to it at this time, but this, tho the late papers<sup>1</sup> and actions were not publickly concluded and consented to,

<sup>1</sup> Probably the Queensferry Paper, sometimes called Cargill's Covenant. See *Wodrow's History*, iii. 207-211.

yet search them, and, so far as you find in them truth, give your testimony to them, for I am mistaken if the truths of God and the ease of your consciences be not in them, and that which all most be at befor we get our desires, that is, that his wrath depart from us. But I cannot proceed. Grace be with you. Amen.

THE COPY OF A LETTER TO ARCHBALD STEWART AND JOHN POTTER.

Dearest Friends,—We are comforted in your comforts, and though some have long sadness from these prisons, yet of late it hath followed from that hath refreshed the hearts of sincere and zealous ones, and though we have love to you as our own life, yet we dare not bid you return from that way quher you see truths and find God. You is much set by by us, and we think there is nothing above that—but God's glory, which always ought to be highest to a Christian—at present in our souls; and yet we dare not advise you, but quhat we ours selves by God's grace are would choise if we were in your souls' stead, not to retreat on foot, for a temporall lifes protracted for many years, which yet no man by any imaginable probability can promise to himselfe, and fare less can he promise grace to himself to use rightly quhen he hath so gotten it without God's approbation. And we see how lifes so redeemed ar employed, and the lives of the great part of our ministers and professors may declare, quho never after that wins to a suppleaded living for God's glory and publick good, but ar his in darkness, deadness and in debt. And I am perswaded, besides, that some few years cannot be a great temptation to a devout soul, quho hath the experience of this world's vanity and the assurance of eternity's glory; they, knowing somquhat of the vast difERENCE, cannot but joyfully expect of admission on their part wholly, for to them to live is doubt[less] that we should shew ourselves taking part with Christ quhen wronged, though we should suffere and die for it.

Quhatever men shall put us to upon this account, we may, upon a well grounded peace, beare it; and undoubtedly it is not the tenderness of this generation, (for if it were tenderness it would be kything in somequhat else, whereas in nothing at this time true tenderness to kyth in,) but a malignant affection of loyalty, which is highest quhen religion is lowest, and greatest to men quhen they themselves ar worst and in their highest (sic) usurpation, and in their greatest apostacy from and opination to the Son of God. It must then be from an untenderness and sinfull love of life that men side with powers, quhen they and Christ ar so sundred that both the one and the other ar crying —Who ar on my side, quho? So that we cannot kyth on their side; but withall incontinently we kyth oposits to him; and as for that which they mainly require, that we acknowledge them, we cannot more acknowledge them in their capacities quherin they stand, and the power they now exercise, nor than we can acknowledge the power of pope, for they have robbed the [pope] of his usurped power, and he hath robbed Christ of that quhich is his due power, so that they take it from him and exercises it for him, and will return it to him again.

And that divine quho pretendes so much to know principles, as he saw ecclesiastick persons not to be acknowledged in civill courts, so he might



have seen also ecclesiastick power exercised by civill and ecclesiastick persons not to be acknowledged, or at least he might have seen his own practise nearer to Jesuiticall principalls than ours; but his intent was to shew himselfe loyall, and not religious nor zealous for his wronged Master (if he think him so). But it may be thought, do we not acknowledge their civill power, and decline their ecclesiastick? For answer—It is an ecclesiastick [power] that they have usurped and are obtruded upon us to be acknowledged, to wit, a power that judges of excommunications, who shall preach and what shall be preacht, when we shall hear and where we shall hear, is, for their civill power, the tirrannie they exercise, the enmity against God and his Anointed they shew, the perjury they avow, which, according to our Scots laws, takes away the privileges of standing in judicatories, much more a sitting in judgment, doe sufficient to exhonour us of allegiance. As for that other part touching excommunication (which is meerly ecclesiastick, wherof they cannot be judges), if ever any excommunication was just, this is;<sup>1</sup> and so fare orderly as the times and states of affairs will permit, for the consent of the Church cannot be expected in the preturbed state thereof, neither ought it to be waited for in a declined and corrupted state of the Church. As for other things that they have fristed into your libels, which are neither your principles nor consequentall to them, eject and publickely decline them. And for these that hath been the mean of your beleiving, tho they cannot have a sad heart at your sufferings, yet they do not know themselves to have on ill conscience; and I am perswaded the whole land shall be either brought (*sic*) to the things ye are now at, or mad to endure worse and harder things if not both.

Dearest freinds, go on then and secure other things, accordingly, that as you have peace in your present quarrell because of your suffering, so man may have safty as to your future and eternall state. And as for my part, he hath given me such abundant liberty in your behalfe, that I am perswaded that I shall be imbarcked ansred (?) in the one or other. And blessed be God that I have somewhat wherewith to comfort you and to be comforted anent you, beside the hope of a temporal life; and tho he be able to give you the one as well as the other, yet let not the hope of this abate either the ardence in your preparation or the zeal in your testimony, and expect only his mercy in your duty. Go on then kindly mourning for your sins, humbly creeping forward to the scepter-holden forth, firmly beliving in the sufficiency of a Saviour for the quenching of all challenges, and for the obtaining of a perfect righteousness, wherby ye may stand unfraild befor his tribunall. And let not the marjowes\* of your own thoughts disturb your peace in beleiving. No more, but grace, mercy and peace be with you.

<sup>1</sup> Torwood excommunication. It is appended to the *Cloud of Witnesses*.

\* Marjowes, i. e., mar joys.



## II.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, AND THE HOUSE IN THE COWGATE IN WHICH THE SOCIETY AND ITS LIBRARY AND MUSEUM WERE ORIGINALLY ACCOMMODATED. BY CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A. SCOT.

When making lately some researches connected with family history, I was interested to find that the original building in which the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was first housed had been bought from the founder of the Society by my great-great-grandfather; and thinking that others might perhaps be interested in what I may call its cradle, I made some farther investigations into its history.

But before I speak of the house itself, let me rapidly run over the early vicissitudes of the Society, particularly in connection with its temporary resting-places.

The story is given at length by Wm. Smellie and David Laing in the early volumes issued by the Society,<sup>1</sup> where may also be seen the portraits of the founder and secretaries.

In November 1780 a meeting was called by David Stewart, Earl of Buchan, in his house in St Andrew Square, scarce a stone's throw from where we now meet, at which he made his proposal to form the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and from which we may date its existence.

After a keen fight, due to the jealousy of existing societies,<sup>2</sup> a royal charter was obtained in 1782, whereby the reigning monarch is declared to be the patron of the Society.

<sup>1</sup> Smellie's *Account of the Institution and Progress of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Part First, 1782; Part Second, 1784. 4to. Wm. Creech, Edinburgh. Part Third (1784-1830), printed in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii., Appendix, 1831. Anniversary Address on the State of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland from 1831 to 1860, by David Laing, Vice-President (1861), in *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. v., 1890.

<sup>2</sup> Smellie's *Account*, Part Second (1784), pp. 1-32.

The Earl soon realised that it would be necessary for the Society to have a home of its own, particularly in order to keep safely the miscellaneous collection of antiquities, curiosities, and objects of natural history which were poured in upon it. He therefore, as president, with James Cummyng, the secretary, surveyed in January 1781 a house in the Cowgate,<sup>1</sup> and reported favourably upon it. After some bargaining with Colonel Campbell, the owner, the price of £1000 was agreed to, and the first meeting was held there in April 1781, but the formal purchase was not completed till November 1784. There are many interesting notices of the house in the early minutes of the Society—the gift, for instance, of a pair of whale's jawbones, which were set up on the upper part of the ground behind the Museum—the fitting up of the hall where the meetings were held—various repairs—attempts to escape the window tax and other public burdens—iron bars fitted to the basement windows—consideration of the purchase of blunderbuss and large pistols against housebreakers, and a contribution to the "Rogue Money Fund"—the sale at 2s. 6d. per stone of the old kitchen grate—the fitting up of a reading-room on the parlour floor, and of a special room for students, of which they took little or no advantage—the presentation by the city magistrates of lamps for the gateways—and proposals for leasing part of the ground—until, owing to ever increasing financial difficulties, the house had to be sold in 1787, and the Society found refuge for five years (1788–1793) in a rented flat in Chessel's Buildings, where James Cummyng, the secretary, died.

William Smellie, one of the original members, was appointed in his stead, and the Museum found a home for two years in the now vanished Gosford's Close. There Smellie died, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who removed the collection to a house on the Castle hill, which we now seek in vain. In 1814 the state of the funds was so bad that this house had to be sold, and a flat was taken in 42 George Street, immediately over that occupied by the Royal Society.

<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the Society, 29th January, 3rd March, and 3rd April 1781.

A memento of this "flitting" from the Castle hill may be seen in the West Princes Street Gardens—a large granite stone, too bulky to be removed, having a cross cut on the flat face, surrounded by a runic inscription,<sup>1</sup> sent originally by a zealous member from Sweden.

In 1826 the Society secured rooms in the Royal Institution Buildings, where it remained till in 1844 it was forced, under severe pressure, relieved only by the devoted self-sacrifice of one or two members, to remove again to the top storey of the premises of the Life Assurance Company, 24 George Street, where the Royal Society is now permanently housed.

In 1859, by an arrangement with the Government, the Society returned to the Royal Institution, until in 1891 the last move was made to our present abode.

Such, rapidly given, is the history of the Society in connection with its housing.

Now, as has been mentioned, the Earl of Buchan, in order to shelter the Society, with its collection of books and specimens, acquired in 1781 a house, thus described by David Laing:<sup>2</sup> "It was situated in the Cowgate, between the Meal Market and the old Fishmarket Close, to the south of the Royal Bank, and entered from the Cowgate." The house stood by itself, with open ground on every side—a matter of great consequence in reducing the risk of fire (fig. 1).

Kincaid, in his *History of Edinburgh* (p. 119, 1787), after giving a short account of the youthful Society, adds: "The hall wherein they deposit their antiquities is in the Cowgate, upon the west side of the Fishmarket, and shown to strangers by James Cummyng, their Secretary." It is thus shown in his map of 1783.

In Peter Williamson's list of streets, issued in 1783 without any map, he gives the following on the north side of the Cowgate, going eastwards: "The Meal Market, the Kirkheuch Close, entry to the Museum, the

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Scot.*, vol. II. p. 490, with an illustration.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Scot.*, vol. v., part I, pp. 20-21.



Hangman's Close." This last is now closed up, and occupied by the burgh engineer for stores, etc.

The ground on which the house stood belonged at the beginning of the eighteenth century to William Brown,<sup>1</sup> burgess (I have not thought it necessary to go farther back, because the house is so clearly of later date), and must have been part of the ancient churchyard of St Giles'.



Fig. 1. Edgar's Map of Edinburgh, 1763.

In July 1714 Brown resigned the property, in equal division, in favour of his two nephews William Thomson and William Barclay, both wrights in Edinburgh.

In May 1734 Barclay disposed his half to Thomson, who, two years later (June 1736), disposed the two laigh houses to William Clark, wigmaker, and in August 1737 he disposed to William Anderson and

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records, 3rd July 1766.



Katherine Smith his spouse in liferent, and to their heirs and assignees, the first storey above the two laigh houses, also the top storey or garret.

In July 1741 William Anderson and his spouse disponed their property to Alexander Lockhart, advocate. This property was popularly known as the Salamander Land, evidently from its having passed through some great fire, probably that of 1700, which broke out

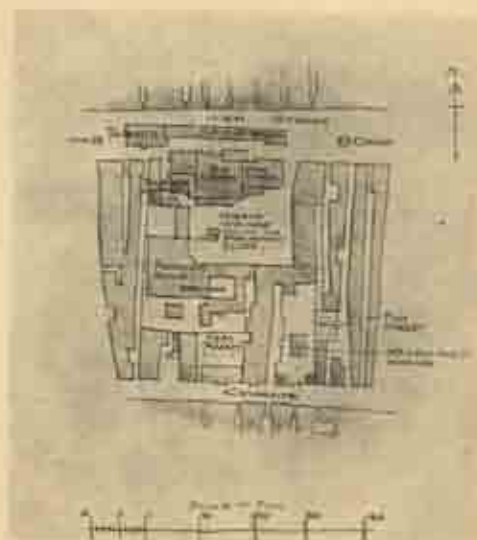


Fig. 2. Edgar's Map of Edinburgh, 1743.

in the north-east corner of the Meal Market and made its way up the Kirkheugh to the giant houses of the Parliament Close,<sup>1</sup> whose backs towered up in "Babels," as they were called, of fifteen stories high.

Their successors, which stood till the conflagration of November 1824, were only eleven stories high. We find a building at the top of the Old Fishmarket Close, facing the High Street, graced with the same name, the "Salamander Land," till it was pulled down about 1847 to make room for the extension of the police office (fig. 2).

<sup>1</sup> R. Chambers's *Remarkable Fires in Edinburgh* (1824), pp. 15-16.

In 1741 the said Wm. Clark disposed his share of the subjects to the said Alexander Lockhart, who thus became possessor of the whole united property, which is thus described:—“The tenement of land lying in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, on the north side of the street, at the foot of the Kirkheugh, which tenement of land was commonly called the Salamander, and is surrounded by a wall on the north and east parts, the way or vennel that goes from the Cowgate to the Parliament Close, called also the Kirkheugh, on the west, and the street of the said Cowgate on the south, together with as much of the waste or vacant ground at the back of the said tenement as is in proportion to the two laigh houses and dyke thereof.”

We may note in passing that the name Kirkheugh refers sometimes to the vennel and sometimes to the ground: similarly in the deed for Patrick Heron, we find the phrase “a ruinous tenement or area called the Kirkheugh or Babylon.” It is a little confusing at times.

Alexander Lockhart, purchaser of the property, was one of the ablest lawyers of his time: he was raised to the bench in 1774, under the title of Lord Covington, and is mentioned with high commendation by Robert Chambers in his *Traditions of Edinburgh*, as having undertaken the defence of the Highland Jacobites who were tried in Carlisle after the “Forty-five,” along with his friend Ferguson, afterwards Lord Pitfour. So high was the estimation in which he was held, that Lord Newton, when at the bar, wore Lockhart’s old gown till it was in tatters, and at last had a new one made with a fragment of the old neck sewed into it, whereby he could still make it his boast that he wore Covington’s gown.

Lockhart, as we gather from the Burgh Registers, proceeded to demolish the ruinous buildings, and erect for himself “a large lodging or dwelling-house, with stable, coach-house, lofts, and other buildings.”

The house is clearly shown on Edgar’s map of 1743, where it bears the name of its builder (fig. 3).

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records, 3rd July 1766.

I have endeavoured to reproduce its appearance and surroundings.

In Kincaid's map of 1783, which is practically the same as Edgar's of 1765, the house is marked as the "Antiquarian Society Hall."

The close to the west, which bears no name in the 1647 map by Gordon of Rothiemay, or in either of Edgar's, is clearly the Kirkheugh. Lockhart's house—the Museum—stood right in the line of St Monan's Wynd, which, by a curious error, is called St Ninian's Wynd in the deed recording the purchase of the property from the Earl of



Fig. 3. Conjectural View of Lockhart's House, 1742.

Buchan by Patrick Heron, who gave to Heron's Court the name which it still bears.

Let us glance for a moment at the maps.<sup>1</sup> In the well-known perspective map or plan executed by James Gordon, minister of Rothiemay, in 1647, and engraved more than once, we see the Kirkheugh or Kirkwynd running up northward from the Cowgate to the east end of the great kirk, St Giles', where it makes a sharp bend, and, passing the east end of the church, reaches the High Street.

A little to the east is St Monan's Wynd, clear from end to end; still farther east is the open Fishmarket, with one entrance from the Cowgate and two from the High Street. In Edgar's map, half of the

<sup>1</sup> Wilson's *Memorials*, Appendix, ii.

Kirkheugh has been swallowed up by the Parliament Close. The north part of St Monan's Wynd appears as Steil's Close, and the southern part is blocked by Lockhart's house and grounds. The Fishmarket has been much reduced in area, the north part built over, and the remainder walled round.

Steil's Close was known later as the Royal Bank Close—the New Bank Close—and even the old Bank Close,—this last name being quite misleading, the legitimate *old* Bank Close being where Melbourne Place now is. The "back" or "Hangman's Close"<sup>1</sup> has also made its appearance on Edgar's map. (Hangman's house demolished, June 1911.)

The names of these closes vary somewhat as time goes on. The Kirkheugh or Vennel appears in several maps as the Old Post Office Close, so called from the Post Office, which was situated in "a floor in the south side of the Parliament Square, which was fitted up like a shop, and the letters were dealt across the counter like other goods." T. B. Laing, from whose *Historical Summary of the Post Office in Scotland* I am quoting, goes on to say: "From the Parliament Square the Post Office was removed to Lord Covington's house; thence, after some years, to a house on the North Bridge.

Maitland, in his *History of Edinburgh*,<sup>2</sup> writes: "a little eastward, in the Parliament Close, was a large room full of shops, called the upper exchange. . . . In the same staircase are kept the stamp and linen manufacture offices. And a little to the eastward the Post Office is kept in the highest private building probably upon earth, the northern part whereof in the Parliament Close is seven stories in height, and the southern part regarding (i.e. looking towards) the Cowgate is twelve stories high." But, as already hinted, the house which stood here before the conflagration in the year 1700 is said to have been fifteen stories in height.

<sup>1</sup> Chambers's *Traditions*, vol. ii. p. 189, says "anciently St Monan's Close."

<sup>2</sup> Maitland's *History of Edinburgh* (1753), p. 187.



In Drummond's *Views of Old Edinburgh*, at plate xx., when speaking of the Post Office, he says: "it was first at the Old Post Office Close, east of Craig's Close, then it was in a shop in the Parliament Square; again in a self-contained house behind the courts of law, formerly



FIG. 4. View of Old Post Office Close.

occupied by Lockhart of Covington; then in the corner tenement of North Bridge Street."

So far as I can gather, the Post Office must have been in this house between the years 1778 and 1781 (figs. 4 and 5).

This Old Post Office Close, the remnant of the Kirkheugh, was the close down which Boswell led Johnson in 1773 to visit the Cowgate. The entrance from the Parliament Close must have been by a stair, similar to that yet existing at the north end of the Anchor Close. This

close is shown in the view given in Kincaid's *Traveller's Companion through the City of Edinburgh*, 1794, where one may see the low wall bounding the property on the west, and part of the west gable of Lockhart's house—the one morsel of a view of the house which I have met.

In the Ordnance Survey map of 1854 this close is called the Old Meal Market Close, but in the revised map of 1894 it has no name, nor does it bear any now, either on wall or in Post Office Directory.



Fig. 5. Meal Market Buildings in 1816. Later building hiding "Lockhart's House."

In Wilson's *Memorials* (vol. i. p. 208) he speaks of Sir George Campbell's lodging in the Parliament Close, entering by a scale stair from the Parliament Close and the Kirkheugh.

In May 1766 Lockhart disposed the whole property to Colonel Charles Campbell, of the East India Company.

In the will of Patrick Heron, subsequent purchaser, we find mention of a new land called Campbell's Land, which Heron purchased in July 1787 from David Milne, and duly bequeathed to his daughters. Whether this is the same Campbell one cannot say, but possibly Colonel Campbell built it on the west side of the property.

In July 1784 the said Colonel Charles Campbell of Barbreck, late

of East India Company, disposed to the Right Hon. David Stewart, Earl of Buchan, "that tenement of land lying in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, on the north side of the street, at the foot of the Kirkheugh, which tenement was commonly called the Salamander, and is surrounded by a wall on the north and east parts, the way or vennel that goes from the Cowgate to the Parliament Close on the west, and the street of the said Cowgate on the south parts, with part of the waste or vacant ground at the back of the said tenement, but which tenement being demolished, as said is, there is now erected upon the ground thereof and of another ruinous tenement or area mentioned in the aforesaid disposition granted by the said Colonel Charles Campbell to the said Right Hon. David Stewart, Earl of Buchan, a large lodging or dwelling-house, with coach-house and stables, together with all right, title, etc."

As has been already mentioned, the Society occupied the house for some three years before the purchase was actually made.

Owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Society, the Earl, in whose name the property was acquired, was compelled to sell it. It had cost £1000, but only a part of the price had been paid; and in 1787 it was sold to Patrick Heron for £765.

It was therefore in the possession of the Earl, on behalf of the Society, for about six years.

The name of "Lockhart's House" still clung to the building. Patrick Heron, in his will, dated 1802, describes it as "the subjects which I acquired from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, then passing under the name of Lockhart's House and courtyard."

In the deed in favour of Patrick Heron, after the former boundaries have been rehearsed and certain restrictions specified anent limitations of building powers, the following boundaries are given, viz., "which said dwelling-house, coach-house, stable and other offices, and area surrounding the same, are now bounded as follows, viz., on the south by the King's Road or High Street of the Cowgate, upon the west by

the said vennel called the Kirkheugh, upon the north by the south wall of the foresaid great tenement now belonging to so-and-so, and a line (where there was formerly a wall) drawn from the east corner of the said south wall of the said high land to the said close called St Ninian's Close" (error for St Monan's), "and by the said close, the west wall of the Old Fishmarket, and the west wall of the tenement of land belonging to" (name not given) "on the east side."

A glance at the map and the sketch will show the area, the western and northern boundaries of which are shown also in the view of the Old Post Office Close or Kirkheugh, where a paling seems to show the line of the former wall.

Every transfer of the property was duly vouched by staff and baston, with the delivery of earth and stone of the said tenement of land.

Patrick Heron, vintner, late of Glasgow, a cousin of Patrick Heron of Heron, in Kirkcudbrightshire, had for nineteen years occupied the famous Black Bull Inn, Argyle Street, Glasgow, from whose door the coaches started for Edinburgh.

In May 1787 he purchased from the Earl of Buchan the property whose history we are tracing, and added some buildings to make it suitable for an inn. For the woodwork he employed the notorious Deacon Brodie, who suffered for his crimes in the following year,<sup>1</sup> leaving behind him in the draft balance-sheet prepared in gaol one item, viz., "omitted to charge the work newly done for Mr Herron (*sic*) Cowgate, which will amount to about £40."

Patrick Heron used the premises for the "British Inn" for about ten years; he then retired to one of his houses in Shakespeare Square, but returned to Campbell's Land, and died there in 1803, aged 74. He and his wife are buried at the north end of Greyfriars churchyard. The inn or tavern is mentioned as the meeting-place of the Wagering Club in 1787.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Roughhead's Trial of Deacon Brodie*, p. 158.

<sup>2</sup> *Old Edinburgh Club Book*, ii. p. 154.



In 1808 it was occupied, as shown by the Post Office Directory,<sup>1</sup> by George Ramsay & Coy., printers. Robert Chambers<sup>2</sup> speaks of their still being there, in his *Traditions*, published in 1825, after the great fire. He says: "In the alley, formerly called Steil's Close, but now the Royal Bank Close, there is a house occupied by Mr Moir as his printing office; near to this, and having a front to the Cowgate, is a large self-contained house, now the printing office of Messrs George Ramsay & Coy. This was the family mansion of Lord Covington. . . . By him it was sold to Mr (*sic*) Campbell . . . after whom it was occupied by Mr Heron, from Glasgow, as an inn." (He omits all reference to the Society's occupation.) "It is worthy of remark," he continues, "that a low tenement fronting the Cowgate, immediately before this house, now containing one or two good shops, which pay a considerable rent, was formerly the coach-house of Lord Covington, a fact which shows . . . what little value our ancestors put upon property fronting a populous street and thoroughfare now so appreciated and taken advantage of by proprietors." These shops are now (1911) filled with second-hand clothes, rags, rabbit skins, and such like; the court is used as a market for old clothes, old metal, old books, and other articles, nearly as ancient and quite as miscellaneous as the early specimens housed at first in the old Museum.

Lockhart's House, unnamed, is shown in the map of the Post Office Directories for the years 1826 and 1829, in which the effects of the great fire are shown, as also in the engineer's map of the burned area. The house evidently did not suffer. Unfortunately the Directory map of 1831 is so inaccurate as to be worse than useless, and it appears year after year till 1859, even after the Ordnance Survey had removed all excuse. From this map no help can be got as to the fate of the house. In a map, however, dated 1832, by Laing and Forbes, the alterations due to new building after the fire are shown—the house has

<sup>1</sup> Also Kincaid's map of 1817.

<sup>2</sup> *Traditions*, vol. i. p. 225.

disappeared and the site of the Old Fishmarket is built over, what was the Union Bank, and is now the Commissary Office, having taken its place.

The later changes are shown in the Ordnance Survey maps of 1854 and 1895.

The old court, the remnant of the yard of the inn, is divided from the open ground behind the law courts by a wall and gate recently erected—more effective, perhaps, with their barbed wire defences than



Fig. 6. Cowgate, at the foot of the Old Fishmarket Close.  
(From J. F. W., 1823.)

the more picturesque ones standing thirty years ago, when, by the special permission of the owner of the court, the gate was opened to admit the meals of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, who during their trial were lodged in the now unused cells below the courts.

So far as I can judge, the present west wall of the Old Fishmarket Close must be the old east wall of the Fishmarket, and this is borne out by some views among those in Sir Daniel Wilson's scrapbooks, in the Society's library, and the engravings of the ruins caused by the great fire of 1824 (figs. 6 and 7).

It may be mentioned that when the South Bridge was built, the Poultry Market, which stood where Hunter Square now is, was transferred for a time to the Old Fishmarket: it is shown so in Brown and Watson's map of 1793.

The site of the old Museum is now Government property; but Heron's Court, the southern part of the property, is still owned by a descendant of Patrick Heron.



Fig. 7. Ruins after Great Fire, 1824, showing roof and cupola of Lockhart's House.

NOTE on the original Hall of the Museum from drawing (plan and elevations) by John Young, builder, approved at meeting of Society August 23, 1781, preserved in Earl of Buchan's portfolio in the Library of the Society.

Dimensions, 36 feet 9 inches by 16 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches high; six seats 8 feet 3 inches long, accommodating, say, thirty persons; sixteen seats in present library 8 feet 9 inches long, say eighty persons.

NOTE.—I learn from Mr Wm. J. Hay, John Knox House, that the "General View of the ruins after the fire" is taken from the roof of "Lockhart's House," drawn by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe. The original drawing was sold at the sale of his books, etc. The circular roof-light, or cupola, is a feature of mid-eighteenth-century architecture. Had I known of this in time, I would have shown it in my sketches of the house—which must have been pulled down about 1830; I have not yet ascertained the exact date.

## III.

NOTICES OF ROCK-HEWN CAVES IN THE VALLEY OF THE ESK  
AND OTHER PARTS OF SCOTLAND. BY F. R. COLES, ASSISTANT  
KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

(1) *Gilmerton Cave*.—During November 1897 my attention was directed to this cave by some information from Mr Thos. Ross; and on the 29th I went out and made a partial examination of it. Finding that its ramifications were both peculiar and intricate, and that to cope with it at all successfully would require the assistance of two other observers, I made arrangements with Mr J. Balfour Paul (who had expressed a wish to explore the site) and Mr George Good, F.S.A., to meet me on the Monday following. Fully three hours were occupied in measuring and plotting the subterranean chambers of this remarkable cave, the results of which, combined with what plans I was able unaided to draw on my first visit, and some further details noted on a third visit, when I was assisted by Mr J. E. Simpkins, are now placed on record in the plans, sections, and views accompanying this paper.

The only written notice of the Gilmerton Cave, so far as accessible to me, is that by the Rev. Thos. Whyte, parish minister of Liberton in 1782, contributed in his *Account of the Parish of Liberton* to the first volume of *Archæologia Scotica*. At p. 313 we read:—

"Here is a famous cave dug out of a rock by one George Paterson, a smith. It was finished in 1724, after five years' hard labour, as appears from the inscription on one of the chimney-heads. In this cave are several apartments, several beds, a spacious table with a large punch-bowl, all cut out of the rock in the nicest manner. Here there was a forge, with a well and washing-house. Here there were several windows which communicated light from above. The author of this extraordinary piece of workmanship, after he had finished it, lived in it for a long time with his wife and family, and prosecuted his business as a smith. He died in it about the year 1735. He was a fænar or feodary, and consequently the cave he formed and embellished so much, and the garden above it, was his own property, and his posterity enjoyed it for some time after his decease. His cave for many years was deemed as a great curiosity, and visited by all the people of fashion."



In a footnote, Mr Whyte quotes an eight-lined inscription on the cave at Gilmerton, composed by Pennycuik, which, together with an "epitaph on George Paterson, who hewed out the subterranean caves at Gilmerton," was printed in 1769 in "A Collection of Scots Poems by the late Mr Alex. Pennecuik, Gent., and Others."

Whence this legend of a Mid-Lothian Wayland Smith sprang has at present baffled my inquiries, but the internal evidence of the structure of the cave itself points, we all think, to an origin much more remote than last century. The work, taken in its entirety, could not have been hewn out in five years by one pair of arms; the lines of its recesses, its passages, its so-called "beds," and its tables, hardly fall in, one would think, with the practical habits and methods of working adopted by a blacksmith. Again, the whole series of chambers and passages have been picked out of the sandstone with pointed tools, not chisel-worked. Lastly, the hewn inscription over the chimney-head, which clinches the argument for the local story, does not exist.

True, there is a recess made like a forge, with an aperture on its left, through which the bellows-snout may have passed. This, probably enough, gave rise to the story of George Paterson the smith. And there also remains over the fireplace of a room behind the forge an oblong sunk panel-space, which is shown in fig. 4. The inscription may have been cut on an inserted panel which no longer exists.

The cave is protected by a locked gate, the key for which is kept by the tenant of the house at the gateway, the first house on the right at the north end of Gilmerton. The gate opened, we descend at once by a flight of twelve steps, and can with the right hand (see Ground-plan, fig. 1) touch the wall of the forge, and with the left the jamb of the first doorway in the main passage. This doorway, and another near the middle of the passage, also on the left or, roughly speaking, the south side, are the only apertures finished with gibbet checks for wooden doors, the rest being merely slightly arched openings, and, like most of the excavation, pretty regularly 6 feet high. Just beyond

the inner jamb of this doorway is a curvilinear chamber with two seats and a central table (see section E F in fig. 2) ; this is divided from the main chamber by a straightish piece of wall 7 feet long, the further end of which forms the check of a substantial and well-shaped doorway. This large chamber, also mainly hewn in curved lines, measures 17 feet by 6 feet 6 inches. It contains a seat running all round, placed at a convenient distance from the long curving central table, I, at the north end of which is a circular bowl-shaped cavity,

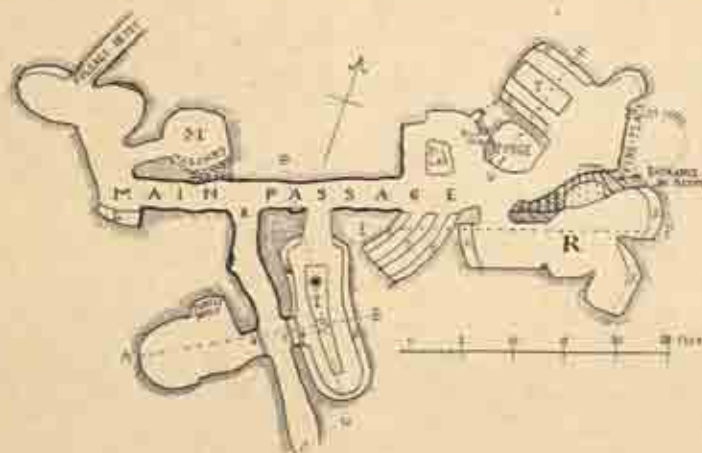


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of Cave at Gilmerton.

rimmed, and very carefully hewn, 13 inches wide and 8 deep. The base of this table is hewn inwards all round, except at the broad end facing the door, and a stone ledge about 3 inches wide has been left as a foot-rest (fig. 2, section, A B). The seat is broken nearly opposite the middle of the west side of the table, where a rock pillar has been left for supporting the roof, and here there are two steps, followed by a third (s s s) a little further in (see section, A B). These steps lead into a long narrow passage, terminating at present 12 feet within, at J, in a mass of stones and earth, which slopes downwards as if from an

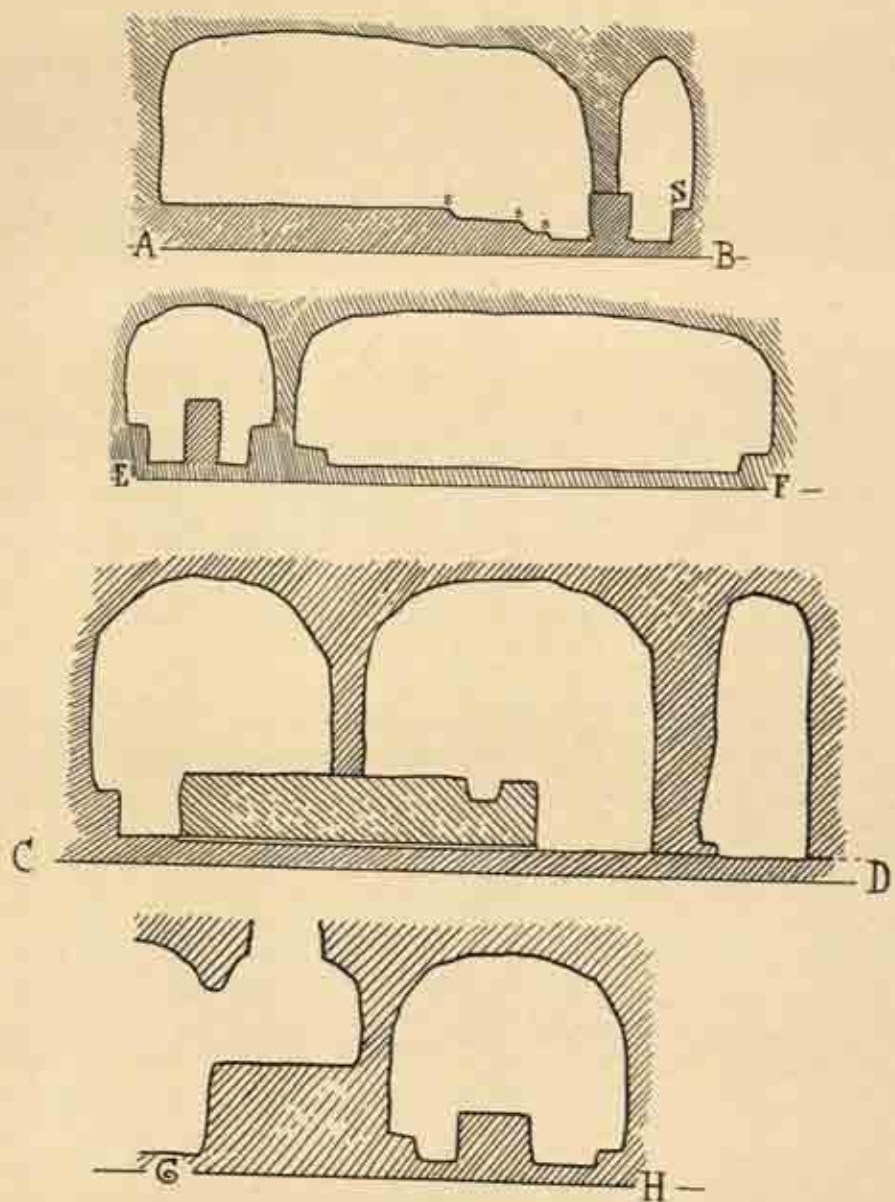


Fig. 2. Sections of Cave at Gilmerton on the lines shown in the ground-plan.



outlet. It is not unlikely this was an entrance. The opposite branch of this passage leads us back into the main passage at K, which, being followed for about 14 feet westwards, reveals another curved and very unequally-formed seat or ledge L, which is opposite the continuation of the passage now trending N.W. From it, to the right, a short narrow passage leads into an almost circular chamber M, one whole

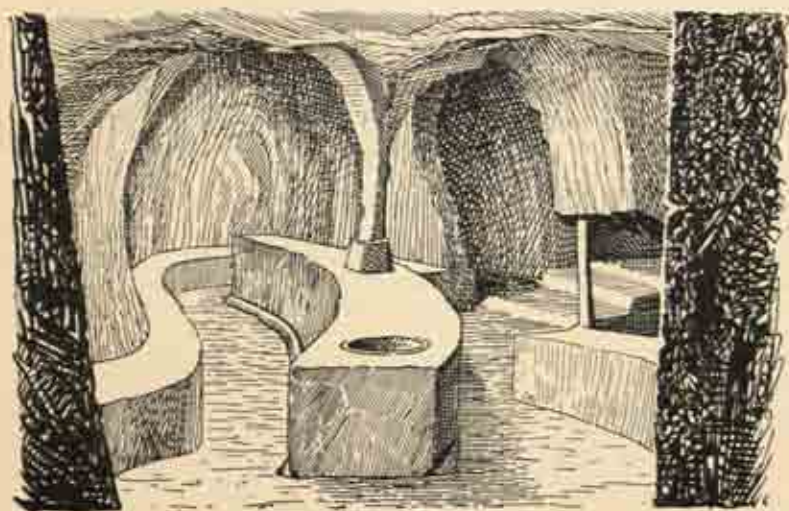


Fig. 3. View of seated Chamber, Gilmerton Cave.

side of which is built up of small stones, and this wall can be seen and felt at that part of the main passage. Beyond M, again, are two very deeply curved recesses, and, from their middle, a straight narrow passage, barely 3 feet high, trends north-eastwards, and can be followed up for 18 feet. This is popularly believed to communicate with Craigmillar Castle.

There are here shown a view into the seated chamber (fig. 3), with its table and "punch-bowl," sectional views across it (fig. 2, C D),



and the same across the forge and adjoining chamber (G H), and the front of the fireplace, with the empty sunk panel above it (fig. 4).

Bar- or bolt-holes are numerous, but are placed puzzlingly. In the chamber with the broad table near the fireplace, for instance, there is one such hole only 6 inches above ground and 5 inches deep at right angles into the wall, while the one on the left is at a height of 3 feet 10 inches up the wall. A small one exists 23 inches above the low one on the right; but, even allowing that there the two upper holes

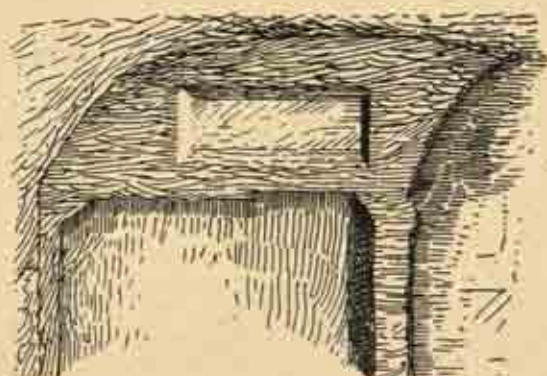


Fig. 4. View of the fireplace and sunk panel above it in Gilmerton Cave.

are, rudely, opposite one another, the use of the lowest is not apparent. In the short passage flanked by the forge there are two bar-holes on the opposite walls at 1 foot high, and two more at 3 feet 8 inches high. The front of the forge-ledge near G has a well-made bolt-hole; and there is one, not correspondent to this, on the side of the sixth step at the entrance. Two more occur in the east side of the pillar-like mass of rock left standing to the west of the forge. But, in addition to these bolt- or bar-holes, the Gilmerton Cave presents a quite unusual feature in having several pipe-like holes piercing the rock

in various parts and at various degrees of incline, some of which appear to penetrate for many feet. In the same broad chamber, close to the forge, in the angle near S, 16 inches above the seat, there is a tube, the other end of which comes out in the face of the little square recess north of the bellows-hole. By thrusting the footrule through, we ascertained the thickness of this wall to be 2 feet 9 inches. This pipe in the rock, like the others of the same nature, is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Another one occurs, sloping upwards at a steepish angle, in the passage between K and J, about 6 feet from K, and it trends upwards and north-eastwards to a depth not ascertainable by a yard measure. A third pipe-hole, very like this, starts at a point  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the floor of the deeply-recessed chamber at the extreme east end (near the "Craigmillar passage"), and runs in for a depth of 25 inches. It is peculiar in having at its mouth a rather neatly-hewn triangular bevelling.

It has been suggested that these long pipe-like holes were made and used for conveying liquors down into the cave, around the principal table in which, with its appropriate "punch-bowl," carousals, or it may be secret politico-masonic meetings of the Vehmgericht type, were wont to be held. However that may be, it is quite as likely they were meant as ventilators, and would serve that purpose more advantageously than the larger roof openings, traces of which may yet be seen in the chamber R, on the left of the entrance. Speculation must, however, at present be waived, at any rate till we have examined other rock-hewn caves of similar type.

(2) *The Gorton Cave, popularly called Wallace's Cave.*—The situation of this cave is at a sharp bend in the channel of the Esk, about 130 yards west of the garden wall of Gorton House, and nearly half a mile upstream, beyond the group of caves at Hawthornden. At this point the sandstone rock rises, from the top of a steep slope some 60 feet long, into a cliff, the lower portion of which, 20 feet high, is divided from the upper by a ledge 4 feet wide; and on this ledge is the cave entrance.

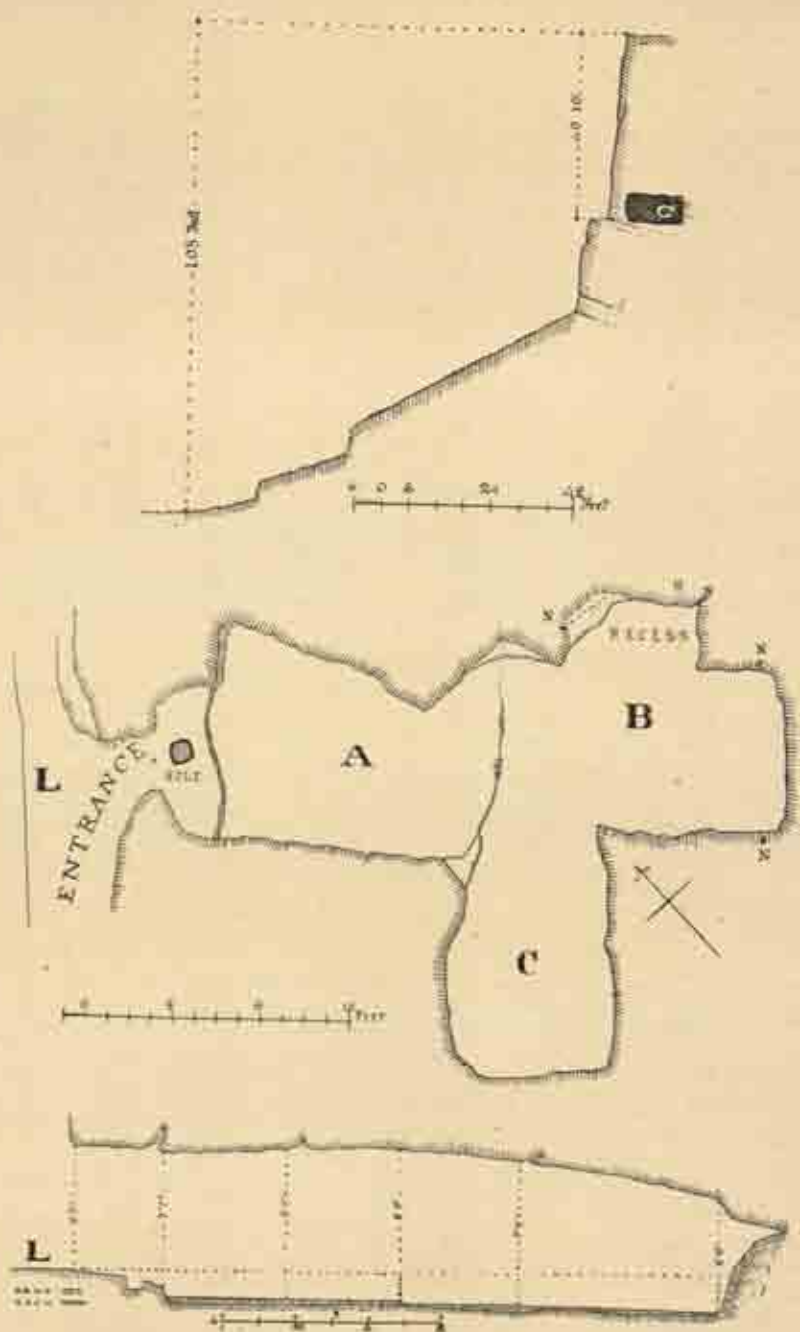
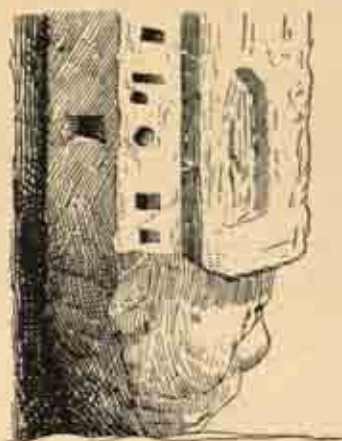


Fig. 5. Section of the cliff showing position of Wallace's Cave, Gorton, and Ground-plan and section of the Cave itself.

The second precipice, above the cave, reaches to a summit 41 feet higher (see Sectional View, fig. 5). The whole height of the cliff above the present river-bed is rather more than 105 feet. The cave is now easily entered from above by a flight of steps recently hewn out of the rock; but there must always have been an access from the waterside, not insuperably difficult, because the 20-foot precipice directly in front of the cave entrance "runs out" into the general slope on the south, and renders climbing needless. Standing on the ledge (L on the Ground-plan and Section, fig. 5) we see the doorway (fig. 6), with its inward-sloping floor, its much-worn and rounded jamb (one face containing a niche faintly suggestive of a figure, and the recessed check for a gate or door, which has turned on a hinge, the hole of which is still visible on the left corner). The original entrance was, possibly, only the space between this door-check and the rock—a mere "creep" 2 feet 6 inches high. As we stand, next, under the squared arch of the doorway, the jamb on the right displays several bar-holes (shown in fig. 6), and there is one more hewn into the inner face of the rock at right angles to the third lowest. The corresponding bar-holes on the opposite side of the doorway are all hewn out of the inward facing wall, so that the bars used, whether of wood or of metal, must have had a short, straight piece at this end at right angles to their main length. Above the sixth hole here there is one cut nearly perpendicularly up into the doorway roof, and on the left is one large and peculiarly well-hewn bar-hole.

The next fact that arrests our progress is the neatly cut, almost square cavity in the broad step in the entrance (fig. 7). It is 10 inches deep on the outside,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  on the inner, and 10 inches square. Close beside it the rock is worn into a broad, shallow, nearly circular depression. Beyond it is a "step" trending in what seems a natural curve on either side—a merely natural slip in the bedding of the rock. From its inner edge a good view of the interior of the cave is obtained, as shown in fig. 7. It will be noticed that the spring of the arched





0 1 2 3 4 Feet.

0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet.



1 0 1 2 3 4 Feet.

Fig. 6. Two Views of the Doorway and its right and left jambs, Gorton Cave.

roof occurs nearly always at the level of the bedding of the rock, about 3 feet above the floor, and that much of the height of the roof has been regulated by this natural feature. That there is also a fall in the roof is shown by measurements given in the section. The rock has been hewn, roughly speaking, into three chambers, the longest axis, measured from the inner side of the doorway, running S.E., and extending to a length of 28 feet 3 inches inwards and slightly downwards, the difference in level between the entrance and the floor at the back wall being 22 inches. Nearly midway between A and B (see fig. 5) is a very slight "step" in the floor. The large chamber C has no special points of interest. But in the walls at the end of B there are (marked N on ground-plan) two small niches. They are dissimilar in cutting and in position. The smaller and lower one is cut into the rock on the south of the chamber, and the higher and larger one is opposite. The smaller is a completely enclosed niche, hewn nearly horizontally at the top; the larger one is hewn obliquely and left open at the top. A heavy bar of wood might be thrust into the smaller cavity and its other end slotted into the larger one, in precisely the same manner as the horizontal bars of some farm gates are in our day manipulated. What further purpose was thus served is not so apparent.

In the recess off B chamber, to the north, there is, in addition to a long and deep obliquely-hewn niche, one of those curious so-called "holdfasts," common in the Wemyss caves (see fig. 7). This example, however, is not scooped out of the perpendicular wall, but has had a flat-topped and angular piece of rock neatly squared for it, 9 inches wide either way; and the hole, 3 inches in diameter, is cut slopingly upwards, leaving a "handle" or bar of great strength. I do not think the edges of it show much sign of having been smoothed by the friction of a rope or thong. The rock between the "holdfast" and the angle on the left, as we stand facing it, has been slightly and very rudely flattened for a width of 3 to 4½ inches; and as there is

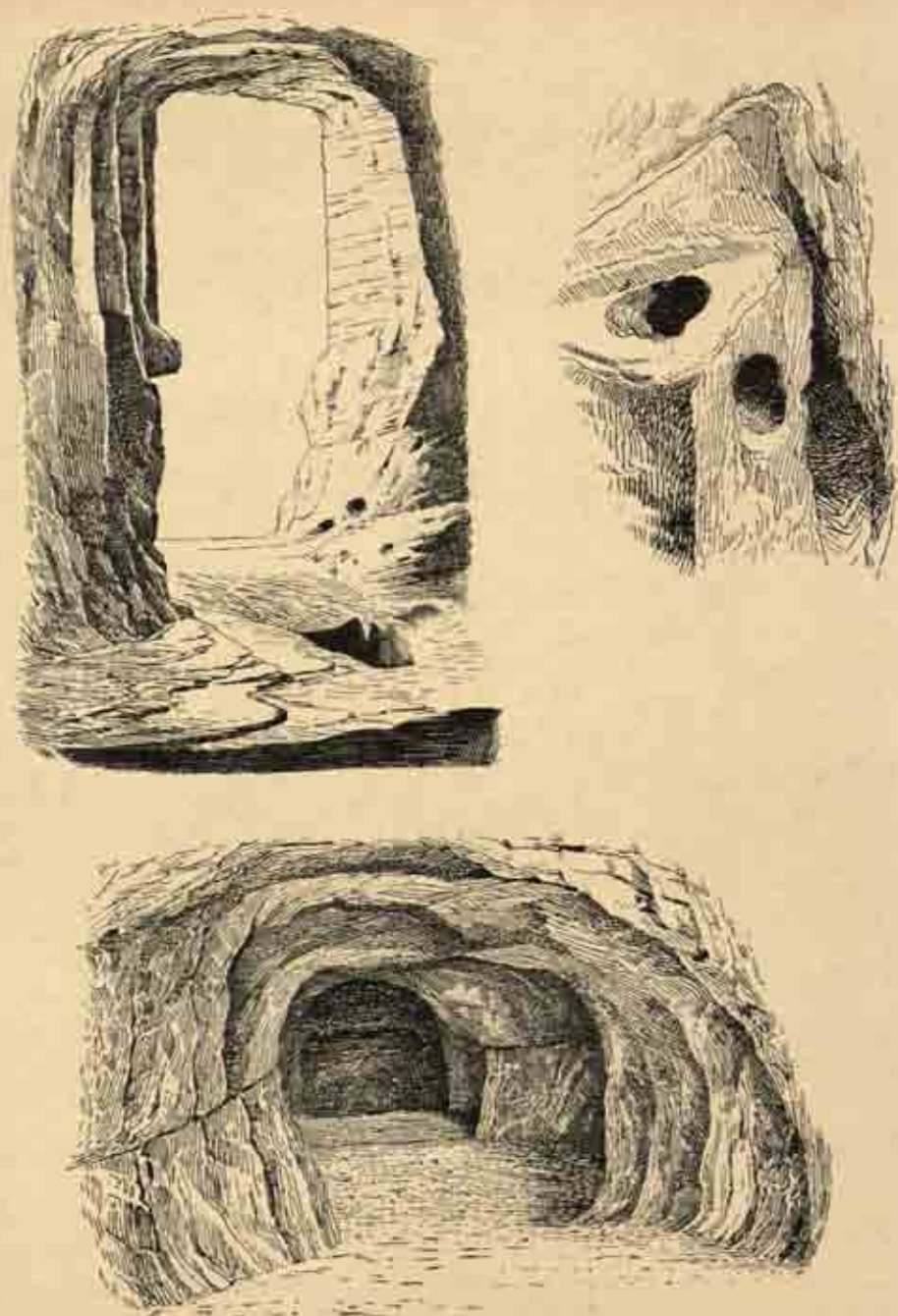


Fig. 7. View of Doorway from interior: a "Holdfast"; and View of the interior of the Cave, looking inwards.



in the rectangular face of the rock forming this end of the recess another short and deep niche nearly opposite the long one at the "holdfast," we have here the same provision for a bar as that just noticed. The back wall of the cave and that of chamber B, as well as the adjoining piece of roof, have been hewn inwards for a distance of 2 feet 9 inches beyond the length of the floor. What this means is not intelligible unless the intention had been to remove more of the rock and lengthen the cave, and the work was left incomplete.

What chiefly strikes one in the contour of this cave is the distinct attempt at hewing the walls at right angles to each other, while their relation to the roof and the floor is curved, in one part especially so, that is, at the left-hand niche of the recess in chamber B, where the concavity is 16 inches at 1 foot 8 inches above the floor, in a wall only 5 feet high. The floor consists throughout of the sandstone bed, but it is covered irregularly with fine sand to a depth of from 1 inch to nearly 4 inches; and the greater depth occurs both near the entrance and close to the longer wall of chamber C. Small fragments of the rock also lie about.

As to the period of its occupation, or the manner of life of those who occupied this Gorton Cave, little can be even suggested; but three different occupations may have occurred, or, rather, it may have been put to three different purposes: first, by people who found a low and narrow entrance into a small natural cavern, and who have left us no relics whatever or signs of their occupation; secondly, by the men who drove pointed tools into the easily-worked sandstone, and expanded the cavern into what we now, interiorly, see it to be, and who worked out the niches and "holdfasts" to the numerous bar-holes on both sides of a broader and taller doorway; lastly, by some recent proprietor, who prepared the rectangular check in which to hang a movable gate, perhaps simply with the view of preventing visitors or tramps from gaining admittance. Under any or all of these condi-



tions of use, however, we do not obtain any explanation of the square hewn cavity at the entrance.

(3) *The Hawthornden Caves*.—Though probably better known to a greater number of persons than any other inland caves in Scotland, the group at Hawthornden has not as yet received adequate examination and description. They have been more or less commented upon since the days of Stukeley,<sup>1</sup> and are traditionally reported to have been a harbour of refuge to others besides Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie and the young Pretender.<sup>2</sup>

Even so recent a writer as Masson<sup>3</sup> dismisses them in one brief paragraph, which concludes with a reference to the so-called "Doo-cot" chamber as "a bottle-rack for some Troglodyte or Cyclops." And, in his local Guide to Roslin and Hawthornden, Rev. John Thompson hardly specialises the features of the caves carefully enough, though his account is the best short one published.

Through the courtesy of Sir James Drummond, who is much interested in these caves, I began a thorough investigation of them in March 1899, and at irregular intervals continued it over a period of several months.

During the long time that has elapsed since the date of Stukeley or Pennant, very great changes must have taken place on the precipitous face of the rock now crowned by Hawthornden House, for Pennant writes of gaining access to what was then called the King's Chamber by a flight of twenty-seven steps cut out of the rock, then along a plank, and then down several other steps.

Thick ivy now covers the entire surface between this entrance—the upper of the two shown in the sketch (fig. 8)—and the present slope of ground at the base of the cliff, effectually concealing any

<sup>1</sup> *Itiner. Curiosum*, i.

<sup>2</sup> Pococke, *Tour through Scotland*, 1760, p. 314.

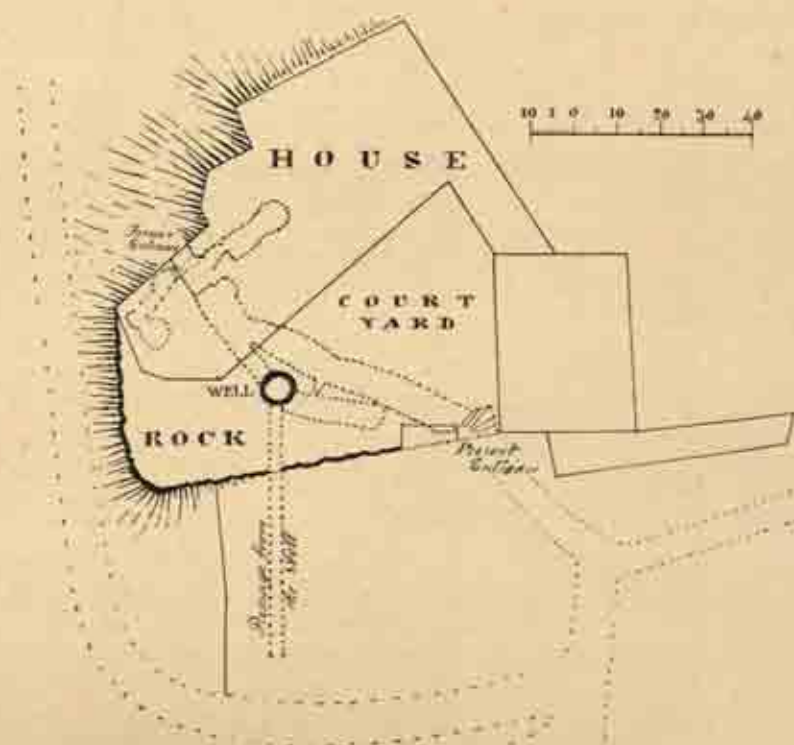
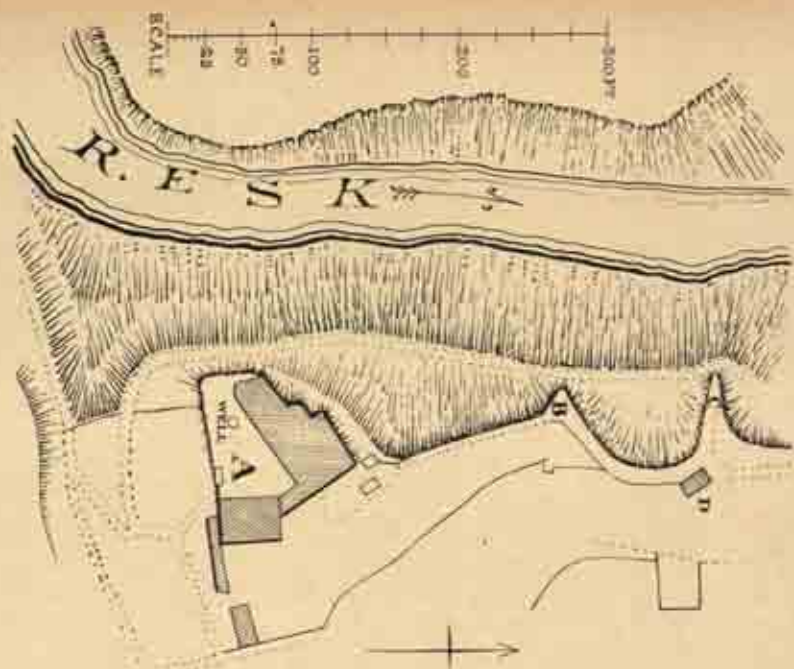
<sup>3</sup> *Drummond of Hawthornden*, p. 5.

traces of recent fracture such as might indicate the position in former times of masses of rock large enough to have carried such



Fig. 8. View of the Cliff at Hawthornden showing the different levels of the Caves.

a stair. In order to the better understanding of the caves, the annexed general plan (fig. 9) of the site is enlarged from the Ordnance map, 25-inch scale, and shows the following points:—(A) the courtyard, formerly the banqueting hall in the castle. In it is the mouth



Figs. 9 and 10. General Plan and enlarged Plan of Hawthornden.

of the famous well, protected by iron caging fixed into a bed of concrete, from the edge of which is a sheer drop of 56 feet 6 inches to what may be the bottom. It is entirely hewn out of the sand and stone, the uppermost 20 feet of it being 5 feet in diameter, and the rest nearly 6. The brow of the rock upon which the courtyard is founded is 49 feet above the sloping grassy bank at a point opposite the entrance to the lower cave (see fig. 8); and this precipice is but 2 feet "out of plumb." The profile view shows the positions and the relative levels of the two caves. The enlarged plan (fig. 10) gives the contours of the upper cave in thick-dotted lines crossing the rock below the courtyard. It shows also the direction of a passage stated to have been explored from within the well to a point 55 feet due south of it, beyond which there has been discovered no outlet. The doorway by which in our time tourists enter this group of caves is at N (see Ground-plan, fig. 11); but as it is more in keeping with the nature of the site to enter the caves (theoretically) by their original accesses, I shall so describe them.

(1) *Upper Cave*.—Having gained the threshold of the wide doorway, (G, fig. 11), we stand on the edge of a precipice 27 feet deep. Above, the rock still rears up a sheer wall some 22 feet higher. The broad outer ledge of this doorway bears on either side certain hewn channels (*a* and *b*, fig. 11). These have the appearance of having been sockets or slots into which a strong iron pillar-foot was once sunk for the support, possibly, of a balustrade, the ledge outside the doorway running for a considerable distance north-eastwards. There are several large and deep bar-holes on both sides of the doorway, and the hinge-bolts of a gate on the left. A few feet within, is the top step of a flight of eight leading down into the main chamber (H, fig. 11). On either side of the threshold is a smaller chamber, that to the west having a longish passage (E), reached by two modern steps upwards, and being itself hewn out into 175 squarish holes, for the style of which see the View (fig. 12). The window at the end of this chamber F is of



peculiar form, and measures 2 feet 2 inches in width above, 2 feet 9 inches in width below, and 1 foot 9 inches in height. Its sill is only 13 inches above the floor. Several bar-holes occur in the rocky sides as well as on the floor, and, about midway up the passage E, there are, opposite each other, two distinct perpendicular slots, a highly probable use for which is suggested by Mr J. Ward, F.S.A., in his

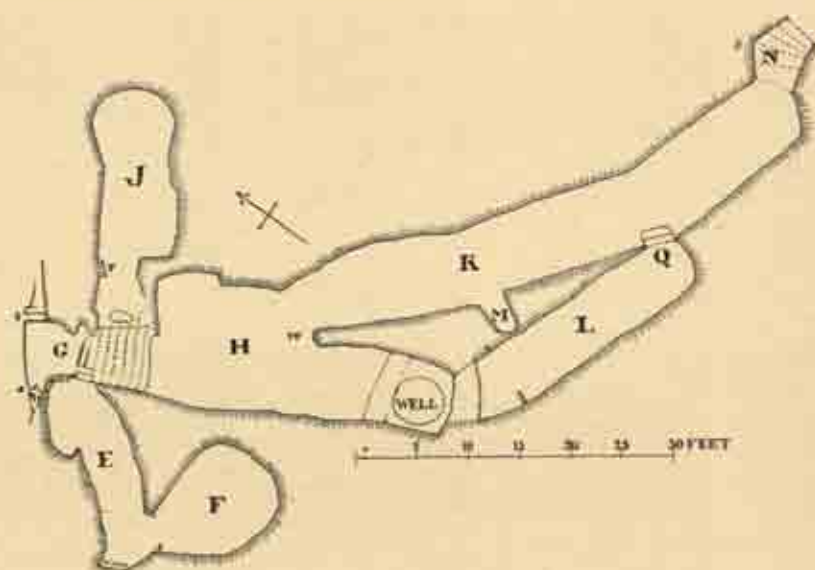


Fig. 11. Ground-plan of the Upper Caves, Hawthornden.

illustration of an identical device noticed in the Bat House, near Ambergate, Derbyshire.<sup>1</sup> The chamber (J) on the east is squarer, except at the inner extremity, of much the same general height as the rest of this excavation, that is, about 5 feet 8 inches, and has several niches in the walls (see details, fig. 17). In the flat of the rock, between the steps and the doorway of this chamber, is a deep oval cavity,

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, April 1899, p. 75.

popularly called *Bruce's Hand-basin* (see View, fig. 13). Descending now the steps, we note their curvature and the various niches on the west wall, in connection with which it is not easy to understand how the much slighter ones on the opposite wall could have been of any



Fig. 12. View in passage to Chamber F.

use, since no two are precisely opposite, and the cave here is fully 13 feet wide. In a straight line from the centre of the threshold, and at a distance of 25 feet from the lowest step, we reach the verge of the Well, a huge circular shaft over 30 feet deep from this point and nearly 6 feet wide. At the level of the cave roof, here just 6 feet high, the hollow sides of the well have several bar-holes, and two long and deep

horizontal slots, evidently for the purpose of fixing beams or bars to carry a massive wooden lid (see fig. 14); for, far down in the well-shaft—18 feet 4 inches, to be exact—a tunnel-mouth may be seen, trending in a southerly direction, really the beginning of a passage, like the rest, hewn, and nearly 6 feet high, quite explorable for about 55 feet. The further end of it is choked up with fallen stones and earth (?). But it

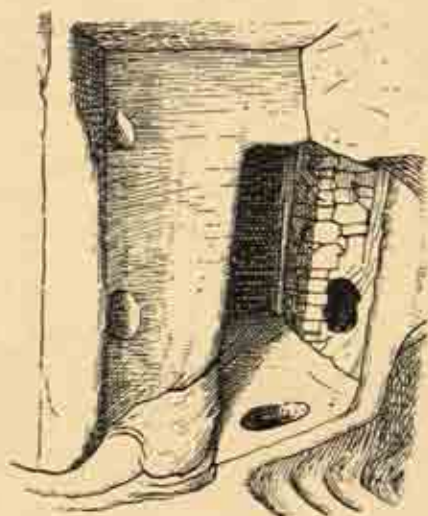


Fig. 13. Bruce's Hand-basin.

is obvious this has been a secret exit, if indeed it did not lead into other and deeper chambers still. Opposite the iron railing, set in its concrete base, from which these observations are made, there is a space 6 feet wide and about 4 feet high of solid masonry. If we now retrace our steps to the division wall (W, fig. 11), and explore the long and nearly straight but yet irregular passage leading to the present entrance N, we pass an opening Q, and, descending by two steps, examine the long and narrow chamber there (L, 25 feet by 6), at the

inner extremity of which we touch the other face of the same masonry just observed at the well; but there is a large space between the two to account for. Is it all solid masonry, or are there two walls? In either case, may this not be the site of the foot of the stair said to

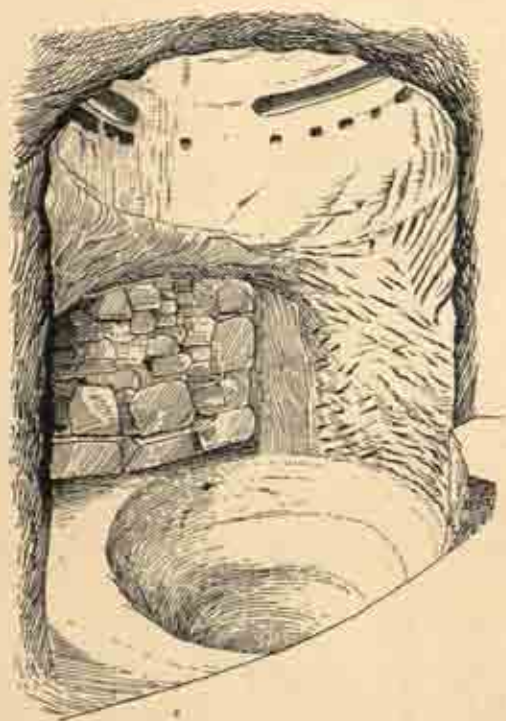


Fig. 14. The Well-shaft.

have communicated with a trapdoor in the floor of the banqueting hall above, now the courtyard? It is also to be noted that, as the floor of the long chamber L is 2 feet 3 inches below the level of the floor of the rest of the cave, there is that difference in vertical height to be further accounted for between the two faces of the wall at the



well, which is another piece of evidence in favour of the explanation here offered regarding the stair.

At N is a flight of five steps, each levelled up nowadays with a layer of concrete fully 3 inches thick in the middle, showing that much



Fig. 15. The present Doorway.

and frequent use must in the old times have been made of them. Above, in the angle formed by the turn of these steps, at S, is a broad triangular shelf. Emerging here by the present doorway, we get a good view of it and the rock-hewn entrance (5 feet 10 inches high), with a single bar-hole above it on the left (fig. 15); while, along the

face of the rock, 20 feet to the left, is one of those puzzling niches, its ledge 18 inches above ground, its height and breadth 2 feet, and receding into the rock for 15 inches.

*Description of some of the Details in the Upper Cave.*—In the outer, i.e. the riverside, wall of the long chamber J on the ground-plan there is a piece of masonry (P, in fig. 16), and just behind it on the right a

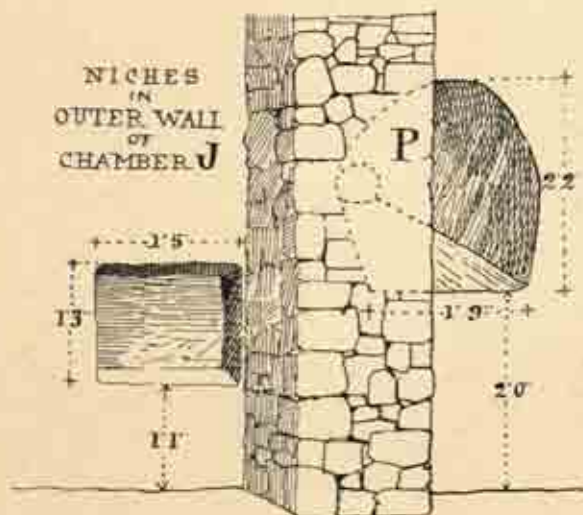


Fig. 16. Details in Chamber J.

deep niche running through the entire thickness of the rock, 2 feet 2 inches high on the inside and 1 foot 9 inches broad. It tapers off outwards into a circular aperture of about the width of a musket-hole. On the left of the same walling is a shallow, neatly-cut, nearly square niche 13 inches above ground and 15 inches in height.

At another part of the same chamber, in the east angle, there are two curious slots cut into the wall, comparatively low down. One is only 12 inches above the ground, and is curved and in horizontal length

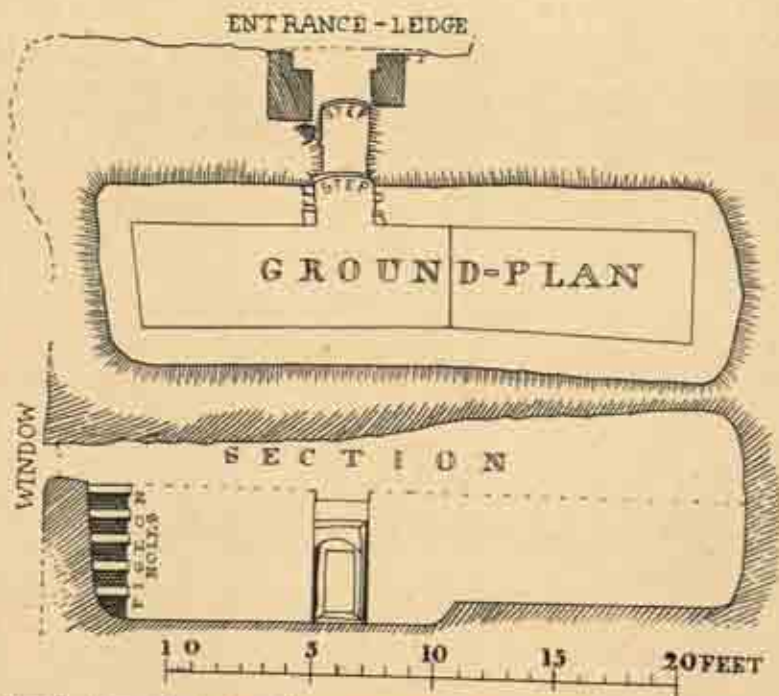


Fig. 17. View of Rock-face with entrance, and interior ground-plan and section of Lower Cave, Hawthornden.

1 foot 9 inches; the other is 3 feet long horizontally and has a downward right angular turn of about 9 inches, its deepest cutting being at the base of this turn, and the rest becoming shallower as it runs out to the right.

2. *Lower Cave*.—This single-roomed excavation is situated slightly to the west of the same rock-face as that of the upper cave; but it has only the one entrance, which must be reached by a ladder. At this point (see fig. 17) the rock has a natural but very rectangular cleavage, the projecting mass to the left being about 8 feet forward of the perpen-

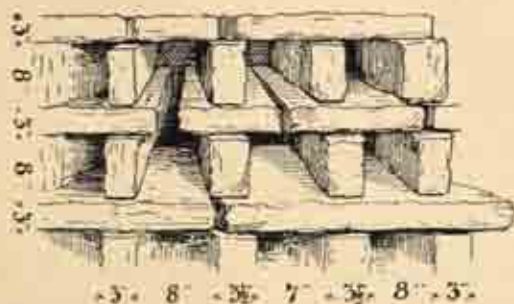


Fig. 18. Construction of the Dove-cots in the Lower Cave, Hawthornden.

dicular face into which the entrance is hewn. In both these faces several bar-holes are so placed that stout pieces of timber 10 or 12 feet long could be slipped into them, and, thus filling up the angle, serve as steps from which the entrance-ledge could be reached. If the timbers were then drawn up, the cave would be absolutely unassailable, as the ledge is over 8 feet above the ground. In the same projecting rock, still more to the left than the bar-holes, is a square recess or small niche, measuring 11 inches by 10 inches by 7 inches in depth. The size of the entrance between the present door jambs is 3 feet 7 inches in height by 2 feet 6 inches in width. There is evidence in this cave also of, I think, three periods of use and occupation. That which is most



obvious, and the latest, is the one that confronts the explorer on the moment of entering through the low and narrow doorway into the oblong chamber opening out on either hand. The walls are lined all round with rows of square holes (fig. 18) 8 inches high, 8 inches broad, and varying from 15 to 24 inches deep. They are built of freestone



Fig. 19. Doorway of the Lower Cave, Hawthornden, from the interior.

slabs, which vary in length from nearly 3 feet to 10 or 11 inches, but are all pretty uniformly 3 inches in thickness. I show in fig. 17 a Ground-plan of this cave, with longitudinal section below, in which a rise in the floor of 10 inches is carried out in the roof; and at this end, the right hand as we face the doorway (fig. 19), the form of the hewing of the sides differs from that below and west of the ledge. In that half, the roof is deeply arched from a spring of 4 feet 3 inches

above the floor, but in the higher half the roof is less and less arched, the walls gradually heighten, till at the extreme east end the angle of junction is, rudely, a right angle.

There is a window at the west end, broader than high (in this respect resembling the upper cave window): more one cannot allege, as the twisted branchlets of aged ivies fill and grip fast almost all over it. The backs of the pigeon-holes are in many cases filled up with stone and lime, showing that the builder required to make up for the curve of the rock wall. They stand in rows of five deep; and there cannot be fewer than 280 of them in all. Several bar-holes occur, four of them so close up into the line of junction between wall and roof that their usefulness seems open to question; and on the N.E. side of the right-hand chamber there is, as I discovered by removing stones and lime from one of the pigeon-holes, a deeply-cut neat niche, flat-edged and well arched, about 21 inches high and 18 broad. Another fact is that the whole rock-interior is blackened with smoke; this must have occurred previous to the building of the pigeon-holes, as they do not show any signs of it.

The curvilinear walls, the niche, and the bar-holes speak of the earliest occupation; during which, the entrance was a narrow slit, left rough on the outside, but rudely checked on the inside, and fitted with bar-holes of sufficient strength to hold up a strong wooden door. The end window may or may not have been coeval with this use of the cave. Next came the time when the entrance was made of deeply-checked blocks of stone; and to what special uses this safe retreat was then put we have no means of even conjecturing. Lastly, the interior was filled with the pigeon-holes.

(4) *Cave at Newbattle*.—In examining and measuring this cave on the 27th April 1899, I was greatly expedited by the experience and knowledge of Mr Ramsay, land steward on the estate. It presents no intricate features, and has been hewn out of the very even-textured, warm, grey-tinted sandstone, with much more regularity and rect-

angularity than any other as yet known to me. It is situated on the right bank of the Esk, a short distance below Newbattle bridge, and about 220 yards distant in a south-easterly direction from the nearest corner of the mansion-house. It consists of four distinct spaces, trending S.E., two passages (A and B, fig. 20), respectively 26 and 21 feet 9 inches long, a short and very narrow passage (C), and the terminal chamber D, measuring 15 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 6 inches. The

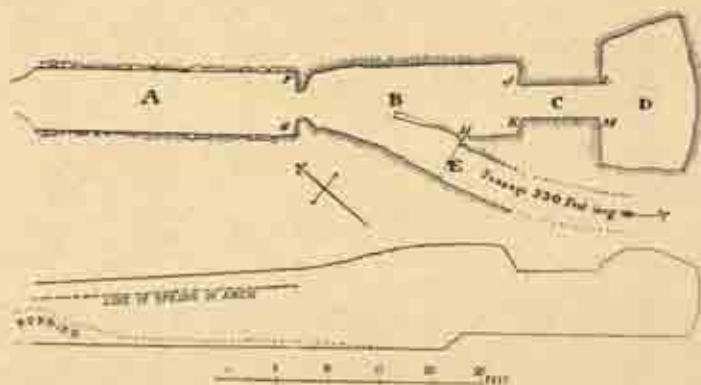


Fig. 20. Ground-plan and Section of the Cave at Newbattle.

entrance is built; and the building extends inwards, in irregular breadths, just where required to make up for the want of rock, nearly all the way into the angle of the first door jamb (F G). Beyond, all is solid rock. Halfway along the second passage B are two steps about 18 inches high in the middle of the passage, but thinning down level at H, where the rock forms a sort of pillar. The general height of the roof is shown in the section; and the two inner doorways J K and L M are considerably wider in the middle of their vertical height than at either top or base. On the back wall, exactly opposite the angle L, there is a sloping-roofed shelf (similar to those already noticed so frequently) 2 feet 6 inches above ground, 10 inches



deep, and 6 inches wide. On the east wall is a round bar-hole 4 feet 3 inches above ground; and on the back wall there is another, almost in the angle, only 1 foot above ground. In the middle passage B, near the "pillar" H, is another sloping-roofed recess 2 feet 9 inches above ground, 15 inches wide, and 6 inches deep. At E is the mouth of an extraordinarily long passage, unluckily leading nowhere: measured by tape it was found to be 330 feet long, of an average height and breadth of 4 feet, with two expanded spaces far in the rock, and numerous slots, bar-holes, and narrow shelves of the well-known type at various points. The passage has, apparently, no outlet, its inmost extremity being rock as solid and as homogeneous in texture as any other part of these caves, and its walls are somewhat more vertical than usual. This cave, spite of its entrance of solid masonry, is the reverse of conspicuous. At the date of my visit the mouth was more than half filled up with earth, small stones, leaves, and other rubbish, which had gathered from the sloping banks around, and been allowed to drift down into it. The river flows past about 9 yards away, at the foot of a gentle declivity, and there are no precipitous rocks near the site. The level of the floor of the entrance passage is 4 feet above the bed of the river.

(5) *Saint Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline*.—Tradition has long associated with the memory of the queen of Malcolm Canmore a certain small rock-hewn chamber situated on the steep bank of the Tower Burn, which winds southwards at the west end of the town of Dunfermline, and at about the distance of a furlong or so from the palace itself.

In previous brief notices, the cave is observed to be much choked up with refuse and litter;<sup>1</sup> this, at one period (up to 1877), had become so great as to utterly conceal the two side seats, a feature which, with others to be presently mentioned, this cave possesses in common with the others herein described. A small view of the cave

<sup>1</sup> See App. D in Henderson's *Annals of Dunfermline*.



is given in Henderson's *Annals*, taken from Baine's View of 1790, and it is mentioned also in Chalmers' *History of Dunfermline*,<sup>1</sup> where, amongst other things, we read that "a person not long since dead [1844] was wont to relate that he knew an aged man who said that he had seen in the cave the remains of a stone table, with something like a crucifix upon it."

In the "rockeries," close to the entrance, are several pieces of carved stones; and above the rocky ledge, over the middle of the entrance, is a stone with a large circular cavity set in between several unmortared stones.

At present the site is thickly planted with trees, whose foliage in summer prevents one seeing the character of the contiguous banks, but, as far as possible, I discerned the little rocky precipice in which the cave is hewn to be about midway between the summit and base of the slope on the eastern bank of the Tower Burn; it seems, indeed, to be the only available mass of the sandstone on this bank. Unlike the other caves, the entrance of this one is not in one plane, the right-hand or south wall, standing back nearly 5 feet from the line of the rock on the left, which has a groove in it. This will be understood by glancing at the Ground-plan (fig. 21), and noting the points A and C. The groove beyond A is cut vertically in the projecting pillar-like mass of rock; so also, in the portion next within, a piece has been squared off. Near the top of the pillar is an oblong bar-hole.

Behind the pillar are a couple of shallow recesses, not squared enough to have served the purpose of containing a figure, or even a lamp. The north wall, with its irregularly-curved side and bench, is quite plain throughout; the end wall is equally devoid of any artificial marks; but in the south wall (see fig. 22), at a point 4 feet from the back and 2 feet 10 inches from the front of the cave, a deep, well-formed niche has been hewn, in height 2 feet 3 inches and in breadth 1 foot 3 inches. Its base, which is 10½ inches deep, is 2 feet 3 inches above the

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I, p. 89.

bench; and, like all the other niches elsewhere described, its top is cut back at an oblique angle (see Section, fig. 23). Near the south

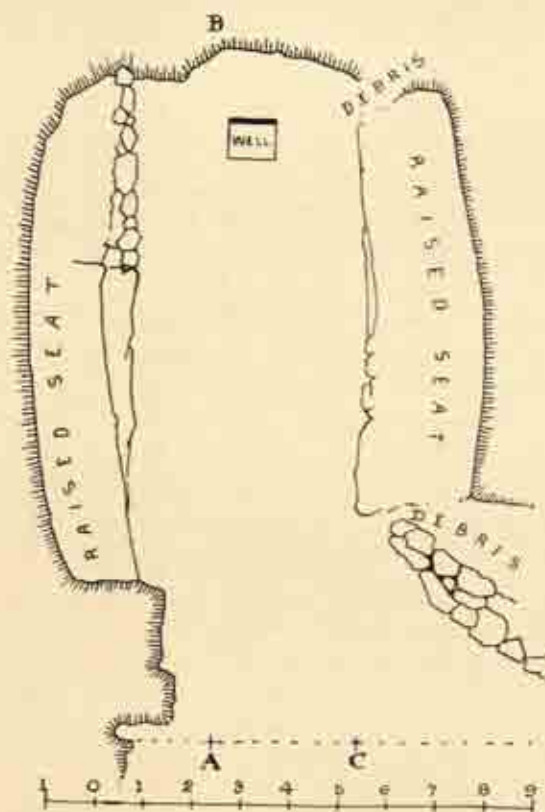


Fig. 21. Ground-plan of St. Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline.

angle, outside, on the face of the rock, there is a similarly formed but smaller niche, measuring 1 foot in height, 1 foot in breadth, 9 inches in depth of base, with the addition of a sharply-defined "socket"  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and deep in the middle of the base. Close to it is a deepish

circular bar-hole; and 2 feet 4 inches below, another and larger one 7 inches wide by 3 inches deep. Neither of these bar-holes is on



Fig. 22. View of interior of St. Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline.

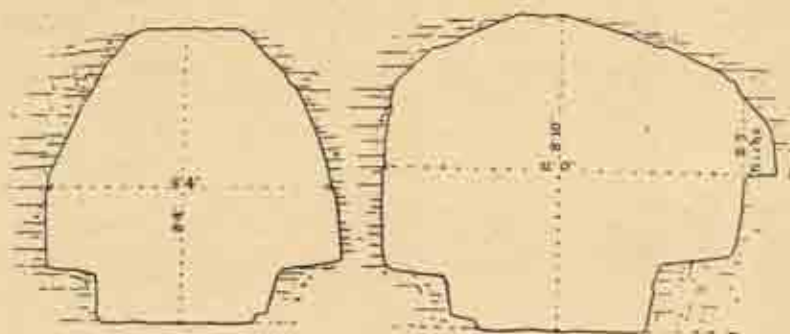


Fig. 23. Sections of St. Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline.

the same level as that on the face of the pillar-like projecting rock on the north side of the entrance.

Near the back of the cave is a well, now covered over with boards. People, I was told, were still in the habit of filling jugs here and taking the water home. The water of this well, says the Rev. P. Chalmers, "rises at times and covers the whole lower space."

(6) *Saint Ringan's Cave, Billies, near Kirkcormack, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright*.—This cave, which goes by the name of Saint Ninian, in its popularly corrupted form of Ringan, is in the parish of Kelton, on the bank of a small streamlet flowing down from Black Stockerton moor into the river Dee close to the ruins of Kirkcormack.<sup>1</sup> The relative position of these to the mote may be seen in the plan given at p. 383 of the twenty-fifth volume of the *Proceedings*; in the footnote to which description I have quoted Muir, to the effect that there might possibly have been "a cell or sacellum consecrated here in honour of the Cumbrian apostle." Apparently, the author of *Characteristics* had not heard of this cave. Without being able to prove its use and occupation as such a cell or hermitage, I have thought it desirable to put a plan and a few notes of it on record. The rock here is totally different from the well-bedded, easily worked sandstones which characterise the other caves noticed here up to this point. It is of the Silurian formation, a little less compact and hard than the most, and indeed inclining to brittleness and shaly composition. It would not be excessively difficult to hew or pick out such a long and narrow tunnelling (see fig. 24), which is simplicity itself, and consists of a passage running due east 33 feet, another of the same length going north, and a third going north-west 54 feet long, at the extremity of which is a squarish recess, with a seat-like block about 3 feet wide. The east recess has no such adjunct. The arched roof, very roughly hewn, is throughout of a uniform height of nearly 6 feet; and the breadth throughout is about 4 feet, also variable and uneven. At the time of my examination the floor was in some places several inches deep in water, which drips from the roof. This we ascertain to be caused by

<sup>1</sup> It is also called The Covenanter's Cave.



the deeply-cut channel of a mill-lade directly above a large portion of the cave.

In former times, however, this cause of dampness did not exist; and

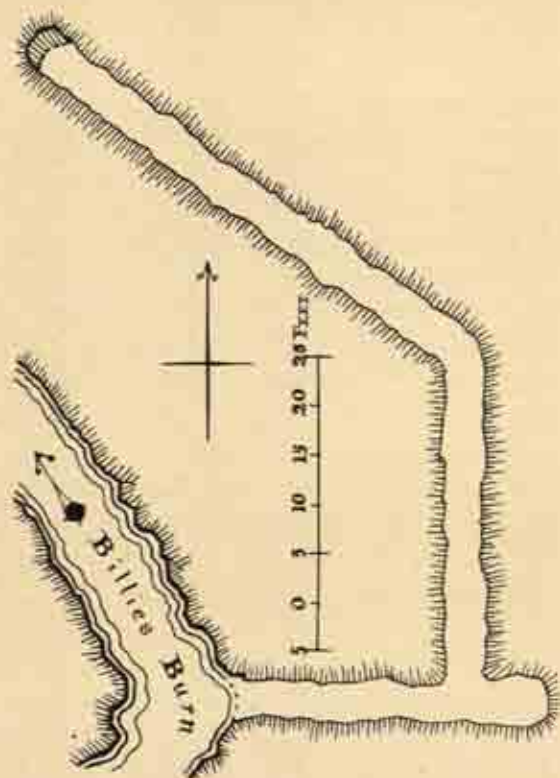


Fig. 24. Ground-plan of St. Ringan's Cave, at Billies Burn, Kirkcormack.

though so narrow, and apparently unprovided with any of the appliances for timber bars such as the Mid-Lothian caves possess, it is not improbable that Saint Ringan's Cave was really a shelter and refuge

in troublous times—for which its very secluded and not easily reached situation was all the more adapted.

(7) *Hurly Cove, Penicuik.*—This cave I visited with Mr C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., on the 15th June 1903. It is situated at a height of 700 feet above sea-level, on a ridge of the sandstone rock abutting on the south bank of the river Esk, at a point rather less than half a mile S.W. of Penicuik House. The land on the north side of the Esk here is quite flat, and scarcely higher than the river itself; but on the south side this long-extended sandstone ridge rises some 90 or 100 feet above the bed of the stream; and in its lower section, at perhaps 20 feet above the same level, it is pierced at right angles by this long, straight, and downward-sloping tunnel called Hurly Cove. Opposite the southern of its two open extremities lies a pond; at its northern end the rock verges on the river. The cave slopes downward from the south to the north; and measured along the line of this slope the length of the cave is 152 feet 9 inches. The average breadth is about 4 feet 3 inches, and the height varies from about 6 feet to fully 9 feet nearer the upper entrance.

About midway along this tunnel, there has been hewn into its west wall a nearly circular recess 7 feet 9 inches in diameter, and in height from the level floor to the flat-domed roof 6 feet 7 inches. There is a low seat hewn out of the rock about a foot wide, and carried all round, except where the entrance from the long cave comes in. On the north curve of the recess the rock has been smoothed and dressed a little so as to resemble a panel, which measures  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 18 inches, and bears four lines of an abruptly terminated inscription. The date 1742 is cut into the rock near the roof of the long cave at more than one point; and a large proportion of this tunnel is walled with masonry, as well as the extremities which are really arched doorways, having alternately a plain stone, and a stone carved in the rustic fashion prevalent at about the period indicated by the inscription.

(8) *Cave at Cove House, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire.*—This

rather peculiar specimen is situated some 130 yards S.W. of the house, and on the precipitous cliffs of the Kirtle Water. I am indebted to Mr James Barbour, architect, Dumfries, both for acquainting me with the fact of its existence and for various notes and measurements.

The Cave is commonly called Bruce's cave.

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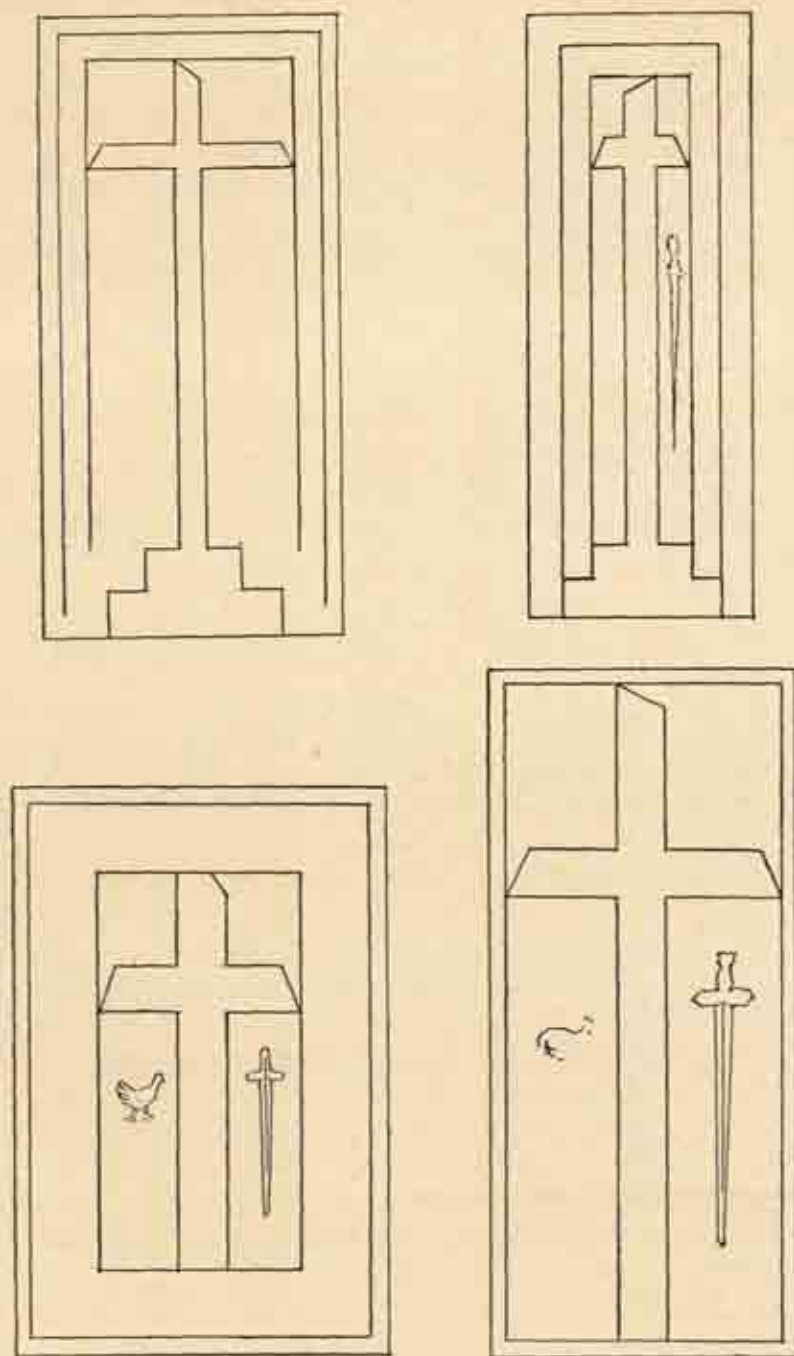


## IV.

NOTES ON RECUMBENT MONUMENTAL SLABS INCISED WITH A PECULIAR FORM OF CROSS AT COLDINGHAM AND ELSEWHERE IN SCOTLAND. BY ANDREW THOMSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Recumbent slabs or grave-covers, sculptured or incised with crosses of various forms, and other designs, were a common style of sepulchral monument in Scotland from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries till the period of the Reformation. Slabs that were sculptured in relief were usually placed in the churchyard, while those which were incised, being more suitable to mark the place of burial when that took place within the church, often formed part of the pavement of the interior. The Latin or long-shafted cross was most suitable and most generally adopted for this class of monumental slab, because its form admitted of extension so as to occupy the whole face of the stone as a central design, to be supplemented by smaller designs or emblems placed in the quadrants, or inscriptions placed round the margin of the stone, and enclosing the whole of the designs as with a border. These Latin crosses were usually of the calvary form—set upon a base with steps—and might be more or less plain or more or less decorated as to their upper portions. Usually the plain form of incised cross has all its members rectangular in outline, but there is another form in which the extremities of the arms and summit are not rectangular, but cut off obliquely, and the object of this paper is to call attention to various examples of this latter form in different parts of Scotland.

There are several examples of incised slabs bearing crosses of this form (figs. 1-4) which have been found in the floor of the Priory at Coldingham, and have now been placed against the wall of the south transept. They are in a fair state of preservation, and fragments of others have been found. Two of them have been adorned



Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. Recumbent sepulchral slabs with incised Crosses at Coldingham.

with some kind of symbolism—sword, hunting-horn, or figure of the domestic cock—which last has led some to suppose that here we have the grave-slabs of the Cockburns of Langton Tower, the ruins of which are still pointed out a few miles from the priory. About the middle of the fifteenth century Helen, daughter of Reginald de Reston, was married to William Cockburn, Baron of Langton, who succeeded to the lands of East Reston, and as late as 1606 the property was held by Alexander Cockburn.

Various conjectures have been hazarded as to the significance of the cross with obliquely pointed members. The most satisfactory would seem to associate it with the "cross of suffering," described in Audsley's *Christian Symbolism*, plate iv. fig. 2. It has, however, been suggested that this treatment of the cross has no symbolical meaning; that it is merely a fashion introduced for the sake of variety or supposed improvement in appearance. While one is bound to respect such a suggestion, it is at the same time interesting to note that wherever it is possible to fix a date for such crosses it may presumably be given as that of the sixteenth century. Moreover, this particular form of the Cross seems to be sufficiently rare to demand further investigation as to its origin and meaning. As far as one has been able to ascertain, it is only to be found elsewhere in Scotland as stated below.

In Lady Chapel, Pluscardyn, there is a monumental slab (fig. 5) having in the centre an incised cross, with its arms cut in a somewhat similar manner to those found at Coldingham. It bears a marginal inscription of the early part of the sixteenth century, commemorating Alexander Dunbar of Durris, whose death in 1527 and burial at Pluscarden are recorded in the Chronicle of Ferne.<sup>1</sup>

In the course of the restoration of Longformacus parish church several years ago a grave-slab (fig. 6) ornamented with an incised cross was found. Its length is 6 feet 4 inches, its width 2 feet 7 inches

<sup>1</sup> *History of the Religious House of Pluscardyn*. By Rev. S. R. Macphail, 1881, p. 172.

at the upper end and 2 feet 9 inches at the lower end of the stone. It has been placed in one of the entrances to the church.

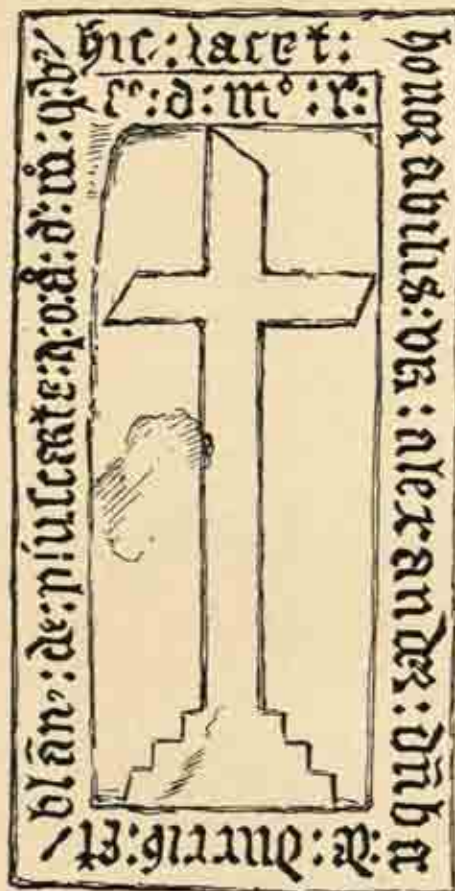


Fig. 5. At Pluscarden.

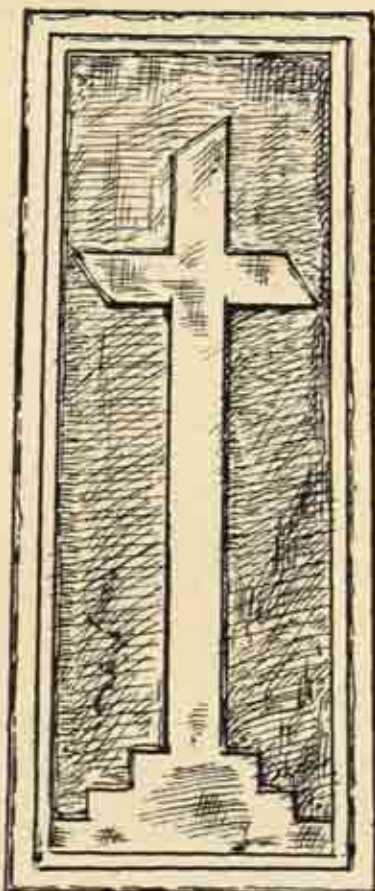


Fig. 6. At Longformacus.

During the renovation of Greenlaw parish church a stone slab (fig. 7) with an incised cross of similar form was found in one of the



aisles, 4 feet below the present floor. It has recently been placed in an upright position at the base of the tower of the church. It is locally supposed to have been a memorial of one of the sixteenth century priests, who were at that time interred within the building, but the use of such an emblem is not confined to ecclesiastical office.

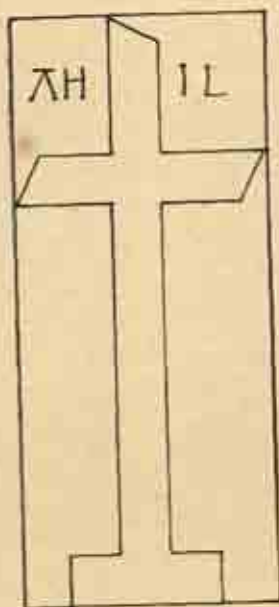


Fig. 7. At Greenlaw.

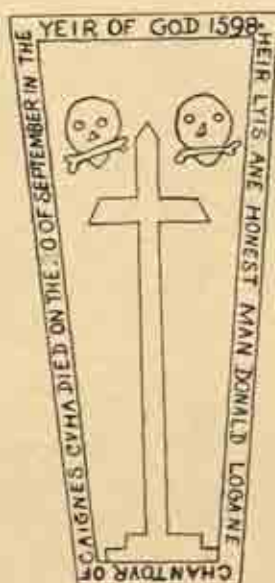
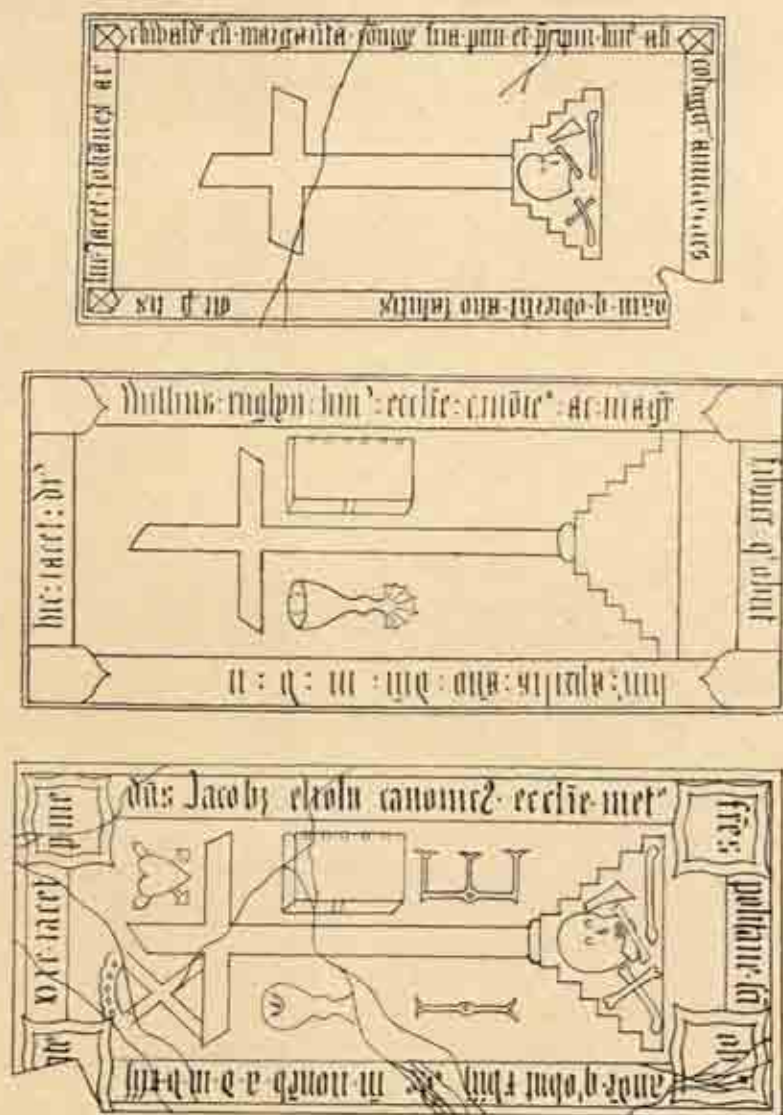


Fig. 8. At Creich.

Towards the upper end of the stone appear the initials A. H. and I. L. It may be pointed out that in 1622 the lands of Greenlaw Redpath Barony were confirmed to Sir Alexander Home of Manderston, which property in 1623 passed into the hands of Andrew Logane of Coitfield.

A very fine example of the same kind of incised cross at Creich, Sutherland (fig. 8), having its upper arm pointed symmetrically at its



Figs. 9, 10, 11. At St Andrews.

termination, has been quite recently examined by a local antiquary, to whom we are indebted for a sketch, measurements, and inscription. The stone is red sandstone, and the length of the cross is 4 feet 4 inches. It bears the following inscription on the surface of the stone, round the margin:—"Heir lyis ane honest man Donald Logane Chantour of Caitnes, who died on the 20 of September in the year of God 1598."

Lyon, in his excellent, but by no means impartial, *History of St Andrews* (1843), makes reference to the incised cross, and four examples are figured in his *Ancient Monuments* (1847). Three of these are here reproduced (figs. 9, 10, 11). The writer speaks of the "cross having the limbs cut obliquely," and significantly adds, "the reason of which I have not ascertained." Translations of the inscriptions are also given as follows:—(a) "Here lies James Eliot, canon of the metropolitan church of St Andrews, who died the 18th day of the month of November A.D. 1513." (b) "Here lies William Ruglyn, canon of this Church, and Master of Works, who died 8th April A.D. 1502." (c) "Here lies John Archibald, with Margaret his wife, ——— who died in the year of salvation ———." It is recorded of this Archibald that he founded an altarage in St Leonard's College in the year 1525.

Other crosses with pointed limbs, but varied in a much more elaborate way, have been noted at Balmerino and Tranent. These, undoubtedly, may be associated with the Coldingham incised crosses.

[The Society is indebted to Mr Thomson for the first eight blocks used in illustration of this paper.]

## V.

NOTES ON SOME SCULPTURED SLABS AND HEADSTONES IN THE CHURCHYARDS OF GLENCONVINTH AND KIRKHILL, INVERNESS-SHIRE. By THOMAS WALLACE, F.S.A. Scot.

*Convinth Churchyard*.—This ancient Highland burial-place is situated about 6 miles west of Beauly, on the road leading from Tomnacross to Glenurquhart.

The ruins of the old chapel still remain, but its history is very fragmentary.

Convinth, or Conway, was a parish in 1221, and Kiltarlity was formed out of it in 1226. In 1258 the patronage was vested in John Bysset, the younger of Lovat.

Between 1258 and 1274 it had been granted to the monks of Beauly, who had endowed a vicar with a stipend of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  merks.

The church was dedicated to St Lawrence. Alexander Fuay was vicar in 1480, who was succeeded by Sir Donald Walter in 1493.

In 1576 Mr John Fraser, prior of Beauly, leased the corn tithes and the vicarage teinds of Convinth to Simon Fraser of Lovat (then four years old), at the rent of "80 merks for his and his heirs lives, and for 19 years after."

The stone No. 1 shows a rider on horseback, sculptured in low relief within a rectangular border, in rather an archaic style, suggestive of the similar figures so common on the sculptured stones of the period of the early Celtic Church.

No. 2 resembles the demi-effigies not uncommon in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, but excessively rare in Scotland.

No. 3 is an ornate recumbent slab with a central cross, having a circular head at either end of the shaft, the space on one side



of the shaft being filled by a scrollwork pattern, and on the other by a sword, a comb and shears, and a number of small circular rosettes.



No. 1. At Convinth.

Nos. 4 and 5 are cup-marked stones. No. 4 has two cups, one being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in depth, and the other 1 inch in diameter and slightly less in depth than the other. No. 5 has four cups, all more or less oval in circumference, the largest measuring 3 inches in its largest diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth, the others

smaller, the smallest being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in its longer diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in depth.



No. 2. At Convint.



No. 3. At Convint.

*Kirkhill Churchyard.*—Kirkhill consists of two united parishes, Wardlaw and Farnua, which were united in 1618.

The church of Wardlaw originally stood at Dunballoch, near Beaully Bridge, from which it was removed by a bull from the Pope in 1220. The gable of the church of that date at Kirkhill is still

to be seen against the west gable of the mortuary chapel which was built in 1722.



No. 4. At Convinth.



No. 5. At Convinth.

The site of the church at Dunballoch still exists, but without a trace of grave or tombstone. Local tradition says that the grave-stones were carried from Dunballoch to Kirkhill.



Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9. At Kirkhill.



The church of Farnua stood at Kirkton, Bunchrew, where there are still the remains of the churchyard with several old stones.

The site of the church at Kirkhill is called "Wardlaw," which bears its own meaning. The Gaelic name is "Knock Mhurie," "Mary's Hill," or, according to some, the "Hill of St Maurice," who was said to be the patron saint of the parish. It is generally thought, however, that the saint was "Mary."

The accompanying sketches are of stones from Kirkhill churchyard.

No. 6, which is the earliest of the four, is a recumbent grave-slab 6 feet in length, bearing in the centre a cross sculptured in low relief, with a wheel-head ornamented with a geometric pattern of incuse triangles, the shaft rising from a calvary base of four steps. In the space on one side of the shaft, about a third of its length from the top, is a symbol resembling a pair of shears, and on the other side a book.

No. 7 is a monument of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and is interesting from its mixture of classic design and crude symbolism, the quaint caryatides on the pillars supporting the pediment exhibiting the costumes of a woman and girl of the period.

No. 8 is an example undated, but obviously of about the same period, and less remarkable for the number and crudeness of its emblems of mortality. Perhaps the book, an unusual symbol, may signify the office of reader or schoolmaster.

No. 9 is another example of almost the same date, shows the kirk-officer of Wardlaw, Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Robbie, with the deid-bell in his right hand, and holding up to view, in his left hand, a human skull to enforce the motto and emblems of mortality below. The figure is such a quaint representation of the man and his costume that reference is made to the illustration from a rubbing, given by Mr Rae Macdonald, in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 721.

MONDAY, 13th March 1911.

MR WILLIAM GARSON, W.S., Vice-President,  
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected  
Fellows :—

WILLIAM FORSYTH, F.R.C.S. Ed., Pen Ithon Hall, Newtown, N. Wales.  
ALEXANDER BURGESS KENNEDY, 16 East Claremont Street.  
A. L. MACGIBBON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect, 65 Frederick Street.  
JOHN MACKENZIE, Dunvegan House, Dunvegan, Skye.  
GEORGE G. NAPIER, M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on  
the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) Bequeathed by Mrs WILHELMINA WILSON, 28 Great King  
Street.

Hunting Sword, the hilt of brass, ornamented with hunting-scenes,  
the blade, 24 inches in length, inscribed IOHAN KINNOT, HOYNSLOE,  
and dated 1635; Sword of Major Henry Wilson, of 72nd Regiment,  
the blade, 32½ inches in length, with monogram of George IV.; Sword of  
Capt. Jas. Wright, of 24th Regiment, the blade, 31½ inches in length,  
with engraved cipher of George IV.

(2) By DONALD MACKENZIE, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Bonar Bridge.  
Spoon-shaped Implement of iron, 10 inches in length.

(3) By JAMES BARLOWS jr., Builder, Bridge of Earn.

Knobbed Stone Ball, broken nearly in half, with thirteen complete  
round knobs remaining, found at Bridge of Earn, at a depth of 9 feet.

- (4) By JAMES M'PHAIL, Kellerstain Lodge, Gogar.

Small Whistle of red clay, made in a mould in the form of the figure of a little girl standing on a base, found in a field at Gogar. [See the description and figure given before, at p. 16 of the present volume.]

- (5) By the ALCUIN CLUB, through F. C. EELES, F.S.A. Scot.

Traditional Ceremonial and Customs connected with the Scottish Liturgy. By F. C. Eeles. 8vo. 1910.

- (6) By the INVERNESS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB.

Transactions of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club. Vol. vi. 1899-1906. 8vo. 1910.

- (7) By J. L. ANDERSON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Story of the Commercial Bank (Limited) during its Hundred Years from 1810 to 1910, told by its Secretary. With Illustrations. 8vo. 1910.

- (8) By WILLIAM GEMMELL, M.B., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Oldest House in Glasgow, being the Story of Provand's Lordship, the Manse of the Hospital of St Nicholas. 12mo. 1910.

- (9) By R. COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Military Hand-gun of the 16th Century. Reprint from the *Archæological Journal*, 1910.

There were exhibited :—

- (1) By JOHN M'CAW, Regent Street, Kilmarnock.

Small Whetstone of dark micaceous schist,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, curved lengthwise, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness, oval in section at the one end, where it is pierced by a small hole sunk from

both sides, and flattening towards the other end to a rounded termination, found at Girvan, Ayrshire.

A small Cup of sandstone,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter at the top and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the bottom, said to have been found in a cist.

(2) By R. J. SERJEANTSON, Troughend, Brora, Sutherlandshire, through ALEX. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Photograph of an Urn of food-vessel type (fig. 1), found in a grave in a garden at Brora. As it is interesting both from its form



Fig. 1. Urn from Troughend, Brora.

and ornamentation, the photograph is here reproduced. The urn measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and 6 inches in diameter, and is ornamented round the shoulder by a band of comb ornamentation, rudely executed, consisting of a double row of zigzags passing horizontally



round the vessel, underneath a horizontal impressed line of the same comb ornament. Other two urns seem to have been deposited near by, but only fragments of them were recovered.

The following Communications were read :—

## I.

### MILITARY ROADS AND FORTIFICATIONS IN THE HIGHLANDS, WITH BRIDGES AND MILESTONES. By THOMAS WALLACE, F.S.A. Scot.

Nothing contributed more to the peace and prosperity of the Highlands than the roads that were constructed by General Wade and his successors. The "old ways," according to Burt, consisted of stony moors, bogs, rugged, rapid fords, declivities of hills, entangling woods, and giddy precipices. Although Wade was responsible for a comparatively small portion of the work, yet he was undoubtedly the originator of the scheme which was completed by his successors. These roads, which followed pretty much the old tracks (which have been continued by the railways), were commenced in 1725 and carried on till 1814. The width of the first roads was 16 feet, and as they were for military purposes they proceeded in as straight a line as possible, to shorten the journey.

On account of the peculiar circumstances which followed the Disarming Act after 1715, and after representations made by Lord Lovat and others, General Wade was commanded by George I. to proceed to the Highlands in 1724 and report upon the state of affairs as he found them, and to suggest remedies for the same. A copy of his instructions will be found in the Record Office, vol. xiv. p. 60. Among other things he was to keep the roads in good repair communicating between the barracks already established, and to build a galley to be employed in conveying troops, etc., on Loch Ness. Wade's report will be found as an appendix to Jamieson's edition of Burt's Letters.

Wade arrived at Inverness in 1724, August 10th, and on the 27th October of the same year he reported that he had made progress with the roads, and that the vessel for navigation on Loch Ness would be finished in a fortnight after that date. The "Highland galley," as it was called, was 25 to 30 tons burden, and was to cost not more than £400. This vessel was built at Inverness and carried overland to Loch Ness under the direction of Captain Pestle, captain of the *Satisfaction*, by some of his seamen, and almost all the soldiers and officers of Colonel Fitch's regiment.

We have already stated that there were no roads in the Highlands before General Wade's time. A glimpse at the tracks usually followed by the Highlanders when moving from place to place will more than justify this statement.

During the rising in 1653 under Glencairn, when General Monk marched from Kintail to Inverness by Glen Strath Farrar, he said: "The way for nearly five miles was so boggy that 100 baggage horses were left behind, and many other horses bogged or tired." "Never any horsemen, much less an army, were observed to march that way before."

When Dundee left Inverness in 1689, he says that his horses scrambled over pathless mountains, white with perpetual frosts, to Glogarry Castle, which was surrounded by gloomy marshes. On his return journey from Perth to the moor of Rannoch he said he led his troops through mountains, forcing his way by plain and cliff, by sweltering bog and gully, and that many of the wearied horses sunk in the marshes and were lost. He further notes that he reached Loch Treig by stream and marsh and quaking bog, by forests blocked with uprooted trees, by precipices and mountain heights.

Nothing could better show the state of the roads than the following description by Lord Lovat of the "45" of a journey from the "Aird" to the south by Slochnuick and Dramouchdar:—

"I brought my wheelwright with me as far as Aviemore in case of

accidents, and there I parted with him because he declared that my chariot would go safe enough to London, but I was not eight miles from the place when on the plain road the axle-tree of the hind wheel broke in two, so that my girls were forced to go on bare horses behind footmen, and I was obliged to ride myself. I came with that equipage to Ruthven late at night, and my chariot was pulled there by force of men, where I got a wheelwright and a smith, who wrought two days mending my chariot, and after paying very dear for their work and for my quarters two nights, I was not gone four miles from Ruthven when it broke again, so that I was in a miserable condition till I came to Dalnacardach. At the hill of Drummond the fore axle gave way, and again smith and wrights and carts had to be called to assistance."

The following are a few notes on the roads constructed by Wade and his successors.

*Road from Perth to Inverness.*—This road proceeded by Scone, Murtly, Dunkeld, Dalguise, Blair of Athol, Struan, Dalwhinnie, Kingussie, Aviemore, Carrbridge; crossed the Dulnan by a bridge at Sluggan,<sup>1</sup>—from here to Slochmuick by Torbreck. The Findhorn was crossed by a bridge at Raigbeg, which was carried away by the "Moray floods" 1759. From here the road continued by Dalnagerrie to Moy and Aultnaslanach, through the pass of Moy (Starsach-nan-Gael), crossed the Nairn at Fallie, and entered Inverness by what is known as "Edinburgh Road." This road was constructed between 1725 and 1733.

In 1728 Wade reported as follows:—

"I am now with all possible diligence carrying on the new road between Dunkeld and Inverness, of about 80 English measured miles in length, and that no time may be lost in a work so essential to his Majesty's service I have employed 300 men in different parts of the road that the work may be done during the favourable season of the year." (*Inverness Field Club Trans.*, vol. v. p. 157.)

<sup>1</sup> See the illustration, p. 326.



In 1729 Wade was at Dalnacardach, and in September of that same year he rode over this road as far as Inverness.

*Road from Perth to Fort George.*—This road extended from Perth to Blairgowrie, Spittal of Glen Shee, to Braemar, down the Dee to Balmoral, Bridge of Gairn, Cock Bridge, Corgarff Castle, Tomintoul,



Fig. 1. Record Stone near Tomintoul.

Grantown, Dava, Dulsie Bridge, Calder (Cawdor), Croy, Balsparden, Campbelltown, Fort George.

In 1757 mention is made of bridges on this road, and of painting and figuring the milestones. Two of these milestones are still standing: one is about 5 miles from Tomintoul, on the road over the Lecht Hill to Donside, of which an illustration is given in fig. 1. It



measures 34 inches by 20 inches by 4 inches, and is now fixed into the wall of a roadside well, and bears the following inscription :—

A.-D. 1754.  
Five Companies  
the 33 Regiment  
Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord  
Chas<sup>r</sup> Hay Colonel  
made this road from  
here to the  
Spey.

The other stands at the east end of the bridge over the Spey at Grantown. It is in a mutilated condition, and bears the following inscription :—

A.-D. 1754.  
Five Companies  
33 Regiment  
Honourable Lord  
Charles Hay  
Colonel Finished.

As this road was completed shortly after 1757, and as Fort George (at Campbelltown) was not completed till about 1763, it is evident that the road was made before the fort was ready for occupation. As Wade died in 1748, this road must have been completed by his successor. I may mention here that there is another milestone at Dalnacardach, but I have not been able to find out the inscription.

*Road between Inverness and Fort William.*—In 1725 Wade reported to the king that he had made good progress with the road between Kilhuimen (Fort Augustus) and Fort William. In 1726 he completed it and extended it to Inverness. In 1727 he reported to Lord Townshend that "the great military road through the centre of the Highlands, extending from Fort William to Inverness, 50 miles in length, is now about finished, and made practicable for the march of troops, cannon, or wheeled carriages, and may be continued to

Perth at a very moderate expense by the regiments quartered in those parts."

The road from Fort Augustus to Inverness was on the east side of Loch Ness, and passed through Stratherriek and Foyers.

*Road from Fort George to Failie Bridge.*—After Wade completed his roads, it was necessary to keep them in repair, and for this purpose Major Caulfield was appointed, with an allowance of £500. During his time some additional roads were made, and this road was one of them.

This road extended from Fort George, through Petty, past Cradlehall and Muckovie, to join the road already described from Inverness to Failie Bridge.

Caulfield had his headquarters at Cradlehall, near Inverness; where the soldiers' barracks are still standing.

In 1755 Caulfield had repaired nearly all the old roads and erected some small bridges.

*Road from Aberdeen to Inverness.*—This road led from Aberdeen, by Old Meldrum and Turriff, to Banff, and thence along the south shore of the Moray Firth, by Cullen, Fochabers, Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, to Inverness.

In 1798 there were no bridges on the Spey at Fochabers, on the Findhorn at Forres, or on the Nairn at Nairn.

In 1784, according to Lord Cockburn in his "Memorials," when Hope and Braxfield were on a North circuit, because of the Findhorn being in flood at Forres, they were obliged to go up its banks about 28 miles, to the bridge at Dulsie, before they could cross.

At this time there were no bridges on the rivers north of Inverness, although roads were projected and partly made to the Pentland Firth.

*Road from Fort Augustus to Bernera in Glenelg.*—This road may be looked upon as a continuation of the road from Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus. It went by Cluny, down Glenshiel, and crossed the Mam

Rattachan to Bernera, where the ruins of extensive barracks still stand. Two of the milestones on this road have already appeared in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxxii., and are here repeated.

No. 1 (fig. 2) still stands on an old road in Glenshiel, about 2 miles from Shiel inn. It bears the inscription "XXIV Reg. ended." It measures 2 feet 6 inches high, breadth at the top 14 inches, at the



Fig. 2. Record Stone on one of General Wade's roads in Glenshiel.



Fig. 3. Record Stone on shore of Loch Duich.

middle 16½ inches, and at the bottom 22 inches, and is 4 inches thick. No. 2 (fig. 3) is unfortunately not in its original position, but lies in front of the house, in the wall of which it was discovered some years ago, on the shores of Loch Duich, about 2 miles from Shiel inn. Its dimensions are similar to No. 1 (though reproduced on a slightly larger scale in the illustration), and the inscription runs—"The IV or King's Own Royal Reg. made 249 (yards ?) of Road Ea[st] 1771."

*Road between Ruthven and Fort Augustus.*—This road went over Corryarrick, and was begun in 1731 and finished shortly afterwards. There is a slight difference of opinion about the position of the eastern portion of this road. Burt takes it off the main road at Dalwhinnie. Wildey's road map shows a cross road from Ruthven to a place called "Catcleuch" or "Cross-in-hand," on the way to Corryarrick, in the direct line from Ruthven to Fort Augustus inn. It is not at all unlikely that Wade took this shorter road.

There were exceptional difficulties on this road, on which 500 men were employed.

*Road from Stirling to Crieff.*—In 1729 a road from Dalnacardach to Crieff was projected. The military milestone south of Garry Bridge bears the date 1729, but the rest of the inscription is now illegible.

In 1742, £941. 2s. was spent in repairing the road from Stirling to Crieff, according to Burt. This road originally connected Crieff with Aberfeldy, and thence with Dalnacardach. Whether originally one of Wade's roads, it ultimately was regarded as part of the scheme.

The inscription above the door of the house of Dalnacardach reads as follows:—

Hospitium Hoc  
In Publicum Commodum  
Georgius III. Rex.  
Construi Iussit  
A.D. 1774.  
Rest a little while.  
Gabhail fois ear tinwill Bhig.

#### THE BRIDGES.

In order to make the roads serviceable, it was necessary that he should construct bridges. In connection with the system forty bridges were built on 250 miles of road.

In 1732, £600 was provided to build a bridge over the Tay at Weem,



and £150 for one over the Faragaig near Foyers, and £55 for another at Aberhalder.

The bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy was the largest one, and the only one over the Tay. It consisted of five arches, the middle one being 50 feet span. The foundation-stone was laid on 23rd April 1733, and it was finished the same year. It bears two inscriptions,

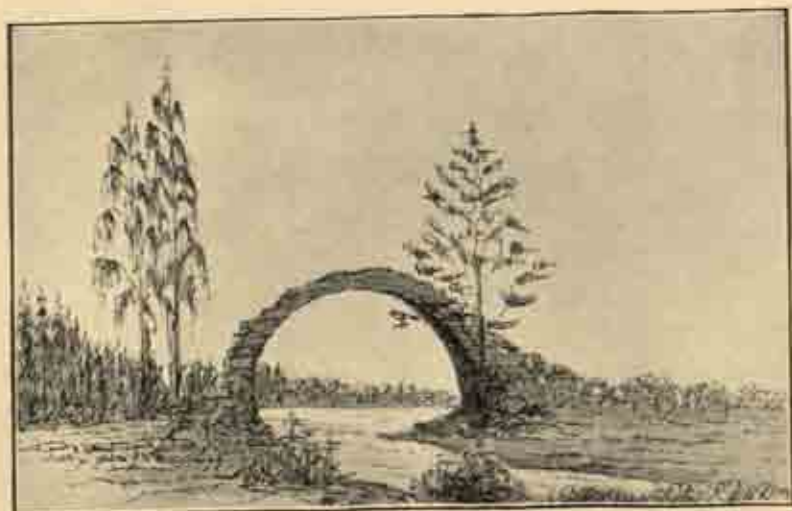


Fig. 4. General Wade's Bridge at Sluggan, 1902.

one in English and the other in Latin. The Latin one not only commemorates Wade's connection with this bridge, but with the whole system of road-making in the Highlands.

There are bridges over the Garry and the Tummel of single spans of 50 feet.

St George's Bridge over the Spey at Garvamore has two spans of 40 feet each.

In 1736 the "High Bridge" over the Spean was built. There is an inscription on this bridge by Wade.

The chief object of these roads was to keep open communication between the south and the barracks at Fort William, Fort Augustus, Bernera, Ruthven, and Inverness. In order to keep the roads clear they had to establish camps along the routes and in the principal passes.

In 1725 companies of soldiers were established in Stratherrick and

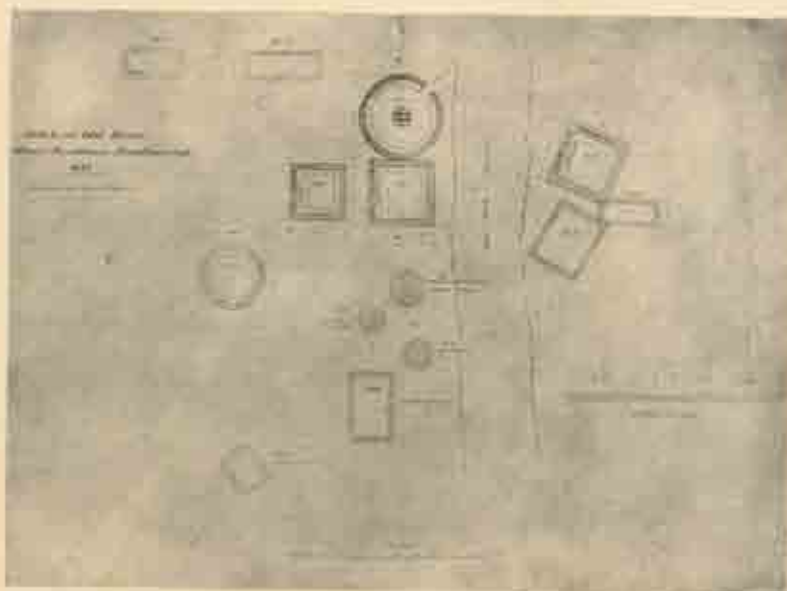


Fig. 5. Ruins in Stratherrick.

in the passes north and south of Inverness to report all robberies and depredations by the clans. The ruins of some of these sites are to be seen now in Stratherrick. One of them, of which No. 5 is an illustration, will be found in the birch wood opposite the Catholic Chapel. The remains consist of foundations of square, oblong, and circular forms. They show some curious combinations. Two square and one oblong one are conjoined without any apparent communication

between them. The largest circle and the largest square are conjoined. Several of them are surrounded by ditches, evidently with the intention of keeping the interior dry. Each of them has a path over the ditch, as shown in the illustration.

*Note.*—I may mention here that I have just visited a place near Whitebridge in the same locality, where an area of close on 60 acres is completely covered with foundations of buildings, of which I hope to report later on. It is difficult to say what they represent. They appear to be too extensive for shellings, and too substantial for the remains of a temporary military encampment. They are more likely to be the remains of a crofter township.

#### THE FORTS.

We will now note one or two of the Forts or Castles that were used in connection with the roads and military operations.

*Ruthven Castle* in Badenoch was a seat of the Cumins. In the latter half of the fourteenth century it was the chief seat of the Wolf of Badenoch.

Queen Mary is said to have frequently visited it to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in the extensive forests. In 1415 it was seized by John, Earl of Ross, who had broken out in rebellion against James II. It was possessed also by the Earls of Huntly and the Dukes of Gordon, who held sway in Badenoch for four hundred years. Previous to the battle that was fought between Argyle and Huntly in 1594 at Glenlivet, Argyle laid siege to Ruthven Castle.

It was purchased by the Government and converted into a castle in 1718. The fort stood on an isolated knoll, surrounded by extensive marshy land. The height of the mound was 20 feet, and the area on the top about 120 yards long by 60 broad. A double iron gate and a portcullis guarded an arched entry in the south wall. Two towers flanked the north end of the court. Shaw says that he saw this fort entire.

A barracks (fig. 6) was constructed on the site of this old castle in 1781. The mound is supposed to be artificial. The old people in Shaw's time said that in sinking the well within the barracks planks of wood were found laid across each other at equal distances from near the surface to the base.

It is quite possible that this mound may have been built over an old crannog.



Fig. 6. Ruins of Ruthven Barracks.

The rebels set this fort on fire in 1746, after a siege of three days by General Gordon of Glenbucket with 300 men and some cannon. The walls still remain, as the illustration will show.

The last incident in connection with this fort was after Culloden, when 4000 or 5000 men assembled under the Duke of Athol, Lord George Murray, the Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, Lord Ogilvie, and others, to invite the Prince to meet them and lead them.

As the Prince did not respond, the chiefs burned the castle and took leave of each other, and sought their own safety.



*Corgarff Castle* (fig. 7) was a military station on the road from Fort George (Campbelltown), 21 miles from Castletown of Braemar. It was originally a castellated house, which was appropriated, and, after additions had been made to it, was converted into a fortress, and garrisoned by the Government to keep the rebellious Highlanders in subjection.

The Earls of Mar had anciently a hunting seat here, which was burned by the Gordons in 1571.

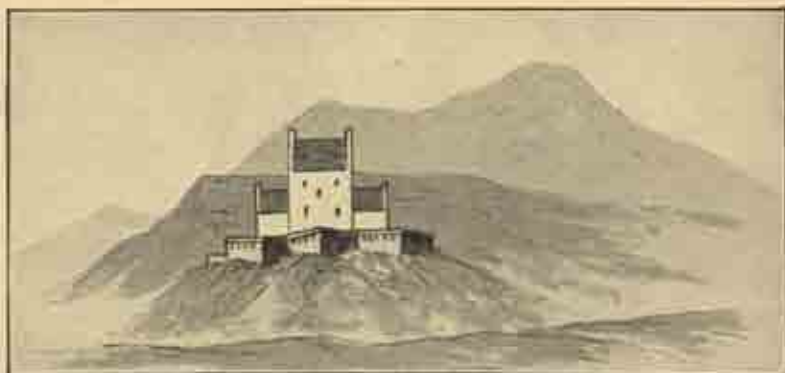


Fig. 7. Corgarff Castle.

*Fort William.*—Originally this fort was built by Cromwell, at Monk's suggestion, in 1653, and was called the "Garrison of Inverlochy," and was calculated to hold 2000 men. The ramparts were of earth, enclosed by turf walls.

It was rebuilt in 1690 on a smaller scale, but of stone and lime, by General Mackay of Scourie, and called Fort William after the king.

A local historian describes it as follows:—

"The fort contained a bomb-proof magazine and three blocks of houses fitted to accommodate 100 men. A fourth block was used as a store. It was defended on the land side by a ditch, glacis, and ravelin, and on the west side by ramparts faced with stone, upon

which were mounted fifteen twelve-pounder guns. The fort was entered by a bridge across the ditch, consisting of four or five arches, and sentries were placed at various parts upon this bridge. The guard-house was immediately inside the fort. Adjoining it were the officers' quarters, and in the opposite block of buildings was the general's house. The other buildings were occupied by the men. At the back of the fort, towards the river Nevis, was the sally-port."

"During the rebellion of 1715 an attempt was made to take the fort on behalf of the Old Pretender, but it was not successful."

"It was besieged in 1746 by the followers of Prince Charlie. It was dismantled in 1864 and sold to the late Mr Campbell of Monzie. Lastly, the West Highland Railway Company acquired it in 1889, by whom it was demolished."

Burt mentions that the town was erected into a barony in favour of the governor of the fort for the time being, and into a burgh in the name of Queen Mary.

*Fort Augustus* is situated at the south-west end of Loch Ness. It stands on a flat piece of land between the Tarff and the Oich, which flow into Loch Ness.

From being the burial-place of the family of the Cumins, it was anciently called "Kilcuminim."

The fort was built shortly after the Rebellion of 1715. Its form was square, with a bastion at each corner, on which could be mounted twelve guns. It was defended by a ditch, covered-way, and glacis.

The barracks were constructed for one field-officer, four captains, twelve subalterns, and 280 rank and file.

After peace was restored to the Highlands the magazines and stores stood empty, and the guns were removed to Fort George.

A few soldiers resided here for some time after it was dismantled.

*Fort George* (at Inverness).—This is not the place to enter upon a history of the castle at Inverness; suffice it to say that Inverness had

a castle, according to Adamnan, in King Brudi's time. We can with certainty trace a castle in Inverness from the time of William the Lion (1165-1214). It was several times destroyed and rebuilt, and for short periods inhabited by Scottish kings.

In 1715 it was held for a short time by Mar, but he was expelled by the royalists, led by Rose of Kilravock. It was thoroughly repaired



Fig. 8. Fort George (at Inverness), as rebuilt by General Wade, 1734.

in 1718, and made fit to hold 800 men, a governor's house, magazine, and chapel. It was completely destroyed by the troops of Prince Charlie on the 19th February 1746.

*Bernera in Glenelg* is the only other fort to be mentioned in connection with the old roads, but I have failed to get any definite information regarding it.

In the compilation of these notes I have been indebted to information obtained from:—*The Home Office Military Entry Book*; *The Treasury Minute Book*; *Domestic State Papers*; *The King's Warrant*

*Books; Domestic Annals of Scotland; House of Commons Journals; Scots Magazine*, by the late Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, and embodied in a paper by him to be found in the *Transactions of Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club; Shaw's History of Moray; The Survey of Moray; Banff Field Club Transactions; Inverness Field Club Transactions.*

## II.

SOME OLD CROSSES AND UNLETTERED SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS  
IN ABERDEENSHIRE. BY JAMES RITCHIE, F.E.I.S., CORR. MEM. S.A.  
SCOT.

In some of the old churchyards in Aberdeenshire there are to be seen stones of small size on which are inscribed crosses of somewhat unusual shape and archaic design. They are few in number and insignificant, and, as they often lie in out-of-the-way corners, are not likely to attract the notice of the casual visitor.

### DYCE.

There are four crosses, all different in form, to be seen in the old churchyard of Dyce, which lies about 2 miles distant from Dyce Station on the main line of the Great North of Scotland Railway, and about 8 miles from Aberdeen. The old church of Dyce was dedicated to St Fergus, and dated from pre-Reformation times. Though now in a ruinous condition it was in use till 1872, when a new church was erected on a site in the neighbourhood, but a little nearer the village. In a recess in the eastern gable of the old church are preserved the two well-known symbol stones, one of which has incised upon its face what are usually known as the "spectacle" and "elephant" symbols, while the other has a beautiful cross of raised inter-



laced work, round which are carved, also in relief, several of the familiar symbols found on incised stones.

*Dyce No. 1 of fig. 1.*—This is a small cross on a stone which measures 1 foot 3 inches in height, 10 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in thickness. The cross itself is rudely formed by two incised lines, intersecting at the centre, and appears to have been originally 10 inches in length and the same in breadth, though, owing to the mutilation of the stone, the upright line is only 9 inches long and the horizontal one 8 inches. The intersection of the cross is enclosed by an incised square, with sides measuring 5 inches in length, drawn parallel to the lines forming the cross. In the centre of each of the four small squares thus formed, and opposite the angles of the cross, is a small circular hollow about 1 inch in diameter, not unlike a shallow cup-mark.

*Dyce No. 2 of fig. 1.*—The stone on which this cross is incised measures 2 feet 4 inches in height, 1 foot 5 inches in breadth, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. The arms of the cross are equal in length and are about 1 inch broad, though slightly wider at the ends; and the cross itself measures 7 inches from top to bottom, and the same distance from side to side. Across the intersection of the arms there is carved a figure shaped somewhat like a square, although it is slightly longer one way than the other, being 2 inches in length and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in breadth. The corners also are slightly rounded, as if formed by four circular hollows. Thus far, No. 2 is not unlike No. 1 in general design, though it is far more carefully formed; but, in addition, it is surrounded by a circle  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, which passes through the centres of four smaller circles, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. These small circles are placed opposite the angles made by the intersection of the arms of the cross, in the same position as the hollows in No. 1.

*Dyce No. 3 of fig. 1.*—This is the largest, the most simple, and perhaps the most modern of the Dyce crosses. The stone on which

it is incised is 2 feet 11 inches high, 1 foot 10 inches broad, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The cross is formed by an incised line about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide which forms the outline of the shaft and arms of the cross, but the ends of which are not joined at the foot. The shaft of the cross is 11 inches long, and the horizontal portion forming the arms measures



Fig. 1. Stones with Incised Crosses at Dyce (Nos. 1, 2, 3).

$9\frac{1}{2}$  inches from end to end. Both the shaft and the arms of the cross are  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide.

*Dyce No. 4.*—This is a small reddish-coloured sandstone, 12 inches high, 6 inches broad, and 2 inches thick. Upon it is inscribed a cross of peculiar form (fig. 2), 6 inches high and 4 inches wide. The carved lines of which it is formed are about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep. It is like a patriarchal cross, having two pairs of arms, those at the top

of the shaft bending slightly downwards. The second pair is placed a little above the middle of the shaft. Each arm of the second pair



Fig. 2. Cross of peculiar form at Dyco (No. 4).

has a line about 2 inches long, pointing downwards at right angles to the end of the arm, that on the right side being very faint, and looking

as if it had been trimmed off, by accident or otherwise. At the bottom of the shaft there are two figures like steps, one on each side, but they are carelessly drawn and are not very symmetrical. Near the angles formed by the lower arms and the shaft there are four hollows, somewhat similar to those on No. 3, but more deeply cut. The lower one on the left side is elongated, and almost joined to the extremity of the line which bends downwards from the end of the arm on that side. Just above the arms at the upper part of the cross two other circular hollows are placed, making six in all.

The whole figure is roughly carved, and, as the stone on which it is cut does not appear to be of a very hard nature, perhaps it has received damage while lying about in the churchyard. In general appearance the figure is not unlike an anchor turned upside down.

All those four stones have been accidentally discovered at various times by the gravedigger while he has been turning over soil in the churchyard. They lay for a considerable time loosely at the bottom of the recess in the east gable in which the sculptured stones, already referred to, were protected, but they have recently been built into the walls there, and are now safe from loss or destruction. It is fortunate, however, that the three crosses shown in fig. 1 were photographed before they were built into the recess, for they are now in such a position that it would be very difficult to obtain satisfactory photographs of them.

#### ST MEDAN'S CHURCHYARD.

On the opposite side of the river Don, within sight of the old churchyard of Dyce, but about half a mile further up the river, stand the ruins of the old church of St Medan. A church, dedicated to the saint whose name it bears, occupied the site in early Christian times, and the present building, now ivy-covered and roofless, was in use till 1703, when a new church was erected at Hatton of Fintray, a more convenient centre for the worshippers. There is a tradition



in the district that one of the parish church communion cups was formed out of a silver image or shrine of the head of St Medan, which it was customary to carry round the parish in procession during bad seasons, so that the weather might be rendered more propitious for the farming community. There are several old grave-stones in the churchyard which surrounds the ancient building, and four of these are of the class described in this paper. They are placed not far from the walk in the south side of the churchyard, between it and the ruined church, but much nearer to the walk than to the church.

*St Medan's No. 1* (fig. 3).—The smallest one, a simple Latin cross, stands near the east end of this walk. It has been cut out of a slab of granite, smoothed on one side, but rough on the other. The shaft of the cross is 18 inches in height, and it varies from 6 to 7 inches in width, while the portion which rises above the arms is 3 inches high. The arms measure 12 inches in length from end to end, and they are 6 inches broad. The cross is about 2 inches thick, and has no lettering or carving of any kind upon it.

*St Medan's No. 2* (fig. 4).—About 6 feet further west, in the same line, stands the second stone. It is a block of grey granite rising 3 feet above the ground, and is 1 foot 6 inches broad and from 6 to 7 inches thick. The face of the stone has been smoothed, but the back, though trimmed, is still somewhat rough, and is convex from side to side. On the upper portion of the face of the stone, towards the left side, is carved a sword, 1 foot 5 inches long and 4 inches across at the broadest part, just below the handle. Rather lower down on the right side is incised a cross potent, measuring  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches from top to bottom and 12 inches from side to side. The cross pieces forming the T at the ends of the arms are 4 inches long. The carved line is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep.

An unusual feature is that, while the carving of the sword is raised above the surface of the stone, that of the cross is sunk below

it. Both figures, however, seem to be part of one original design, for they are carved with equal care, and balance each other on the face



Fig. 3. Cross at St Medan's (No. 1).

of the stone, while there is no trace of any other figure having been obliterated to make room for either of them.

*St Medan's No. 3* (fig. 5).—The third stone lies flat on the ground a few yards further to the west. It is a rough block of grey granite, partially smoothed on the surface, which is slightly convex from side

to side, and it appears to have been used as a flat stone covering over a grave. It measures 5 feet 9 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches broad,



Fig. 4. Stone with Sword in relief and Cross incised, at St Medan's (No. 2).

and the outline is somewhat irregular. Ten inches from the western or upper end of the stone is incised a circle 9 inches across, having two diametrical lines crossing each other at right angles. A kind of cross enclosed within a circle is thus formed. At the points where the diame-

ters meet the circumference of the circle are drawn figures, cone-shaped, with the sides slightly convex, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

A little below this figure, towards the left side of the stone, there is a rectangle 10 inches long and 6 inches broad, with a line drawn down the middle from end to end, and two lines crossing it from side to side, one being 4 inches from the upper end, the other 3 inches



Fig. 5. Revumbent Slah with Symbols at St Medan's (No. 3).

from the lower end. The figure is thus divided into six smaller rectangles, four of them being squares of 3 inches along the side, the other two measuring 4 inches long by 3 inches broad. To the right of the rectangle is carved a pair of shears, somewhat like those used in sheep-shearing, 10 inches long and 4 inches broad at the widest part.

Below these two symbols there is another circular figure, formed like the one at the upper end of the stone, but slightly larger. It is 11 inches in diameter, and the cusps which stand out from the circumference at the ends of the diameters are 3 inches long. In the illustration (fig. 5) this figure does not appear quite circular, but this is



owing to the foreshortening caused by its being carved on a slightly hollowed part of the stone.

It is doubtful whether the two circular figures on this stone are intended for crosses or for emblems. If the rectangle represents a bale of wool (which is also open to doubt), then it and the shears would seem to indicate the burial-place of someone connected with the wool-mill which has existed in the immediate neighbourhood of the church-yard for a long time. It is quite possible, therefore, that the other



Fig. 6. Recumbent Grave-slab with Sword and Crosses at St Medan's (No. 4).

figures may also be intended to represent something associated with the woollen trade, though, in that case, I have been unable to ascertain for what they stand.

*St Medan's No. 4* (fig. 6).—The fourth stone is also a flat one, apparently used as a grave cover, and lies on the surface of the ground a few yards further west than No. 3. It is of coarse-grained granite and has a very rough surface, on which the designs do not show to advantage. The stone itself is 3 feet 6 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches at its greatest breadth, near the middle, whence it tapers slightly to each

end. In the centre, along its length, is incised a sword, 1 foot 6 inches long, with a reversed guard measuring 7 inches across from end to end. The blade, in addition to the lines forming its edges, has a third line down its centre. Near each end of the stone is incised a cross potent, the one below the point of the sword being 7 inches in breadth and the same in length, with cross-pieces  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long at the ends of the arms. The upper portion of the cross, however, extends about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch beyond the cross line, forming a crosslet at this point. The cross at the upper end of the stone is slightly smaller than the one at the lower end, being only 6 inches in length and breadth, with cross-pieces  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long.

The carving of this cross is somewhat faint and indistinct, probably owing to its having suffered from long exposure to the weather. The designs on this stone are similar to those on No. 2, two crosses taking the place of one, but the symbols are much more roughly executed, and all three are incised.

#### INVERURIE.

The churchyard of Inverurie lies at the foot of the Bass, about 16 miles from Aberdeen, and fully half a mile south of Inverurie railway station. The parish church—a small heather-thatched building—formerly stood near the north-west corner of the churchyard, but it was removed in 1775, and no traces of this ancient building now remain above ground, although, while graves are being dug near its site, portions of the foundations are still sometimes unearthed.

Like the churchyard of Dyce, that of Inverurie has also its complement of sculptured stones, there being four, two whole and two broken, standing near each other at the junction of the old churchyard with the new cemetery. It has also two small crosses.

*Inverurie Nos. 1 and 2 (fig. 7).*—The smaller of these two crosses has lain from time immemorial about the churchyard, and its original

position is therefore not now known. The larger one was found many years ago when a grave was being dug in the burial-place belonging to the Johnstons of Brandsbutt, and is now placed at the head of their ground, within the iron railing which surrounds it. Both of the crosses have been formed on the same plan. In each case the block of granite has been trimmed into a circular form with rounded edges,



Fig. 7. Crosses at Inverurie Churchyard (Nos. 1 and 2).

and with a projecting triangular portion at the foot for fixing it into the ground. The crosses are of the equal-armed pattern, and are incised on the stones on both sides, so that each stone bears practically two crosses, one on the front and one on the back, the lines of both running into each other round the edges. There is therefore no difference in appearance between the front and the back of the stones.

The smaller stone is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches



thick. The carving of the cross is sunk to a depth of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch both on front and back, but it is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep at the edges of the stone, where the pattern turns round from front to back. The pointed portion at the foot of the cross has been almost completely broken off, only a small portion remaining, sufficient to show that it had once existed.

The larger cross is complete, the circular portion being 12 inches in diameter, while the triangular portion at the bottom is 6 inches broad and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, making the stone altogether  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. It is 5 inches in thickness. The carving of the cross is sunk to a depth of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch on front and back, while at the edges, where back and front designs meet, it is about 1 inch deep.

As has already been mentioned, this larger cross was found in the burial-place of the Johnstons of Brandsbutt, a farm on the north-west border of the burgh of Inverurie. It is interesting to know that on this farm once stood a stone circle, close to the site of which is the Brandsbutt Stone, with the "Serpent" and the "Crescent and Sceptre" symbols, and an ogham inscription, described and figured in *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. 506.

A small cross, somewhat similar in appearance to these Inverurie examples, is said to have stood in the old churchyard of Logie Elphinstone, but it has now disappeared; and though the churchyard has been several times examined, no trace of it can be found.

*Inverurie No. 3* (fig. 8).—Built into the northern wall of the hall belonging to the St Anthony Lodge of Freemasons, in the High Street of Inverurie, is a stone with an incised cross on its face. The stone is elliptical in shape, 19 inches high and 16 inches broad; and these dimensions also represent those of the cross, the arms of which reach to the edges of the stone. The carving is not so deep or so regular as that on Nos. 1 and 2, so that the cross does not present so striking an appearance as those in the churchyard.

The stone is not in its original position. It was built into the wall



when the hall was erected in 1881, whither it had been removed from an old house which formerly stood near the southern end of Inverurie, where Cuning Hill Road meets the High Street. This building had been used for some time as a Dissenting chapel, and subsequently as a meeting-place for the local Freemasons' lodge. Afterwards it



Fig. 8. Cross at Freemasons' Hall, Inverurie (No. 3).

fell into decay; and when the Freemasons' hall at present in use was in course of erection, the proprietor, Mr Bruce, kindly gave the Freemasons permission to remove the stone, and to build it into their new hall as a memento of the old building in which their predecessors had long ago met. Whether the cross had been carved for the purpose of being placed in the old chapel, or whether it had been removed from a still older building, cannot be ascertained.

## MONYMUSK.

There has been a Christian community at Monymusk from very early times. The Culdees are said to have had there a station from which missionaries carried the gospel to surrounding districts. The famous reliquary, the "Breehbannoch," still preserved at Monymusk House, is doubtless a relic of those days. Afterwards a priory took the place of the earlier foundation, and this in turn was succeeded by the parish church. In these circumstances one would naturally expect that the Monymusk churchyard would contain a number of those early Christian monuments whose symbols have so puzzled the most diligent investigators. Only one exists in the locality, however, and it is not in the churchyard. It used to lie near the roadside at the farm of Nether Mains, but is now safely preserved at Monymusk House.

*Monymusk No. 1* (fig. 9).—There is, however, a small cross in the churchyard, not far from the gate leading through the boundary wall into the manse garden. Owing to its small size and slight elevation above ground this cross is rather difficult to find, but one may reach it by stepping sixteen paces eastward along the side of the wall, beginning at the garden gate, and then ten paces at right angles to the wall. This will bring the searcher in front of the cross.

The stone, on the face of which the cross is cut, is firmly fixed in the ground, above which it stands to a height of 9 inches. Its breadth is 11 inches and its thickness 4 inches. The cross is of the equal-armed form, and measures 6 inches from top to bottom, and the same distance from side to side. The incisions which form the cross are  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, but the arms expand at the ends, each to a width of 1 inch. This cross, therefore, is not unlike the central portion of the cross with circles round it at Dyce (No. 2), but it lacks the incision at the intersection of the arms which occurs on the Dyce example (*cf.* fig. 1).

*Monymusk No. 2* (fig. 10).—On the pavement below the tower of Monymusk church, and to the right of the outside of the doorway opening



Fig. 9. Stone with incised Cross at Monymusk (No. 1).



Fig. 10. Stone with incised Cross at Monymusk (No. 2).



into the church, there is a small cross incised within a circle. The diameter of the circle is 9 inches, and the length of the arms corresponds therewith, since they terminate at the circumference of the circle. The cross corresponds in form with the upper portion of that carved upon the cup-marked stone at Toft hills, figured in last year's *Proceedings* (p. 212, fig. 4), but it has neither a shaft nor an outer circle. It is also like the figures on the flat stone in St Medan's churchyard (No. 3), but it lacks the cusps outside the circle.

It seems unlikely that this stone is in its original position. Probably some workman found it lying uncared for about the church or churchyard, and utilised it as a paving stone when the pavement was being laid down.

#### LOGIE COLDSTONE.

In the churchyard of Logie Coldstone there is a small early Celtic cross formed by sinking an oval background on a stone 1 foot 10 inches high, 11 inches wide, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The cross is thus left in low relief (fig. 11).

An engraving of this last cross appears on p. 196 of *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*; and on the same page there is a drawing of the cross surrounded by circles which lies in the churchyard of Dyce (Dyce No. 2). With these exceptions the crosses and stones mentioned above are here described and figured for the first time.

#### NOTE ON A CROSS AT TULLICH.

Leaning against the outside of the north wall of the ruined pre-Reformation church of Tullich, near Ballater, which is said to have been founded by St Nathalan, is a well-known collection of sculptured stones. One of these is a symbol stone, bearing on its face the "Double Disc," the "Elephant," and the "Mirror" symbols; the others are stones having crosses of various sizes and shapes engraved upon them. It is to the central one of the group standing within the old doorway that I wish to draw attention (see fig. 12).



The cross upon it is not unlike the small one at Logie Coldstone, though it is much larger in size. But, so far as I am aware, attention has not been drawn to the peculiar form of its base. The cross



Fig. 11. Stone with Celtic Cross in relief within a sunk oval at Logie Coldstone.

appears to rise from a heart-shaped figure, a portion of one side of which, however, has been broken away, owing to part of the stone having been damaged. This heart-shaped base would seem not to be a mere accidental mark on the surface of the stone, for although

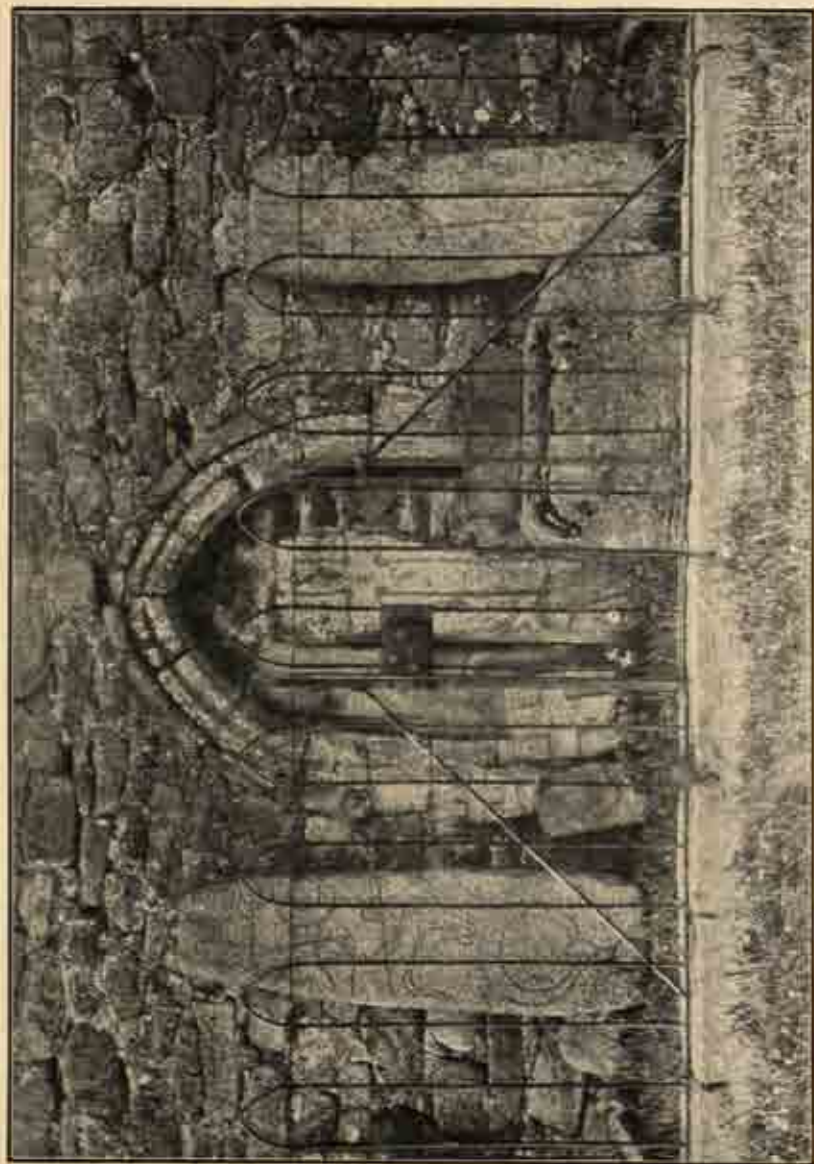


Fig. 12 Group of Sculptured Stones at the old Church of Tullich, near Ballater.

no known cross exists in Aberdeenshire with a similar base, yet such an one occurs in the churchyard of Kirkmadrine, in Wigtownshire, where a heart-shaped or leaf-shaped base is clearly part of the design (fig. 13). This stone is preserved at the right-hand side of the niche in which



Fig. 13. Cross with peculiar base at Kirkmadrine.

the famous Kirkmadrine sculptured stones are placed, in the outside of the gable of Kirkmadrine chapel, which was restored a few years ago by Sir Mark Stewart of Ardwel. This Kirkmadrine cross, like the one at Dyce, has four small circles opposite the intersection angles, though they are not connected by a larger circle surrounding the cross as at Dyce.

This cross has not been described or figured either in Dr Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* or in the more recently published *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, notwithstanding that another small cross of peculiar form, on the left side of the niche, has been figured in both of these works.

### III.

NOTES ON THE CHURCH AND SOME SCULPTURED MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF SAINT MAELRUBHA IN ARISAIG, AND ON AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND THERE; ALSO ON SOME SCULPTURED MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF KILCHOAN, KNOYDART.  
By REV. F. ODO BLUNDELL, F.S.A. SCOT.

The church of Kilmarui (St Maelrubha) is situated on rising ground about 50 feet above the bay of Arisaig, and some 200 yards from the shore. The building (fig. 1) lies almost east and west. It is constructed of random rubble, the stones not being dressed or laid in straight, but in sloping courses. The north and south walls and the west gable are still at their full height, but the east wall has fallen down and has been roughly rebuilt. At present the walls are 10 feet 3 inches high on the outside, the gable rising 12 feet 6 inches. The doorway is at present only 5 feet 6 inches high, but appears to have been filled in to the extent of about 2 feet, and presumably the interior of the church has also been filled up to that extent, as one window sash is now only 1 foot 6 inches from the ground. The main church measures 24 feet 6 inches in breadth, whilst the length of the north wall is 50 feet 2 inches, and that of the south wall is 52 feet. This unusual inequality is doubly confirmed, the interior measurement being 41 feet on the north side and 43 feet on the south, whilst diagonally, to points 20 feet from each corner, the measurement is 27 feet by 25 feet 10 inches. The church is lighted by three windows: the one on the north side has a 6 inches light by 3 feet 9 inches, with



a deep bevel, so that interiorly it measures 4 feet 6 inches across by 5 feet high, and is at present 2 feet 7 inches from the inside floor. The window on the south side is of similar construction, but is lower in the wall, and is not immediately facing the former. There is also a window into the smaller chapel 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, the opening being almost straight.

Besides the church proper there is at the west end a smaller chapel adjoining, but whether this is of the same date as the church I am



Fig. 1. The Church of Kilmarai, Arisaig.

not capable of deciding. The outside measurements of this smaller chapel are 15 feet 9 inches by 14 feet 9 inches. The doorway is on the south side, and is now only 4 feet high; the opening is 2 feet 8 inches. The walls are of similar construction to those of the larger church, though slightly higher (12 feet 6 inches). Besides the window looking into the larger church, this chapel has two others, one on the south side and one on the west, both with 7-inch lights, the opening with deep splays measuring 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Below the window on the south is a peculiar recess,

measuring 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and ending in a circular hole 5 inches across.

Opposite the door, again, there is a recess, the history of which it would be interesting to unravel. It now contains two remarkable stones. One of these is at present lying on the ground and just fills



Fig. 2. Doorway of Chapel on south side.

the floor of the recess; it measures 6 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. The surface of this stone appears to be all worn away except the carved border, which can still be traced. The arch of this recess is 5 feet in the centre, and springs from a straight of 2 feet. The arch is constructed of freestone, nicely dressed. The stone projects 4 inches, with a 6-inch face, and with a chamfer of 1 inch off the lower face. At present the ends of two supports project through the wall, suggest-

ing that this slab was originally not on the ground, but at the height of 2 feet 3 inches, probably therefore covering a tomb. Just at this



Fig. 3. Portion of Slab at Kilmarni (No. 1).

height there has been inserted the second stone, which bears the Macdonald arms and the date 1671.

The sculptured stones, which now all lie within the walls of the

church, were probably removed there for greater safety, though they are mentioned as "within the chapel" as early as 1700.

No. 1. A slab of slate (fig. 3), of which little more than half the length now exists. The design is divided into two panels or niches. In the right panel is the Crucifixion, and in the left an ecclesiastic, who bears the chalice in his two hands and is vested in chasuble; further, it appears that his headgear is the ancient form of mitre, thus marking him out as a bishop, whilst confirmation of this might be found in the tunic and dalmatic which he appears to wear.

No. 2. A slate slab (fig. 4), of which, again, only half now remains. The upper portion is occupied by a foliated cross; the double-handed sword fills the centre, and above the pommel is a hunting scene, in which appear the archer with his bow, the hound on a leash, the hind and the stag. Below them, again, is another animal.

No. 3. A slab of freestone (fig. 4), 64 inches long, of uneven breadth; the upper portion is occupied by a foliated cross, then comes the sword filling the centre, completely surrounded by the foliated design which starts from the tail of the beast.

No. 4. A slab of freestone (fig. 4), covered with interlaced work. It is now broken in half.

No. 5. A slate slab (fig. 4), apparently never finished.

No. 6, a fragment of a slate slab (fig. 5), is very interesting. The uppermost figure represents apparently a martyr,<sup>1</sup> whilst in the lower panel are a hind and a hound. Along with this is another fragment representing an archer, and this was complete until quite recently, when it was broken. In connection with this last remark, it may be mentioned that the practice exists of placing one of these stones over any recent interment, so that one wonders that they are still in such good preservation. In order to stop this custom, two of the stones have been set in cement, so that these will not be moved about so much in future.

Within the chapel are also preserved the ancient baptismal font,

<sup>1</sup> Or probably a conventional emblem of mortality.



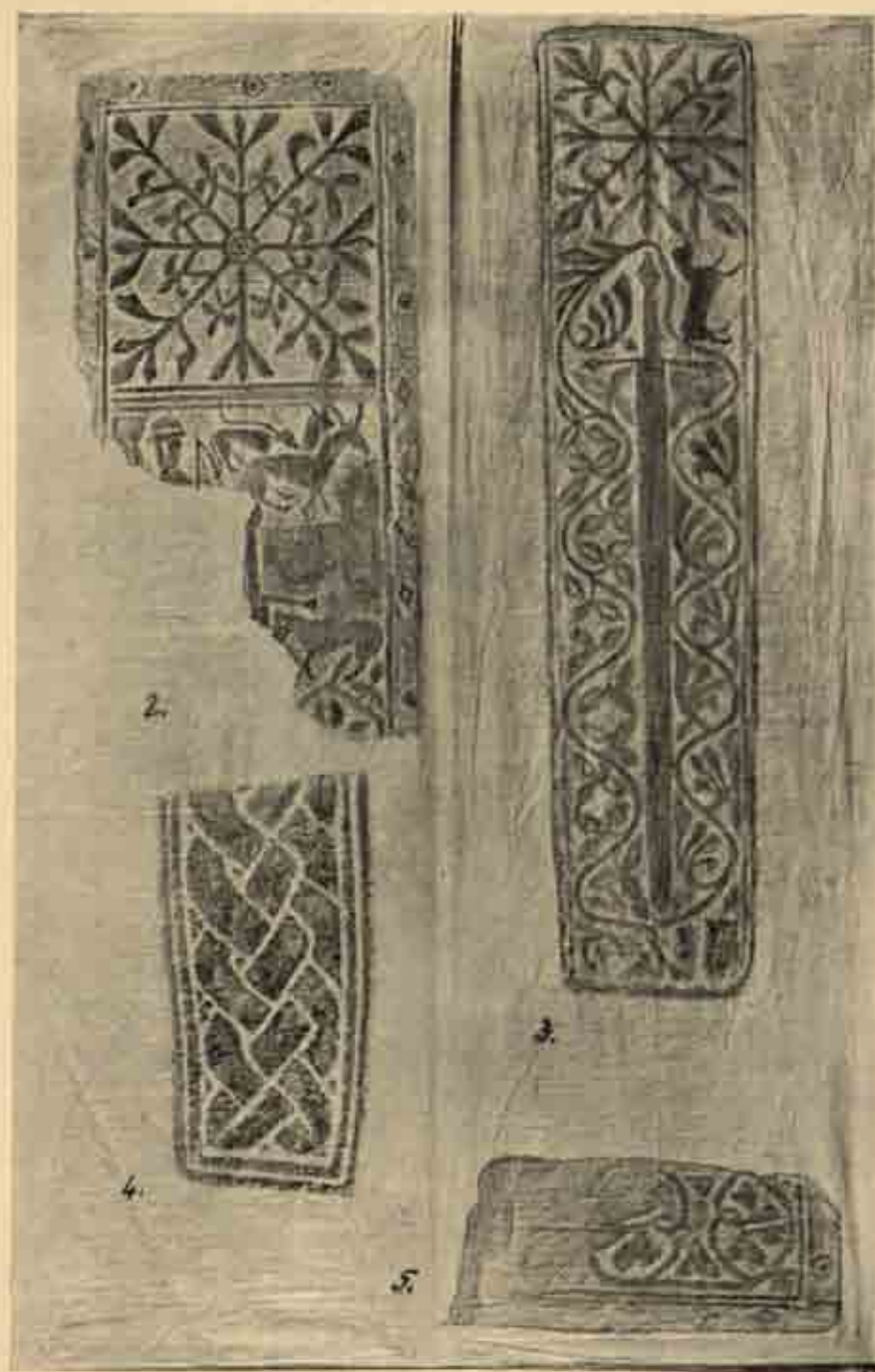


Fig. 4. At Kilmarui (Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5).

and a smaller stone, probably used for holy water. The last remark I have to offer in connection with this chapel is the fact of its being ascribed to Allan nan Creach, the celebrated freebooter, who vowed, if he recovered from a mortal illness, to build seven churches. Portions of these churches are still extant, and it would be an interesting work to compare their construction, and so confirm the tradition.



Fig. 5. At Kilmarni (No. 6).

#### ARTIFICIAL ISLAND IN LOCH NAN EALA.

At the invitation of Mr Nicolson, C.B., of Arisaig House, an investigation was made of the artificial island in Loch nan Eala (The Lake of the Swans). This loch is situated half a mile from the shore

of Arisaig bay, the northernmost part of it coming close to the railway station. At present the loch is of small size, but at the time when Clanranald fished therein from the windows of his residence the loch extended up to the present house, called Glen Cottage, and measured  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from N. to S. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from E. to W. The cause why the waters of the loch receded so much was that the late Mr Astley cut a deep canal from the loch to the sea in order to use the loch water to drive a mill at Mains farm. When the mill was abandoned, the waters of the loch were given free passage to the sea, with the result that the loch was reduced in size, and what had been good trout fishing, according to the tradition already mentioned, became excellent grazing. It is now many years since the woodwork of the artificial island was noticed, but the present is the first occasion when any account of it has been presented to the public.

The first step towards investigating the island was to clear away the long grass and rushes, and to remove the moss and lichen which had grown upon the uppermost layer of trees. After a careful workman had been engaged on this for a couple of days, the party, including the present writer, Mr and Miss Nicolson, Dr Campbell, and Mr Kerr, the factor, met on the island, and were at once surprised at the great amount of the structure still to be seen. The autumn having been very dry, the circumstances were most favourable for the inspection. At present the island is little more than 1 foot above the surrounding land, but it is evident from what has been said as to the waters of the loch being originally some feet higher, that the island also was 3 to 4 feet higher than at present. This is little surprising, in view of the fact that the surrounding peat bog is very soft, and would easily yield to the weight of the stones and wood packed together.

As to the construction, the upper layer is composed of oak trees laid side by side, the longest measuring 53 feet in length and 30 inches in circumference. Under the first layer are two more lying in the



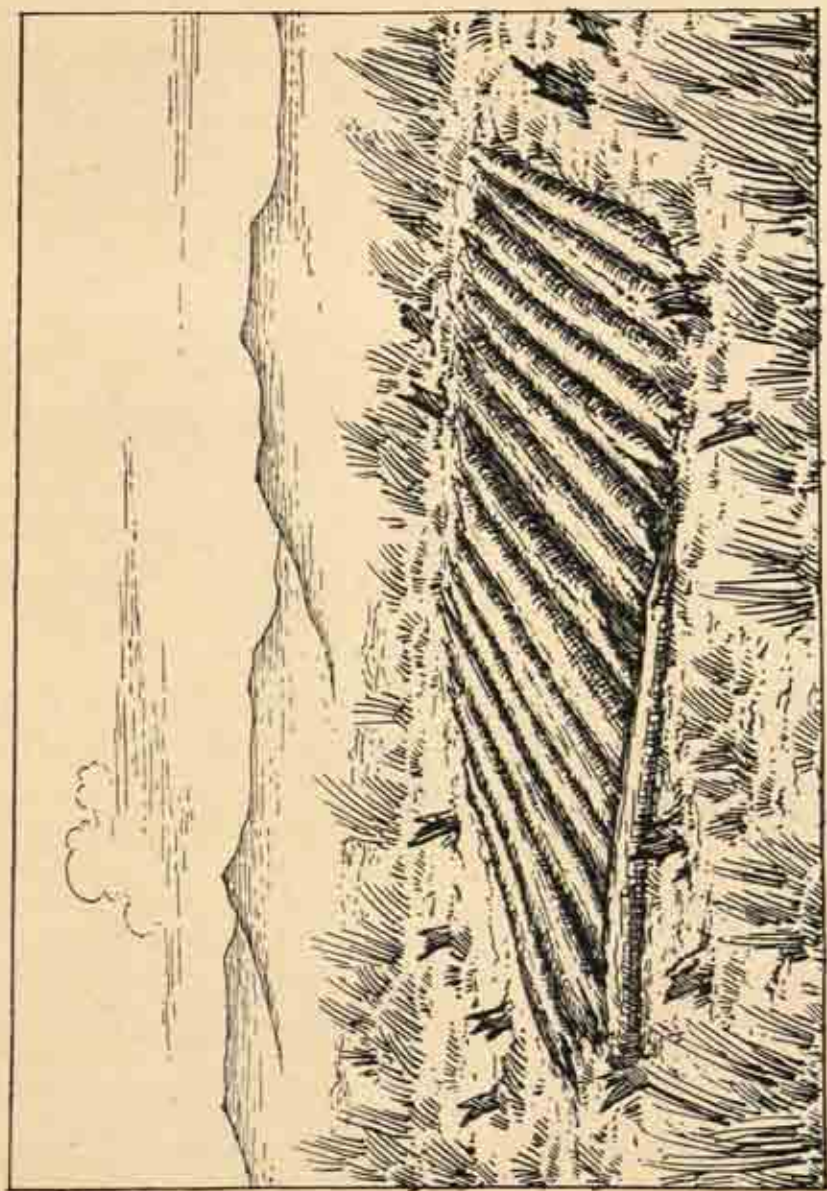


Fig. 6. Platform of loys on Island in Loch nan Eala.



same direction, but these are of birch; under these, again, are two or three layers at right angles to the former, all the lower layers being of much lighter timber. The whole mass of wood was more than 4 feet deep. It was interesting to find that the birch had the bark still on and looked quite fresh. When cut, the wood had a pinkish colour, which rapidly changed on exposure to the air to a bluish grey.

In view of the fact that the canal cut by Mr Astley was through solid rock, there is little hope of lowering the water any more, unless it be by clearing out the canal, which might lower the water a small amount. It would thus appear that our investigations went as far as could easily be done. It was somewhat of a disappointment to learn that some years ago the farmer at Mains carted away a quantity of ashes from the island and used them for some purpose connected with his holding. This was undoubtedly the ancient ashpit, of which only traces can now be found, though the site upon the island is well remembered.

The main platform of logs is enclosed by sloping stays, which still stand up at an angle of 45 degrees, while, some 6 feet further out, is another line of stays, sloping at the same angle. Two of these stays were taken out and were found to be roughly pointed, evidently with an axe, whilst the larger timbers also seemed to have been subjected to the axe. The island at present measures 50 feet from N. to S., and almost exactly the same from E. to W., whilst the outer line of stays are about 6 feet beyond.

#### SCULPTURED SLABS AT KILCHOAN IN KNOYDART.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the first information regarding the sculptured stones at Kilmarui was contained in a letter of the year 1700, written by Bishop Nicolson to his correspondent in Rome. Bishop Nicolson had recently travelled through great part of the West Highlands, and his letter contains some

most interesting details. In connection with our present subject he says: "Kilmarui (the cell or church of St Malrubha) is close to Keppoch in Arisaig. In this chapel there are several tombs of a hard bluish stone, on which there are some ancient figures very well carved, but without inscription for the most part. One would not have thought that the people of these countries had as much skill in sculpture as these tombs show them to have had. There are some on which a priest, wearing the ancient form of chasuble, is engraved; others have only figures of arms, such as large swords, or else figures of birds and other animals. There are similar tombs on Eilean Finnan (where the lairds of Moydart are buried), in Eigg, in Uist, Barra, and in several other islands off the north of Scotland. In this respect Icolmkill, anciently called Hy, is very noteworthy. The tombs of the ancient kings of Scotland and of all the chief families in the Highlands were there; and the Highlanders think, with considerable probability, that after the decadence of religion, when the abbey had been profaned and ruined, the chiefs each brought back to the churches on their own lands some of the tombs of their forefathers. I also saw two stone crosses, well carved with strange figures, one in the cemetery of St Columba, in the Isle of Canna, and the other at Kilchoan (*i.e.* church of St Comgan) in Knoydart, where is the burial-place of the lairds of that country. The tradition of these carved stones having been brought from Iona I have found still to exist in three of the above-mentioned places, whilst one ingenious suggestion has been made to the effect that stones such as these were carved in great numbers in Iona, where, to use a modern phrase, they were kept in stock, and provided on demand to the different applicants. There is certainly a great similarity of design, especially in the hunting scenes."

The stone cross (fig. 7) mentioned in the foregoing letter is still standing in the cemetery of Kilchoan. Although at present only 2 feet

10 inches above the ground, the men of the place assured me that they had, even quite recently, seen 3 feet and more under the ground. The cross is 4 inches thick, and measures 2 feet across the arms. Through the centre is a strange hole 3 inches square, around which there is interlacing of a not uncommon pattern. At the head of the cross on the one side is a horse and rider, and on the other side a galley. I am glad to say that arrangements are being made to raise this fine

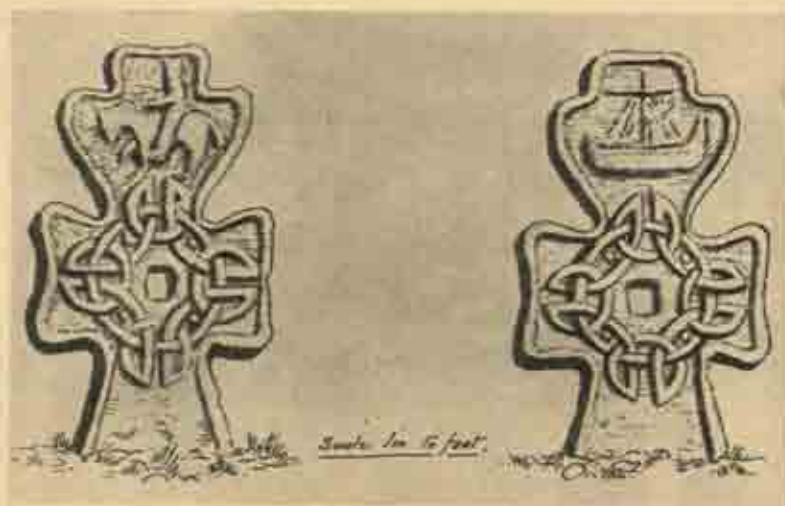


Fig. 7. Stone Cross at Kilchoan.

cross to its original height. Situated as it is on a little hillock in the centre of the churchyard, it will then form a really imposing monument.

No. 2 (fig. 8) is a freestone slab at present almost embedded in soil, and appears to have remained unmoved for a long time; it is, in fact, in perfect preservation. The centre of the stone is occupied by a large double-handed sword, round which the tail of a beast is carried, with foliated variations. At the foot of the stone is a whole hunting



Fig. 8. Slabs at Kilchoan (Nos. 2 and 3).



scene—hunter with bow and arrow, hound and quarry of stag and hind together. Opposite to this is a galley.

No. 3 (fig. 8). A very rough slab, apparently of schist, which has evidently proved hard to work. There is a scroll down one side and foliated decoration down the other. In the right-hand corner is a pair of shears.

MONDAY, 10th April 1911.

THOMAS ROSS, LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected :—

*Corresponding Member. Recommended by the Council.*

JAMES M. GOUDIE, J.P., Lerwick, Shetland.

*Fellows.*

JAMES DALLAS, Corr. Mem. Brit. Arch. Assn., 15 Walton Well Road, Oxford.

W. T. KEITCHEN, M.A., W.S., Keeper of the General Register of Sasines for Scotland, H.M. General Register House.

A. W. SUTHERLAND-GRAEME, 36 Clifton Road, Aberdeen.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By ALEX. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Hammerstone, a natural pebble,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  by 2 inches, with a slight cavity on one of its broad faces, from Gatehousecote, Hobkirk, Roxburghshire.

Seven small fragments of brownish unglazed pottery from a refuse heap at Bucholly Castle, Caithness.

## (2) By JAMES M. GOUDIE, J.P., Corr. Mem. S.A.Scot., Lerwick.

Four oval polished knives of porphyritic stone, of Shetland type, being the remainder completing the hoard of eleven found at Eshaness in 1900; of which the other seven were presented to the Museum in 1906 by Mr R. C. Haldane, of Lochend, F.S.A. Scot. (*Proceedings*, vol. xl. p. 151). The hoard of eleven of these knives was come upon in making a road at Eshaness, Northmavine, Shetland, in 1900. They lay packed closely with the edges uppermost, 9 inches deep, in a gravelly subsoil, from above which it was estimated by the finder that there had been removed a superincumbent covering of about 4 feet of peat and soil. The four now presented by Mr Goudie are as follows:—

No. 1. Of pale greyish stone with small spots, sub-quadrangular in shape,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in greatest thickness near the centre; the outer margins ground to a sharp edge all round, one corner broken.

No. 2. Of the same light greyish stone, with a bluish tinge at one side,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in greatest thickness near the centre, two corners broken on the same side; the margins ground to a sharp edge all round.

No. 3. Of similar light greyish stone, oblong,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  by  $4\frac{1}{8}$  by  $\frac{1}{16}$  inches in greatest thickness near the centre, the back  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in thickness and almost straight, but rough; the other three sides ground to a continuous edge all round.

No. 4. Of similar light greyish stone, oblong,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in greatest thickness near the centre, the back straight, but ground to a blunt edge; the other three sides ground to a continuous edge all round.

## (3) By J. P. WATSON, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Halfpenny Token, commemorating the establishment of mail coaches, payable in London. *Obverse*—A coach and horses in the

centre, TO TRADE EXPEDITION AND TO PROPERTY PROTECTION. *Reverse*—TO J. PALMER THIS IS INSCRIBED AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FOR BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAILCOACHES 1797.

(4) By Dr W. BANNERMAN, F.S.A. Scot.

Pair of old Spectacles in case, a Penner with Inkbottle, and a Snuff-box with rose painted on the lid.

(5) By Mrs L. L. A. PANTER.

A Photograph of the Fresco in Wickhampton Church, Norfolk, of "Les trois Vifs, et les trois Morts." In a letter to Dr Anderson, sending the photo, Mrs Panter states that she is desirous of presenting it to the Museum in memory of her husband, the late Rev. Charles R. Panter, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. The circumstances connected with its production were peculiar. Last January a letter arrived at the Rectory, Wickhampton, for Dr Panter, whose funeral sermon had been preached the preceding Sunday. The letter was from Dr W. F. Storck, of the Science and Art Department, Heidelberg University, who is preparing a work entitled *Die Legende von den drei Lebenden und von den drei Toden*, giving an account of all the examples known in Europe. Dr Storck had learned that this legend-painting existed at Wickhampton Church, and asked Dr Panter if he could have a photograph of it. Mrs Panter felt it to be her sacred duty to give Dr Storck all the assistance in her power. But the labour involved was herculean. The fresco, which is much faded and partially mutilated, could not be reproduced by photography in the ordinary way, but had to be photographed from a tracing taken by means of a 36-foot ladder and scaffolding—the wall-space occupied by the mural painting being 20 feet by 10 feet, and the bottom of it 16 feet above the floor. It had been whitewashed over at least twice, and when, about sixty years ago, the roof was being repaired, considerable damage was

done to the wall before the fresco was found, the plaster having been cut away so that the head-dress of the living figures was injured. As will be seen in the illustration from the photograph (fig. 1), the subject consists of two parts, bordered and separated by growing tree-trunks. To the right are three kings at different stages of life, young, middle-aged, and old; to the left are three standing skeletons—what the former shall come to be. In the foreground a young huntsman is seen holding in leash a straining greyhound, and a hare is speeding along in wild terror. It is unique in Great Britain, and is considered



Fig. 1. Fresco of the three living and the three dead Kings in Wickhampton Church.

to be fourteenth-century work, having been probably executed for the famous Robert de Lincoln, first Rector of Wickhampton.

- (6) By the Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D.,  
D.C.L., the Author.

The Making of Scotland—Lectures on the War of Independence delivered in the University of Glasgow. 8vo. 1911.

- (7) By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., the Author.  
The Roman Wall in Scotland. 8vo. 1911.  
VOL. XLV.



(8) By JOHN FRASER, H.M. Customs, Leith.

Through Edinburgh, and an Itinerary of some of the Haunts and Homes of King Robert the Bruce, Mary Queen of Scots, Burns, and Scott. By Rhona Sutherland. 8vo. 1905.

Notes on the History of the Parish of Lairg, chiefly from Presbytery and Kirk Session Records. By Donald Macrae, B.D., Minister of the Parish. 12mo. Wick. 1898.

(9) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, 1700; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry V., 1413-1416; Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII., vol. xxi., pt. 2, 1546; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry III., 1258-1266; Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series, 1720-1745; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., vol. xii., 1366-1368; Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI., 1452-1461.

The following Communications were read :—

## I.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST GERMAINS IN EAST LOTHIAN AND THE  
BETHLEHEMITES. BY EGERTON BECK, F.S.A. Scot.

The historians of Scottish monasticism have not been able to throw much light on the history of the hospital of St Germain in East Lothian. Spottiswood could only<sup>1</sup> give a reference to the Ragman Rolls showing that it was in existence in 1296,<sup>2</sup> and Walcott contents himself<sup>3</sup> with a quotation from Chalmers to the effect that it was founded in the twelfth century<sup>4</sup>—a statement, by the way, for which no authority is given. There are, however, some fifteenth-century documents in the Vatican archives<sup>5</sup> which add somewhat to our knowledge, showing, as they do, that the hospital was connected with the see of Bethlehem, and that it was served by an order of canons regular whose presence in Scotland has hitherto escaped notice.

The earliest of these documents is a petition of Robert, duke of Albany, addressed in 1410 to the antipope Benedict XIII.,<sup>6</sup> on behalf of Richard de Mariton, canon of Scone, for the hospital of St German in the diocese of St Andrews, value £50 old sterling, wont to be given by the bishop of Bethlehem to clerks bearing the red cross, void by reason that Roger de Edinburgh<sup>7</sup> is a notorious schismatic, notwith-

<sup>1</sup> *Account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland*, at p. 290 (printed in Keith's *Catalogue of the Bishops*, Edinburgh, 1755).

<sup>2</sup> This will be found on p. 134 of the *Instrumenta Publica*, published by the Bannatyne Club (1834).

<sup>3</sup> Walcott, *Scotti-Monasticon* (London, 1874), p. 390.

<sup>4</sup> Chalmers, *Caledonia*, ii. 510 (new edition, iv. 510).

<sup>5</sup> Six have been entered in the *Calendar of Papal Documents relating to Great Britain*, published by the Record Office: two of these are in the *Calendar of Petitions to the Pope*, the others in the *Calendar of Papal Letters*.

<sup>6</sup> *Petitions*, vol. xcix. (13-16 Benedict XIII., antipope), f. 208d; in *Calendar of Petitions*, i. 639.

<sup>7</sup> There are two entries in the *Calendar of Petitions* relating to a Roger de Edinburgh, presumably the same. In a roll of petitions presented in 1394, "on the

standing that Henry de Ramsay unlawfully holds it." This was granted; but in the following year Benedict was asked to reverse his decision by Ramsay, who is described as "of noble birth, master and rector of the Augustinian hospital of St German of the Star of Bethlehem." His statement of facts sets out that "whereas the said hospital, then void by the death of John Rollok, papal chaplain, was given to him first by authority of the ordinary and then by papal authority, on the deprivation of Roger de Edinburg, a schismatic, and whereas Roger de Mariton, by virtue of a surreptitious grant, obtained by false statement, is maliciously litigating about the same before Thomas de Karnis, official of St Andrews, the pope is prayed to commit the cause to John Garsie, papal auditor, so that the hospital, whose value is £54, may be given to the said Henry."<sup>1</sup> This petition also was granted; but as to the result of the litigation I know nothing.

A quarter of a century later there was another dispute in regard to the hospital. This time the litigants were Dominic, bishop of Bethlehem, on the one hand, and, on the other, two clerks of the diocese of St Andrews, Patrick Rode and Archibald Laurencii by name. The bishop had obtained a decision in his favour; but fearing that, while the cause had been pending, others might have intruded themselves, in 1435 he petitioned the pope to enforce his rights. In his petition he set out the facts which, in the *Calendar*,<sup>2</sup> are summarised as follows: (1) A dispute had arisen between him and the two clerks about the hospital. The bishop claimed that it belonged to his episcopal *mensa*; the others that it belonged to them; Patrick alleging that it was wont

part of the earl of Caithness, lord of Brechin and brother of the king of Scotland," is the entry: "Roger de Edynburgh, priest, of noble birth, akin to the king of Scotland for a canonry of Rouen with expectation of a prebend. Granted 3 Id. Oct. an. 1. *Ad vacaturam* post 10 Kal. Jul. an. 9" (*Cal. Pet.*, i. 620). And in 1403 he is found petitioning for a benefice in the gift of the bishop and chapter of Aberdeen. This too was granted (*Cal. Pet.*, i. 629).

<sup>1</sup> *Petitions*, vol. lxxxviii. (13-25 Benedict XIII., antipope) 167d; *Cal. Petitions*, i. 599.

<sup>2</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccxxiii. f. 132d; *Cal. Papal Lett.*, viii. 488, 489.

to be assigned as a perpetual benefice, and that it had been collated to him by the ordinary on its voidance by the death of Richard Langland. (2) The present pope [Eugenius IV.] committed the cause (although it had not by law devolved to the Roman court) to John [bishop] elect of Leon, then papal auditor. While the cause was pending, Patrick, then in possession, resigned all right to the pope. (3) The pope then ordered the auditor to surrogate the said bishop to, and to make collation and provision to him of, Patrick's said right, to admit him to the same possession as Patrick had, and moreover to grant him *in commendam* the hospital itself to hold as long as he should be bishop of Bethlehem. (4) Archibald had prevented the said mandate from taking effect. The said auditor by a definitive sentence declared the said mandate to be canonical, granting the said hospital *in commendam* to the said bishop, Archibald to have no right in or to it; inducted the said bishop; and imposed perpetual silence on Archibald, condemning him in costs, which he afterwards assessed at twenty-two gold florins, of the *camera*.

The pope issued his mandate to the officials of Mirepoix and Brechin and to John de Messane, canon of Glasgow, ordering them "to induct the said bishop or his proctor, removing unlawful detainer, and causing satisfaction to be made him in respect of the fruits and the costs, and to execute these presents against any intruders, as regards possession only of the said hospital, as if the said sentence had been delivered against them, invoking the aid of the secular arm, etc."<sup>1</sup>

This mandate was issued on 15th January 1435; on 23rd May, next following, the bishop, by his proctor Henry Rynde, canon of Caithness, resigned his claim to the hospital, the sentence given in his favour not having been executed. The pope thereupon issued two mandates to the official of Brechin in favour of Patrick Piote [! Rode]. By one he ordered that he should be received "as a canon and brother" of the

<sup>1</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccxxiii. f. 132d; *Cal. Papal Lett.*, viii. 488, 489.



hospital and that the official should receive his regular profession ;<sup>1</sup> by the other that, after Patrick had been received as a brother and had made his profession, the hospital should be collated to him.<sup>2</sup> But Archibald Laurencii would not abandon his claim. He prevented collation, and once more the cause was taken to Rome,<sup>3</sup> to be again decided in Patrick's favour. On 5th November 1437 Eugenius IV. issued a mandate to the bishop of Moray, the abbot of Cupar, and the archdeacon of Hainault<sup>4</sup> ordering them to induct Patrick and to cause satisfaction to be made him.<sup>5</sup>

Were no further evidence forthcoming, these documents would not leave much doubt as to there having been some connexion between St Germain's and the church of Bethlehem. There is more evidence ; but that it may be properly appreciated something must first be said of the bishops of Bethlehem and their chapter.

The cardinal James of Vitry,<sup>6</sup> a thirteenth-century prelate, tells us<sup>7</sup> that the see of Bethlehem was, with the consent of the pope, Paschal II., erected by Baldwin, the first Latin king of Jerusalem. The bishop was a suffragan of the patriarch of Jerusalem ; but in later times, when the patriarchate had become a titular dignity, he was immediately subject to the Roman see.<sup>8</sup> The Latins were expelled from Bethlehem by the Saracens in 1266, but the bishops maintained a

<sup>1</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccxxxiv. f. 156 ; *Col. Papal Lett.*, viii. 567.

<sup>2</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccxxxiv. f. 154d ; *Col. Papal Lett.*, viii. 566.

<sup>3</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccli. f. 47d ; *Col. Papal Lett.*, viii. 638.

<sup>4</sup> Diocese of Liège.

<sup>5</sup> *Lat. Reg.*, cccli. f. 47d ; *Col. Papal Lett.*, viii. 638. This mandate was issued in answer to Patrick's petition, in which there is a curious error. He says that the hospital was granted to Dominic for life, and to himself on the death of that prelate. But, in the 1435 mandate, it is expressly stated that Dominic had resigned his claim, and that Patrick had thereupon been appointed.

<sup>6</sup> Canon regular of Oignies in Hainault ; bishop of Acre from 1217 to 1229 ; afterwards cardinal-bishop of Tusculum and legate in the Holy Land.

<sup>7</sup> *Historia Orientalis*, cap. 57.

<sup>8</sup> *Registres de Nicholas IV.* (edited by E. Langlois), p. 410 ; published in the "Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome," série 2, tome 5.

more or less close connexion with the Holy Land for long after this: eventually, however, they took up their residence in France, in a hospital at Clamecy, in the Nivernais, which had been bequeathed to them by William, count of Nevers, a crusader.<sup>1</sup> They were then appointed by the pope on the nomination of the counts of Nevers;<sup>2</sup> and, till the French Revolution, they exercised jurisdiction over the hospital of Clamecy as part of the church of Bethlehem—a position, it may be said, which was not readily accepted by the bishops of Auxerre.

Two bishops of Bethlehem were Englishmen. The first of these, Ralph,<sup>3</sup> a canon regular, chancellor of Baldwin III., king of Jerusalem, was appointed by Adrian IV., and ruled the see from 1156 to 1174. The other, William of Bottisham,<sup>4</sup> a Dominican, was appointed in 1384 and translated to Llandaff in the following year.<sup>5</sup> Another of them, Godfrey de' Prefetti, then bishop-elect, was sent by Innocent IV. as legate to Scotland in 1247—a legation which excited the curiosity and the sarcasm of Matthew Paris.<sup>6</sup>

The church of Bethlehem was served by a prior and chapter of Austin canons, both before and after its erection into a cathedral.<sup>7</sup> Its canons were still found in the Holy Land for some years after their church had a second time fallen into the hands of the unbeliever; but it seems that no notice is found of them of a later date than 1284.

The bishop and chapter had considerable possessions; some of these were in the Holy Land, but for the most part they were situated in

<sup>1</sup> *Gallia Christiana* (2nd edition), xii., Instr., col. 372 (foundation charter).

<sup>2</sup> Guy Coquille, *Histoire du Pays et Duché de Nivernais* (Paris, 1612), p. 92.

<sup>3</sup> Fiset, *La France Pontificale*, Métropole de Sens, Nevers Bethlehem, p. 146 (Paris, 1864-1871).

<sup>4</sup> Eubel, *Hierarchia Catholica Medii Aevi*, i. 304 (Munster, 1898, etc.).

<sup>5</sup> This was during the great schism. Bishop William was appointed by the Italian pope, Urban VI., and had no connexion with Clamecy.

<sup>6</sup> *Chron. Maj.* ad an. 1247; Rolls edition, iv. 602.

<sup>7</sup> Jac. de Vitriaco, *Hist. Orient.*, cap. 57; and *Registres de Nicholas IV.* (Langlois), p. 410.

Europe. As to these, no little information was collected by the late Count Riant, the erudite author of *Exuvia Constantinopolitana*, and published by him in the seventeenth volume of the *Atti* of the Società Ligure di Storia Patria.<sup>1</sup> Amongst other documents, he gives two bulls in which the churches, lands, and hospitals held by the church of Bethlehem are detailed. One of these bulls was granted by Gregory IX. in 1227, and the other by Clement IV. in 1266; but it must be said that neither is found in the published registers of these popes,<sup>2</sup> and that Riant relied upon copies.<sup>3</sup> The greater number of their possessions were in Italy,<sup>4</sup> but churches, hospitals, or estates are also noted in France, in Spain, in Germany, and in Great Britain. Neither England nor Scotland is mentioned in the earlier bull, but in that of 1266 under Scotland there are two entries—the church of St Germain in the diocese of St Andrews, and the oratory of New Bethlehem in London!<sup>5</sup> St Germain was not a parish, and there can be no doubt

<sup>1</sup> The title of the paper was "L'Église de Bethléem et Varazze en Ligurie": it was published in 1883, and republished at a later date, with additions, under the title *Études sur l'histoire de l'Église de Bethléem*, the second volume of which was published in 1896, after the death of the author, from his notes by Mr C. Kohler. I must acknowledge my indebtedness to this learned work for references to works and documents which I have in consequence been able to consult for myself.

<sup>2</sup> *Les Registres de Grégoire IX.*, edited by L. Auvray, and *Les Registres de Clement IV.*, edited by E. Jordan, have been published in the "Bibliothèque des Écoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome," série 2, tomes 9 et 11. Neither of these bulls is entered in Potthast's *Regesta Pontificum Romanorum*.

<sup>3</sup> For the bull of Gregory IX. he relies on a fourteenth-century *vidimus* of Stephen Aldobrandini, archbishop of Toulouse, in the state archives at Bologna (S. Cristina, bust. 6, 44); and for that of Clement IV. on a copy found in a collection of documents belonging to the archiepiscopal prebend of the cathedral of Savona and deposited in the chapter archives.

<sup>4</sup> They were scattered over from thirty to forty Italian dioceses, and included some twenty hospitals, and the patronage of from forty to fifty churches. Riant says (*Études*, i. 55, 56) that at a later date their Italian possessions were even more extensive.

<sup>5</sup> IN SCOTIA:

In diocesi S. Andreae Ecclesiam S. Germani.

In Londonis oratoria novem [sic] Bethlehem.



that "church" should be "hospital"—the misdescription, which is not the only one in the document,<sup>1</sup> being due to carelessness on the part of the copyist, or perhaps of the original draftsman. Assuming the authenticity of these bulls, we have two dates, 1227 and 1266, between which the hospital of St Germain's must have been founded, or, if founded before 1227, granted to the church of Bethlehem. The actual date was not improbably midway between the two, in 1247, when the bishop of Bethlehem was legate in Scotland.<sup>2</sup>

The hospitals were, to all intents and purposes, cells of the cathedral priory of Bethlehem,<sup>3</sup> and they were under the jurisdiction of the bishop. As the other possessions of his church, so they were sources of revenue: New Bethlehem in London, for instance, paid the bishop a mark annually.<sup>4</sup> The collection of revenue, however, as time went on, became a matter of difficulty. So early as 1332 the bishop had to invoke the assistance of the pope for the recovery of money "due to him from certain benefices and other sources in Scotland," with which object in view letters were written by John XXII. to David II., to Joan his queen, to Edward III. of England, to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and to the bishop of St Andrews.<sup>5</sup> Eventually they lost all but the hospital of Clamecy, and it could hardly have

<sup>1</sup> The next line contains a similar one, for New Bethlehem was a hospital. So in the bull of Gregory IX. we find "extra civitatem Papie Ecclesiam S. Marini"; this, too, was a hospital.

<sup>2</sup> It was in this year, 1247, that land was given for the London hospital of New Bethlehem: livery of seisin was made to the bishop as he passed through London.—*Monast. Angl.*, vi. 622 (foundation charter).

<sup>3</sup> The London hospital was styled "a member or cell" of the monastery of Bethlehem long after its connection with the bishop of Bethlehem had come to an end: so late in fact as 1518 in a "letter of confraternity" of which there is a copy in the British Museum library. That it was a cell is also suggested by its being seized into the king's hands as an alien priory, 48 Edw. III.—*Charity Commission Report*, xxxii., part 6, p. 471.

<sup>4</sup> See foundation charter; and *Report xxxii. of Charity Commission, loc. cit.*

<sup>5</sup> *Col. Papal Lett.*, ii. 504.



been otherwise. Given the ideas of the age, it was natural that lands, houses, and churches should have been lavished on a church built, as was that of Bethlehem, on a spot, or at least in a place, sacred to every Christian; but when the revenues intended for the maintenance of worship in that church became the apanage of a French prelate, nominated by the feudal lord of a French district, living in an obscure French provincial town, and having only a nominal connexion with the church to which the faithful had devoted their possessions, it was no less natural that lands, houses, and churches should revert to those whom they would in the ordinary course have advantaged—to the natives, that is, of the places in which they were situated. This is what actually happened; and the process of reversion was not improbably hastened by the animosity of the local ordinaries, caused by the exemption from their jurisdiction of every establishment subject to the bishop of Bethlehem.<sup>1</sup> By the middle of the fifteenth century the chief, at anyrate, of the Italian possessions had passed into other hands.<sup>2</sup> At an even earlier date the mastership of the London hospital had become a crown appointment;<sup>3</sup> and by the beginning of the fifteenth century the control of the hospital of St Germain had certainly been lost by the bishop of Bethlehem. One hospital, and one only, remained under his jurisdiction to the end, that of Clamecy.

Connected with these hospitals there was a religious order which we find called, at one time or another, "the order of Bethlehem,"<sup>4</sup> "the order of St Mary of Bethlehem,"<sup>5</sup> "the order of the

<sup>1</sup> The London hospital was exempt to the end: in the letter of confraternity it is described as "ad Romanam curiam nullo medio pertinentia."

<sup>2</sup> Riant, *Études*, i. 102 (note) and documents in the appendix.

<sup>3</sup> See *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1 Hen. VI., p. 5, m. 6, for such an appointment.

<sup>4</sup> *Regesta Honorii III.*, vol. ii. No. 5523 (ed. P. Pressat, Rome, 1888-1895); and *Cal. Close Rolls*, 31 Edw. I., m. 4d. Cf. Matt. Paris, *Chron. Maj.* ad an. 1257. Rolls edition, v. 631 (there called "*fratres Bethleemiti*").

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 20 Edw. I., m. 22.

Star,"<sup>1</sup> "the order of St Mary of the Star,"<sup>2</sup> and "*cruciferi cum stella*" (crossbearers with the star). It was as "*cruciferi cum stella*" that Eugenius IV. described the canons of St Germain; <sup>3</sup> just as Henry Ramsay, in his petition to Benedict XIII., spoke of the hospital itself as "St Germain of the Star of Bethlehem."<sup>4</sup> Not much is known of the Bethlehemites; but more than enough to show how inadequate and misleading in their regard are the standard works on English monasticism. Even Abbot Gasquet, whose name for many years past has been associated with English monastic history, contents himself with saying<sup>5</sup> that "the origin of these friars is uncertain, and they were apparently only known in England, so may perhaps be considered to have had their beginning in this country," only adding to this the passage from Matthew Paris<sup>6</sup> stating that a community of Bethlehemites was established at Cambridge in 1257, and describing their dress. As to this, one is compelled to say that they were not friars; that they were found not only in England but in Scotland, in France, and in Italy; and that they were most certainly not of English origin, being found elsewhere some seventy years before they made their appearance in Great Britain. This popular writer probably relied on earlier English historians, whose works were produced before Riant's had seen the light: though it must in truth be said that there has never been wanting sufficient matter to more than suggest a connexion

<sup>1</sup> So the bishop of Bethlehem (Arnold William), in a document dated 1441—Lagenissière, *Histoire de l'évêché de Bethléem*, p. 156 (Nancy, 1872). This work is full of documents, for most of which (including this one) the author, an advocate, gives no authority. Riant, however, seems to accept them as authentic: in the second volume of the *Études* a chapter is devoted to "la source du livre du M. Chevalier Lagenissière."

<sup>2</sup> Lagenissière, *op. cit.*, p. 170—the provenance of this document is given.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Papal Lett.*, viii. 488, 566, 567.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pet. to Pope*, i. 599.

<sup>5</sup> *English Monastic Life* (2nd edition), p. 246 (London, 1904)—one of the Antiquary Series edited by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D.

<sup>6</sup> *Rolls edition*, v. 631. He makes no mention of the London house; nothing is known of the one he says was founded at Cambridge.

with the see of Bethlehem. But the English Benedictine does not stand alone; the French author<sup>1</sup> of the article on the Bethlehemites in the American *Catholic Encyclopedia* (a work of very unequal merit now in course of publication) is no better informed.

It was only in the middle of the thirteenth century that the Bethlehemite hospitallers were established in London and at St Germain; but they were found at Pavia before the end of the twelfth,<sup>2</sup> and at the beginning of the thirteenth are mentioned in a charter of privileges granted to the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem of that place by the emperor Otho IV.<sup>3</sup> They were, then or at a later date, also found at other places in Italy—at Verona,<sup>4</sup> at Padua,<sup>5</sup> at Siena,<sup>6</sup> at Varazze,<sup>7</sup> and in the diocese of Alba;<sup>8</sup> and in France they are heard of not only at Clamecy,<sup>9</sup> but in the dioceses of Condon<sup>10</sup> and Lectoure.<sup>11</sup> The order was a double one;<sup>12</sup> but it does not necessarily follow that sisters were attached to every hospital. There is, however, evidence that they were established in those of London,<sup>13</sup> Clamecy,<sup>14</sup> and, Riant says,<sup>15</sup> Pavia.

As regards the men, the order was one of canons regular of St

<sup>1</sup> Dom J. M. Besse, O.S.B., director of *La Revue Mabillon*.

<sup>2</sup> Riant, *op. cit.*, i. 97: he refers to the communal archives of Piacenza, *Reg. med.*, f. 119, and *Reg. mag.*, f. 166b.

<sup>3</sup> Boehmer, *Acta Imperii Selecta*, pp. 223, 224 (Innsbruck, 1870).

<sup>4</sup> Riant, as above, *Reg. med.*, 91b, and *Reg. mag.*, 134b.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> Riant, p. 97.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, App. iv., doct. viii.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 97.

<sup>9</sup> They were established at Clamecy not later than 1211; cf. *Gallia Christiana* (2nd edition), xii., Instrum., col. 130.

<sup>10</sup> Riant, i. 97: he refers to a bull of John XXII., dated 1332 (*Reg. Vat.*, ciii. ep. 1549).

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> See *Registres de Clément IV.*, ed. Jordan, No. 524.

<sup>13</sup> Foundation charter (*Monast. Angl.*, vii. 622).

<sup>14</sup> Riant, *op. cit.*, p. 98.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*



Augustine; and of this evidence is furnished by some fifteenth-century documents. The earliest of these is the papal mandate requiring Patrick Piote to make his profession as a canon of the hospital before being installed as master of St Germain: this was in 1435. Six years later the bishop, Arnold William, of Bethlehem, in the document which has been referred to, stated that the order of the Star was composed of canons regular.<sup>1</sup> And lastly, in a *cahier de minutes* of a Clamecy notary, there is an entry relating to the year 1485, in which they are spoken of as "the order of canons regular of St Mary of the Star."<sup>2</sup>

It may perhaps be suggested that this was a development, and that originally the Bethlehemites, like the canons of St Anthony of the Viennois, were simple hospitallers. This may have been the case; but, as the London house is known to have been founded for a prior and canons, it looks as if the change, if there were one, was made before the middle of the thirteenth century. The London charter, however, suggests that there were two classes, for it mentions not only a "prior and canons," but "brethren and sisters": probably the canons were for the service of the church, the "brethren," subordinate to them, for that of the hospital.<sup>3</sup>

Dom Besse speaks of these Bethlehemites as an order of chivalry;<sup>4</sup> though for what reason is not clear, as he says that nothing is known of them beyond what can be gathered from Matthew Paris, who certainly makes no suggestion of the kind. It is, however, a fact that in the middle of the fourteenth century the community of

<sup>1</sup> Lagenissière, *op. cit.*, p. 156.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> The neighbouring community of St Mary Spital was composed of "prior et canonici et fratres"; see the agreement made, early in the thirteenth century, between the convent and the rector of the parish, *Mon. Angl.*, vi. 625.

<sup>4</sup> *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (s.v. "Bethlehemites"). There was a short-lived order of knights of St Mary of Bethlehem founded by Pius II. in 1459: but there does not appear to be any record of an earlier order of chivalry under this title.



the London hospital were styled, in some official documents,<sup>1</sup> "the master and brethren of the house and order of the knighthood of St Mary of Bethlehem"; and in the sixteenth-century "letter of confraternity" of that house it is styled "*ordinis militiae stellarum*." Of this I am unable to hazard any explanation.

That the Bethlehemites, as would be expected of them, actually observed the rule and constitutions of the church of Bethlehem is suggested by the foundation charter of the London house, for which this observance<sup>2</sup> is prescribed in terms. But their dress was, for some unknown reason, like that of the Dominicans, with the addition of a star on the black mantle.<sup>3</sup> This star, the peculiar badge of the order, was red, with a blue centre. Matthew Paris says that it had five rays: Riant that he was misinformed, as in reality it had seven.<sup>4</sup> The truth probably is that the number varied. For though a star with seven rays is found on the counter-seal of a thirteenth-century bishop,<sup>5</sup> and was the badge directed to be worn by a fourteenth-century rector or administrator of one of the Italian hospitals,<sup>6</sup> yet in the London letter of confraternity we find one with eight.

A more interesting point is one suggested by the name given to the canons of St Germain in the letters of Eugenius IV.—*cruciferi cum stella*. Must it be inferred from this that they bore a cross as well as a star? As a cross was assumed by all who took part in the crusades, the various religious bodies and chapters in the Holy Land would certainly have conformed to the general practice. And bearing in mind the conservatism of the ecclesiastic in such matters, we should

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 21 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 14; 22 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 3, and p. 3, m. 38; 30 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 11.

<sup>2</sup> "*Regulam et ordinem dictae ecclesiae Bethleemitanæ*."

<sup>3</sup> *Matth. Paris*, *Rolls edition*, v. 631.

<sup>4</sup> *Riant, op. cit.*, i. 97, note 1.

<sup>5</sup> *Hugh de Curcis* (1279-1292). The seal is reproduced on the frontispiece of Lagenisière's history.

<sup>6</sup> *Riant, op. cit.*, App. iv. doct. 32.

expect that the badge would be retained after its significance had been lost; just as the cross is still retained as an essential part of the habit of the various orders of chivalry founded during, and in connexion with, the crusades, and of the orders founded for the redemption of Christian captives. And, as a matter of fact, we know that a cross was worn by one such body, the canons regular of the Holy Sepulchre, for centuries after the Holy Land was lost. Further, a cross has been very commonly worn by those connected with hospitals; the hospital *par excellence*, that of St John of Jerusalem, having probably served as a model in this as in other matters.

The canons of St Germain's may be said to have belonged to both these classes: they were not only hospitallers, but hospitallers who legally formed part of the church of Bethlehem. That they actually wore the cross is clear not only from the fact that they were called "*cruciferi*," but from the statement of the duke of Albany that the hospital was ordinarily given to "clerks bearing the red cross." If indeed they bore the double badge of cross and star, they were not singular in so doing, for there still exists in Bohemia an order of hospitallers, founded in the thirteenth century, whose members wear as a badge a red star under a red cross, and, like the Scottish canons, are styled "*cruciferi cum stella*."<sup>1</sup>

That the master and general of the order was the bishop of Bethlehem is abundantly proved by documentary evidence. There is a bull of Honorius III., dated 1225, in which it is distinctly stated that the bishop had houses in various dioceses, *ad se pleno jure spectantes*, and that in these houses were brethren of the order of Bethlehem, some of whom had proved rebellious, for which reason the bishop was granted full coercive powers.<sup>2</sup> About the same time, in the course of a dispute

<sup>1</sup> Helyot, *Histoire des Ordres Religieux* (ed. Badoche, in Migne's series), i. col. 1164 *ss.* In the official *Gerarchia Cattolica* they are called *Crociferi della Stella Rossa*.

<sup>2</sup> *Reg. Hen. III.*, ed. Pressutti, No. 5523.

between the bishop of Savona and the clergy of a church in Varazze, which belonged to the Bethlehemites, it was alleged that the bishop of Bethlehem had a privilege which precluded any other bishop, under pain of excommunication, from inflicting censures on, or demanding procurations from, members of the order.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of the fourteenth century the bishop, Wulfran, wrote to the archbishop of York on the subject of the misdeeds of some English Bethlehemites whom he spoke of as his subjects:<sup>2</sup> and towards the middle of the fifteenth, in the course of a dispute with the bishop of Auxerre as to jurisdiction, the bishop of Bethlehem stated categorically in an official document that he was master and general of the whole order of the Star, and that every Bethlehemite looked upon him, and him alone, as his bishop.<sup>3</sup> And lastly, at the end of the same century, in 1485, the notary Berthier Montenat speaks of the bishop in his *cahier de minutes* as "master and perpetual administrator of the whole order of canons regular of St Mary of the Star."<sup>4</sup>

Whatever may be the case now, in earlier times it was not an easy matter to keep an international order together, and there is good reason for thinking that the bishops of Bethlehem did not find their position a less difficult one than that of other central authorities. We have seen that, so early as 1225, troubles had arisen with rebellious subjects. A few years later there were difficulties with the collectors for the church of Bethlehem in England; and, in 1248, Innocent IV. issued his mandate to the prior of Holy Trinity, London, to compel such of them as detained alms to make restitution.<sup>5</sup> There is nothing to show that these persons were members of the order: but it is more than likely that such was the case. At the beginning of the

<sup>1</sup> Biant, *op. cit.*, i. App. iv. doct. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Raine, *Historical Papers and Letters from Northern Registers* (Rolls Series), pp. 187, 188.

<sup>3</sup> Lagenissière, *op. cit.*, p. 156.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 170.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Papal Lett.*, i. 247.



next century, the bishop had to deal with the operations of certain English members of his order who, against his wish and in spite of his inhibition, were going about England begging.<sup>1</sup> And it may be gathered from the papal letters to David II, and others that a few years later the canons of St Germain were in arrear with their payments. By the middle of the fifteenth century, the bishops of Bethlehem had lost not only St Germain, but the English and Italian hospitals. The order lived on for some time longer in France; at Clamecy, indeed, it was not formally brought to an end till 1555, when a secular chapter was erected in the hospital church. But for some years before this, its existence hardly seems to have been a reality.<sup>2</sup> By the end of the first quarter of the seventeenth century its very memory had so completely passed away that the Bethlehemites are not even mentioned by the canon regular Pennotti in his history of his order.

<sup>1</sup> Raine, *loc. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> See Lagenissière, *op. cit.*, p. 192.

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*P.S.*—After this paper had been set up in type, Dr Anderson kindly called my attention to an article on the "Order of the Star of Bethlehem" by Dr Wallace-James in *The Scottish Historical Review* for October 1911. This article contains some interesting facts relating to various persons mentioned in this paper and to the later history of the hospital which were unknown to me. But I must say that the evidence adduced by Dr Wallace-James for the date of the foundation of the hospital seems inadequate; and I must further point out that his description of the star, which was the badge of the order, does not tally with that given by Matthew Paris whom he cites as his authority.

E. B.



## II.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ABERFELDY, WITH NOTICES OF IRON "YETTS" AT GRANTULLY, STIRLING, AND EDINBURGH. BY C. G. CASH, CORR. MEM. SOC. ANT. SCOT.

During August 1910 my wife and I spent some holiday time at Aberfeldy. We had with us the Society's reports dealing with the Stone Circles of that district, and picked up in places items of additional information about them, and are able also to add to the list.

1. *Stone Circles at Tegarmuchd*.—In our second visit to these, as the fields were free from crop, some slight excavation was made so as to clear up some points that had previously been left doubtful.

In the middle of the northerly circle had been reported a stone that suggested a cist cover. But excavation showed that the portion above ground was merely the narrow shoulder or edge of a large irregularly pyramidal stone, 5 feet 7 inches long, and at its widest 2 feet 10 inches wide. This is almost certainly the stone that is missing from the south point of the circle.

At the southerly circle excavation exposed stones of whose presence there was evidence (fig. 1). On the circumference of a circle slightly less than 38 feet in radius are three stones: the one at the east is the standing stone previously figured; the two others, at the south-east and the south, are prostrate slabs. A little within the circle on the west are two bouldery stones, and well within the circle towards the south-east is another stone. All the northern half of the circle seems devoid of stones. The south-east stone was entirely covered by growing turf, which was removed, revealing a slab about 8 feet long, and 4 feet 3 inches across at its widest. It bears on its newly exposed surface four cup-marks arranged in a cross; the north and south cups are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and well made; the east and west cups are much less well formed. The south stone is a similar slab, just over

11 feet long, roughly elliptical in outline, and about 5 feet 9 inches in greatest breadth. It bears at its north end two cup-marks, each 3 inches in diameter. In the west part of the circle there seemed to

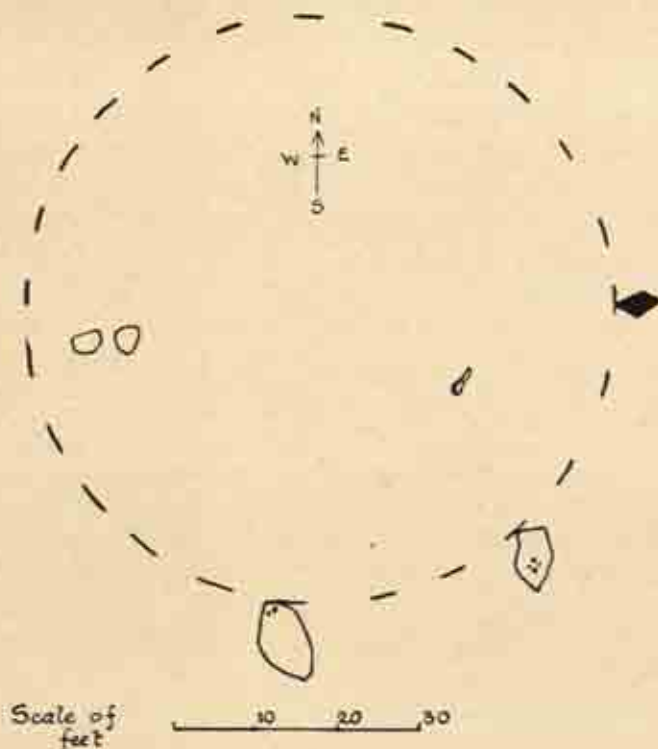


Fig. 1. Remains of South Circle at Tegarmuchel.

be a stone under the turf, and considerable excavation revealed two roundish boulders each about 3 feet in diameter; they were quite different in style from either the east pillar or the prostrate slabs. The stone that showed through the turf in the south-east part of the

circle proved to be a slab lying edge-wise; it is 2 feet 4 inches long, 6 inches thick, and extended downwards to an unascertained depth. Against its north-east corner lay a block, and against its south-east corner lay several small slabby pieces of stone. Removal of these small slabs revealed only ordinary soil.

In the field lies a small cup-marked stone. It is a rounded boulder with a diameter of 2 feet, and carries one cup-mark.

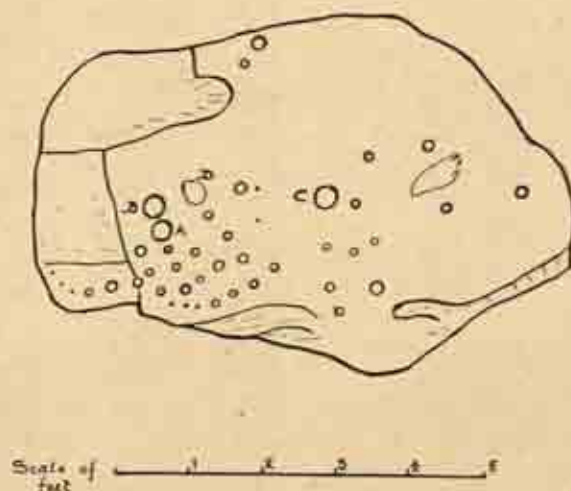


Fig. 2. Cup-marked Stone at Balhomain.

2. *Standing Stone at Tullichro.*—This site is on the north side of the main road, about three-quarters of a mile east from the Tegarmuchd circles. A plantation of larches occupies a natural knoll by the roadside, and behind it the ground continues to rise irregularly. A small plateau, about an acre in extent, is studded with a natural outcrop of irregular rock masses slightly suggesting a circular arrangement. Among these is the standing stone, about 3 feet 6 inches high.

3. *Cup-marked Stone at Balhomain.*—This stone (fig. 2) lies within a

few feet of the back door of the farmhouse, and is a notably good specimen of a cup-marked boulder. It is rounded and irregular in shape, 7 feet 6 inches in extreme length, 5 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness. Its upper surface carries forty-three cups, arranged as shown in the drawing. A is 4 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep, B and C are 4 inches by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, D is shallow and vaguely shaped. The eight "cups," marked by black dots, are mere small

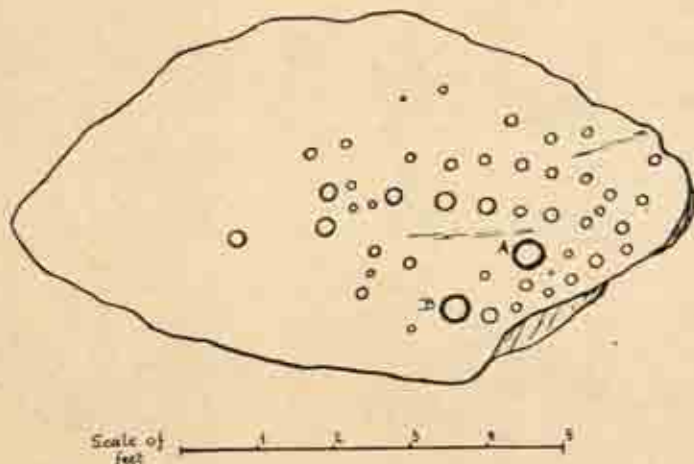


Fig. 3. Cup-marked Stone at Mains of Murthly.

drill holes, not bigger than the sharpened part of an ordinary blacklead pencil.

4. *Cup-marked Stone at Mains of Murthly.*—The farm of Mains of Murthly lies on the south side of the Tay, about a mile east of Aberfeldy. Some three hundred yards south-east of the farmhouse there is a bouldery knoll, near which there was formerly a hamlet, now entirely vanished. Here is a notable cup-marked stone (fig. 3) previously reported by Mr Romilly Allen and by Dr Hugh Macmillan.



The stone is an irregular boulder, with extreme measures of 9 feet, 5 feet, and 2 feet 6 inches. It is thickly coated with leathery lichen, and bears forty-five cups. Of these the two largest, A and B, are each 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. I find that my drawing differs from Mr Allen's, showing more cup-marks than his, but not showing the cup with enclosing ring that appears on his drawing.

Nearer the farm is the somewhat famous "sliding stone," a common play-place for children when the hamlet was there. I do not under-

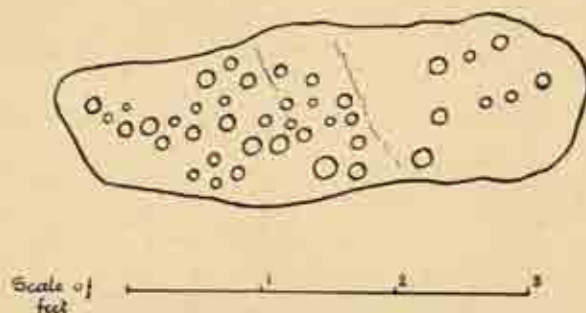


Fig. 4. Cup-marked Stone at Lundin.

stand Mr Allen's dimensions of this stone. Its extreme dimensions are 16 feet by 10 feet by 5 feet.

5. *Cup-marked Stone on Lundin Farm.*—A fine cup-marked slab lies a few yards south of the large stone circle. The slab was entirely hidden by a dense tangle of bushes, and was also largely overgrown with moss. When cleared, the stone, which was about 4 feet long (fig. 4), showed forty-one cup-marks. Dr Hugh Macmillan probably refers to this stone in his report, as he does also to the next object I describe.

6. *The "Priest's Bath," Lundin.*—This stone lay about three hundred yards east of the stone circle, and was almost buried in the

upturned earth on the edge of a ploughed field. When the surrounding earth was dug away the stone appeared as a somewhat rectangular block, rather less than a yard square on its upper face, and with the corners much rounded. The sides splay out slightly towards the base. In the upper face there is hollowed a cup, not quite centric, slightly conical, and about 10 inches deep.

An ancient pathway to the old church of Pitcairn passes the stone circle, comes near where the Priest's Bath now lies, and runs obliquely through a cultivated field.

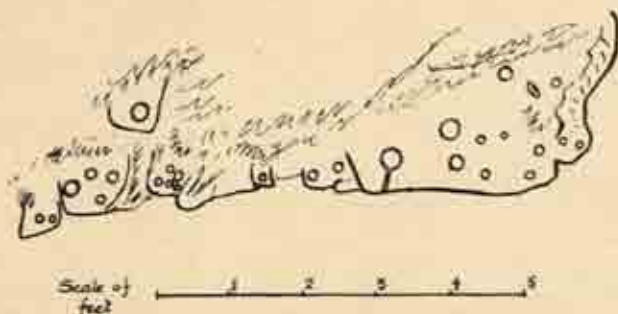


Fig. 5. Cup-marked Rock at Urlar.

7. *Cup-marked Stones and Circle on Urlar Farm.*—From the cross roads at the west end of Aberfeldy the Crieff road ascends southwards, and before it crosses the Moness Burn a steeper road leaves it, keeps on the west side of the burn, and leads past Urlar Farm, and by a hill path to Glen Quaich.

Close behind Urlar Farm a ledge of natural rock (fig. 5) projects irregularly through the turf, and bears numerous cup-marks; it has been reported by Dr H. Macmillan. The exposure of rock is 8 feet in length, and shows twenty-eight cups, one of them with a short groove running from it to the edge of the rock.

Higher up the hill behind Urlar, about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the house, some 20 square feet of irregular natural rock

surface protrudes through the turf in two sections (fig. 6). On the eastern section are ten cup-marks; on the western section are two cup-marks, and also a depression 8 inches in length, exactly like the print of a human right foot wearing a *riolin* or shoe of untanned hide.

Near the Urlar Burn, about a quarter of a mile upstream from the house, is a circular setting of stones about 33 feet in diameter. The

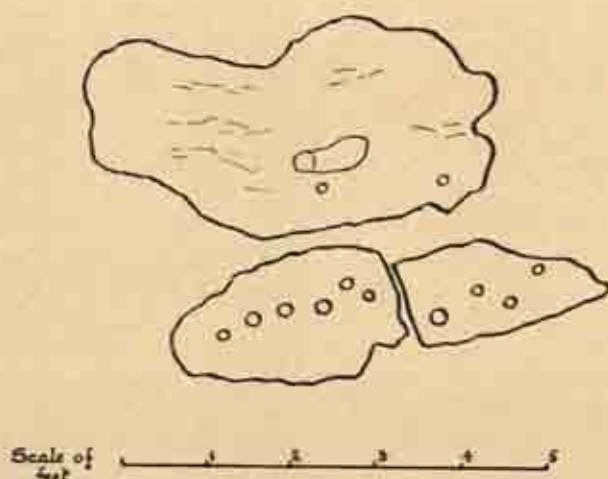


Fig. 6. Cup-marked Rock South-west of Urlar.

stones were quite buried in the turf, and could not be counted. A few yards from the circle towards the stream is a block of stone with sixteen cup-marks on a face 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.

On the opposite side of the valley of the Urlar or Mouess Burn, some quarter of a mile north of the Coilleaichur Circle, and near the old hill drove road that passes it, lies a cup-marked rock surface previously known, but not reported (fig. 7). The exposure is about 6 feet by 4 feet, and bears three cup-marks not enclosed, and also two groups enclosed by grooves. Of the unenclosed cups two have a diameter of

1½ inches each, and depths of 1 inch and ¾ inch respectively; the third cup is shallow and indefinite. The larger enclosing groove is 19½ inches in diameter, and shallow. It encloses five cups, the largest of which is 2 inches in diameter and 1 inch deep, and has around it a ring 6 inches in diameter, and connected with the enclosing

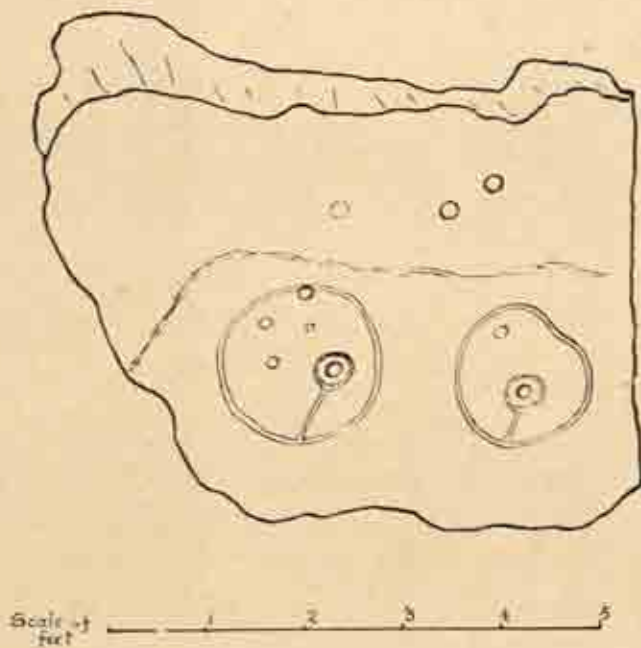


Fig. 7. Cup-marked Rock on Creag Fernal.

groove by a straight channel. The smaller enclosing groove, somewhat irregular in shape, is 15 inches in diameter. It contains two cups, the larger of which is 1½ inches in diameter and ¾ inch deep, and has around it a ring 6 inches in diameter and connected with the enclosing groove by a straight channel.

Three other cup-marked stones were discovered thereabouts.



apparently not previously known, one of which is here sketched (fig. 8). This stone, on a surface 7 feet by 4 feet, bore nine cups, some of them rather large. The dimensions of the two largest were 5 inches diameter and 2 inches deep; two others had diameters of 4 inches each, and depths of 2 inches and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively. On one of the stones was another "footprint."

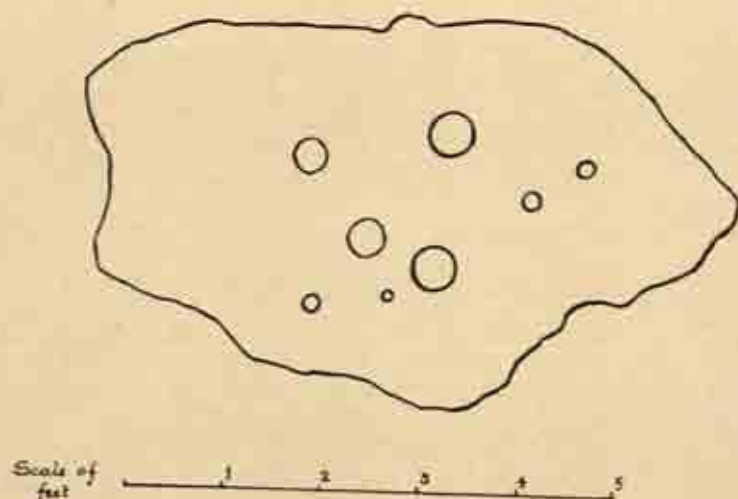


Fig. 8. Cup-marked Stone on Creag Fomal.

8. *A Marked Stone on Mairmore Farm.*—Where the drove road begins to drop towards the lower ground, on the east of the burn, it passes Mairmore Farm. Close to the lower building of the farm lies a stone bearing some curious marking (fig. 9). The stone is about 3 feet 6 inches long, and the marks are: (1) a pair like the prints of a cow's hoof, (2) one like the shape of a horse's hoof, (3) an irregularly shaped depression running off into a vague linear irregularity of the surface. These markings seemed to be well known in the immediate neighbourhood, and were called respectively the Cow's Feet, the

Horse's Hoof, and the Pig's Foot. If these markings are natural hollows, they are certainly of exceptionally curious shape; and if they are artificial, they are equally curiously lacking in definition.

9. *Stone Circle at Shian, Glen Quaich*.—On the high ground above Shian the hill road passes a small shooting bothy, and then crosses a wire fence by a stile; the circle is just east of this fence, opposite the midway point between the bothy and the stile. The site is about half

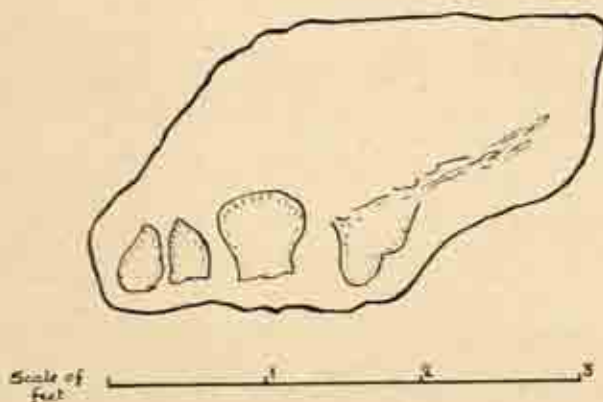


Fig. 9. Curiously marked Stone at Mairgmore.

a mile due north of the schoolhouse of Shian, and at an elevation of about 1500 feet. The ground thereabouts was very marshy. Fig. 10 is only a diagrammatic plan of the circle; a detailed survey would not be very easy to make or very effective, as all the stones are smallish in size, and project but slightly above the heather and rank moss. The circle is about 68 feet in diameter, and has twenty-six stones in place, at irregular intervals, and holes in the ground from which three stones seem to have been removed. The most interesting fact about the circle is that all the stones are blocks of white quartz; this is decidedly uncommon.

## IRON "YETTS" AT GRANTULLY, STIRLING, AND EDINBURGH.

10. "*Yetts*" at *Grantully Castle*.—At *Grantully Castle* are two specimens of the Scottish type of interpenetrating iron bar gate called

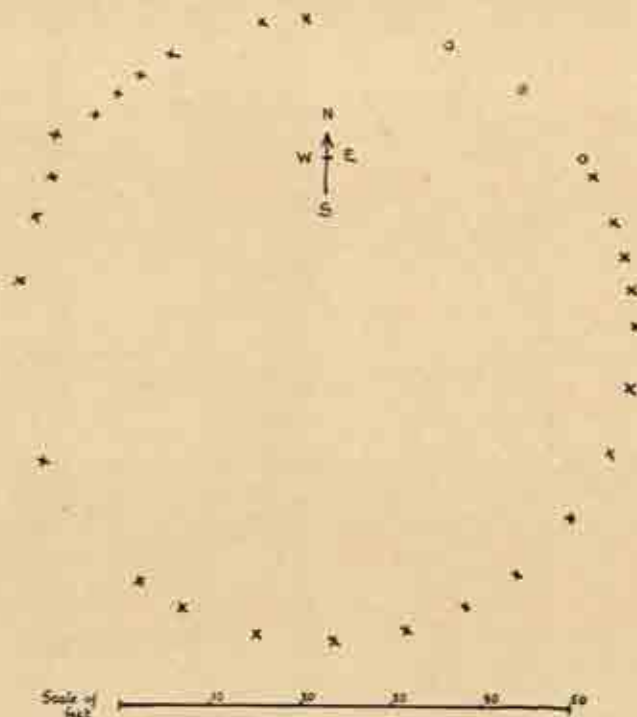


Fig. 10. Stone Circle above Shian, Glen Quaich.

by Dr Christison "*yett*." Of such gates he gave an interesting account in the *Proceedings* for 1883 and 1888, but the *Grantully* specimens were unknown to him. One is at the outer door of the castle, apparently in its original position, and in almost perfect condition. In only one bar did it show damage, and that is said to have been done when

the castle was burnt. This "yett" is of full door size, and if closed would lie immediately behind the wooden door. The other "yett" is of an unusual type. It is small, being about a yard long and three-quarters of a yard wide; and it lies horizontally over an opening in the vaulted roof of a dungeon, this opening being the only entrance to the dungeon. This "yett" is in very bad condition, being much rusted away, owing to neglect during the time when the castle stood practically in ruins.

11. "*Yett*" *Constructions at Stirling Castle and Edinburgh Castle.*—In his 1888 paper on "yettis" Dr Christison says that it would be interesting to know whether the Scottish portcullis was constructed on the "yett" principle, and adds that no Scottish portcullis remains in existence. But in the south tower of the inner gateway of Stirling Castle there still exists a small portcullis, and it is of the "yett" construction. Also at Stirling Castle are "yett" window gratings, said to have been placed outside the windows to prevent the abduction of James VI.

At Edinburgh Castle there are several "yett" window gratings at the windows of vaults below the Great Hall and the western adjacent buildings. These windows look out on to the *chemin des rondes* behind the parapet wall. Also there are two "yett" gratings closing two portholes that look eastwards from a battery to the north-west of the portcullis gate.



## III.

NOTICE OF SOME UNRECORDED SCULPTURED STONES AT EDDERTON,  
ROSS-SHIRE, AND AT FOSS, PERTHSHIRE. BY REV. D. MACRAE,  
B.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

The first of the four stones to be described on the present occasion is a grave-slab (fig. 1) dug up in the churchyard. One face of the stone is planed, the other undressed. It is of old red sandstone, the length being 71 inches, the breadth at top  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and at bottom 17 inches, and the thickness 3 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The planed face of the stone bears an incised, equal-armed cross with trefoil ends, and, below it, a long sword with recurved guards, pointed trefoil pommel, and blunt point. In the fourth quadrant of the cross there is a lion rampant, langued. The stone has evidently been a palimpsest, used and lettered more than once, for initials of later occupants of the grave have been cut through part of the cross and the lion. Above the cross are A.P.; M.P., which have been almost obliterated by diagonal scores. At the foot are C. R.; and (above these) W. S. F., of which the S cuts into the cross, and the F badly damages the lion. The stone is probably originally of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

The second stone to be noticed is a lintel now in the billiard-room of Balnagown Castle, but formerly in the mansion-house of Daan, in the Parish of Edderton.

The mansion-house of Daan, from which the carved stone here figured was taken, was at one time of considerable importance, and is referred to in the Kalendar of Ferne, under April 1592, "— The XII day Apryll, Catherine M'Kenzie dēptit in daan and wes [buried] in ye monē in Ferne, she beand Lady of balnagown." Of the original building a part still remains, and is inhabited. Of what was apparently the kitchen there only remain the walls, in one of which there is a stone spout for carrying water to the outside.

The carved lintel is noticed in the *New Statistical Account of Ross-shire*. The stone (fig. 2) is old red sandstone, and measures 5 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches. It has three circles, each 16 inches in diameter, and at each end of the stone is a bearded human face carved inside a semicircle enclosed within a moulding.



Fig. 1. Grave-stone in Edderton Churchyard.

Between the middle circle and the others are the initials A. and M. (above), and M. and F. (below). Just above the latter, and beginning after the crescent, is the motto "SOLI DEO GLO-RIA," with the date 1680.

The first and third circular panels have coats of arms with mottoes.

(1) Eagle's head on a shield; and motto, "AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS."

(2) In the middle panel is a man in what appears to be a Geneva cloak, and with a small skull-cap on his head. He holds in his hands a book, whereon is written, "*Fear God in hairet as ye may be led.*" Surrounding the figure is the motto "*SERVIRE DEO EST REGNARE,*" and the initials M. H. M. E. R. Of these initials the M is above the head of the figure; H. M. one on each side of the head; and E. R., one on each side of the shoulders. They are supposed to represent Magister Hector Munro [et] Effie Ross. Mr Hector Munro was of the



Fig. 2. Carved Stone Lintel from the Mansion-house of Daan, now at Balnagown.

family of Fowlis. He was minister of Edderton from 1614, and was also proprietor of the estate of Daan. The initials A. M. and M. F., which seem later than the date of the panels, may represent Mr Hector Munro's second son (and possible successor at Daan) Alexander, and his wife, who may have been a Fraser. The minister of Edderton from 1709 till 1729 was Hector Fraser.

(3) Three lions rampant on a shield; and motto, "*NOBILIS EST IRA LEONIS.*"

The third stone is a lintel in Edderton House, inscribed with initials at different dates and a text from Scripture.

Part of this house is very old, and is supposed to have been built

on the site of an ancient fort. In what is now the smoking-room is a stone lintel (yellowish sandstone) with the following initials: H. M.; C. R. 1676, R. M.<sup>o</sup> M. M.; Æ. M.; J. M. 1722, and the quotation from Eccles. xii. 13—

“FE

AR GOD AND KEEP HIS COMMANDMENTS.”

The FE is written above the AR of the word FEAR.



Fig. 3. Stone with Cross at Tombreck.

The fourth stone to be described is a standing stone with an incised cross on one face at Tombreck, in the Parish of Foss, Perthshire.

This stone (fig. 3) stands in a field of the farm of Tombreck occupied by Mr Forbes, and is about a mile and a half from the Manse of Foss. It is of mica schist, and stands on the end of a somewhat long



tumulus, which may be the ruin of a building. Near it is a knoll called Bal-an-tuim, and on the other side is a deep ravine through which flows a small burn. The stone is tilted westwards to an angle of about 75 degrees, and on its west side bears a deeply incised cross with slightly expanded ends. The incision is 2 inches broad, and about  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch in depth, the hollow being rounded and not bevelled.

The dimensions of the stone are: length, 54 inches; breadth at top,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and at foot,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches; thickness varies from 3 inches to 12 inches.

The cross begins 9 inches from the top of the stone. Its vertical length is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and breadth  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The ends expand to 3 inches.

The total length of the mound on which the cross stone stands is 19 yards, of which a considerable part may be natural rock, but near the cross there are many stones embedded in the soil as if there had been once a building. Not far away is a high, jutting rock, on which are the remains of an ancient fort.

## IV.

NOTES ON THE LIFE OF WILLIAM LITHGOW, TRAVELLER, 1582-1645.

By THOMAS REID, M.A., ARNOLD HOUSE, LANARK.

The following notes on the life of William Lithgow, the Traveller, popularly known under the sobriquet of "Lugless Willie," are chiefly derived: (1) from fresh material available through the publication of the Records and Charters of the Burgh of Lanark, 1150-1722; (2) from an examination of the will of Lithgow's mother, of date 16th April 1603, unearthed at the Register House, Edinburgh, by the late David Laing, Esq., Keeper of the Signet Library; and (3) from notices regarding the family of Lithgows at Boathaug, Lanark, contained in the MS. minutes of the Kirk-Session of Lanark.

*Lithgow's Career.*—The more important events in Lithgow's career may be here briefly stated. He acquired celebrity through the publication of the narrative of his travels in 1632, and by reason of the tortures inflicted on him by the Spanish Inquisition. Previous to 1609, in consequence of the opprobrium he had incurred in his native place from having his ears cut off, he left Lanark and made "two voyages to the Orcadian and Zetlandian Isles, in the stripling age of mine adolescence; and thereafter surveying all Germany, Bohemia, Helvetia, and the Low Countries from end to end, I visited Paris, where I remained ten months." In March 1609 he set out from this town on the first of three journeys of "rare adventures and painful peregrinations of long nineteen years' travels from Scotland to the most famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia and Africa." It was in the third of these travels, while passing through Spain, that he suffered a second outrage to his person, this time at the hands of the Spanish Inquisition, at Malaga, in 1620. His outcry for reparation from the Spanish Government, at the court of King James, 1622, brought on him a long imprisonment in the Marshalsea, and no satisfaction in the

end. Records of further travels are found under dates 1637, 1643, and 1645. From this last year all trace of him is lost. The date of his death and the place of his burial are alike unknown. There exists a tradition that he died at Lanark and was buried in the churchyard of St Kentigern there.

*Date of Birth.*—Dr James Maidment, who edited (1863) a volume of Lithgow's verses, in the course of his very interesting prefatory remarks, says, regarding the date of the Traveller's birth: "The exact period of Lithgow's birth has not been ascertained, but as the outrage upon his person was perpetrated when he was a minor, and as he left the place of his birth shortly afterwards, there are reasonable grounds for presuming that it took place between 1580 and 1590."

*The Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen* (Blackie, 1855) assigns the year 1583.

Lithgow himself, however, affords data for determining the date of his birth. Speaking of the Prince of the Sabunks, whom he met when traversing the Libyan Desert in 1615, he notes that the chief's "age was like my own, of thirty three years." And again in his work, *The Present Surveigh of London*, written in April 1643, he says that "he is past three-score years." From the first of these passages we arrive at the year 1582 as the date of his birth; from the second, which is not so precise, we obtain either 1582 or 1583 as his birth-year, according as we interpret the statement "past three-score" as meaning sixty or sixty-one years of age. It does not seem a forced meaning on his words to assume his age in 1643 as sixty-one. Both references would point to 1582 as the exact year of his birth.

*Place of Birth.*—The dictionary of biography, referred to above, states that he was born in the parish of Lanark. The late Mr Lithgow of Stanmore, Lanark, who claimed to be connected with the Traveller's family, used to maintain that Lithgow was born at Boathough on Clyde, near the Bonnington Fall. But the Traveller himself has distinctly said that he was born within the burgh of Lanark. In his verses, printed



in Maidment's edition, and entitled "Farewell to Clyde," which was written in 1617, he makes the following definite allusion to Lanark town as his birthplace :—

"And now, fair-bounded Stream, I yet ascend  
To our old Lanerke, situate on thy Banks ;  
And for my sake let Corehouse Lin disbende  
Some thundering noyse to greet that town with thanks ;  
There was I borne ; then, Clyde, for this my love,  
As thou runnes by, her ancient Worth approve."

This quotation seems quite conclusive as to the exact birthplace. The question of Bosthaugh will be treated of further on.

*The House in which Lithgow was born.*—The house where the Traveller was born was situated, according to tradition, at the foot of the High Street of Lanark (then called the Middlegait), in the corner formed by the projection of the old Town Hall, and near the still older Tolbooth. It had a thoroughfare between the High Steet and the adjoining Wellgate. This reputed birthplace of Lithgow is not now in existence, having had to give way to a more modern building on the same site in 1878. A photograph taken about 1866 still preserves the appearance of this historic neuk of the old Lanark Middlegait.

*Lithgow's Father.*—It is probable that the name of Lithgow's father occurs in the Minutes of the Town Council of Lanark in connection with the following circumstances : In the spring of 1580-81 (the year before our Traveller was born) the burgesses of Lanark were summoned to attend a wapenshaw at the Castlehill, in obedience to a call to arms, issued by the Government of King James VI. to the whole realm, and rendered necessary by a threatened invasion of an English force (an invasion, however, which did not take place), intended by Queen Elizabeth to support the supremacy of Regent Morton. The wapenshaw was held on the 16th February, and a Roll or Row of it has been carefully preserved in the Burgh Records, containing 144 names, among which are found the names of two burgesses both called James Lithgow, both entered as able to furnish "jak, speir, suord and steill



bonat." One of these, it is quite likely, was father of our Traveller. We know from the "Retours" that he was a "merchant burghess of Lanark," and both from age and position was just such a person as would be in 1580-81 enrolled in the wapenshaw of that year. His name also may occur in connection with that of his younger son in the Burgh Records under date 1606-13, where we find the entry, "James Lythgow, son of James Lythgow, rentalled in two acres of the Burgh lands." The last mention of the father is obtained from the "Retours," where it is recorded that "William Lythgow was served heir to James Lythgow, Burgess of Lanark, 29 May 1623." He had thus lived to hear of his son's third and last great travel, of his torture at the instigation of the Spanish Inquisition at Malaga, and had died whilst his son was endeavouring to obtain reparation for his injuries from the Spanish ambassador in London through the intervention of the English court.

*The Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen* says that the father "was a person of rather mean condition and poor circumstances"—a statement which does not seem consistent with the known position of the father as recorded above, or from the evidence deduced from the condition of the family as revealed in the mother's will, drawn up in 1603, where it is stated she died bequeathing of "frie geir," £1079, 16s. 8d. Scots, a large sum in those days.

*Lithgow's Mother.*—Her maiden name was Alisone Graham. It has been conjectured that she was of the same stock as the ennobled branch of the Grahams—the Marquises of Montrose. There is no direct evidence for this supposition; but it has been pointed out that her elder son, William, wherever opportunity occurred, spoke respectfully, and even affectionately, of the family of Montrose. Mrs Lithgow predeceased her husband by nineteen years, dying 16th April 1604. She left a family of two sons, William and James, and a daughter, called Marion. Her death must have taken place before her elder son had begun his wandering life, and probably also prior to the mutilation

of his person. A year before her death she made her will, of which a copy was unearthed by the late David Laing, Esq., Signet Library, Edinburgh, at the Register House, Edinburgh. The following is an abstract, omitting the inventory :—

"Upoun the xvj day of Aprile 1603, I, Alesone Grahame, seik in body and hail in mynd, makis my legacie and latter will in maner following :—In the first I nominat and constitutas James Lythgow, my husband, oulie execut<sup>r</sup> and intro<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup> my guidis and dettis.

"Item, I leif of my part of geir xls. to be distribut to the pure be the Session.

"Item, I leif to Marioun Grahame, my sister, xls.

"Item, I leif to Wm. Lythgow, my sone, twa hundret merkis.

"Item, I leif to James Lythgow, my youngest sone, thrie hundret merkis with foure rowis and lambes.

"Item, I leif to Marioun Lythgow, my dochter fyve hundret merkis with quhat her fader thinkis expedient to wair upon her quhen scho gettis ane honest marriage.

"Item, mair I leif to the said Marioun, sex pair of new scheittis, twa pair small and four pair round, twa new coneringis, twa kistis, four oucheconnis, ane brass pott, ane pan, four peuder plaittis, the zong kow, foure aulde schiep, with my hail lynning and wowin clayth.

"I ordaine my husband to infet Wm, my eldest sone in the house and nurdis, barne, and twa half aikers of land, Reservand his awn lifrent y<sup>of</sup>.

"I leif overseiris to my bairnes John Weir, baillie; Wm Wakin, and James Lythgow, tailzour, to sie my husband fulfill this my legacie, and sua scillis up my latter will, day, place, and befoire the witnesses above written.

"In witness quhatrof I have causit the Notar under written subscribe these presentis at my command becaus I could not wryte myself. Sic subscribitur Ita est Gedioun Weir notarius publ. et testis in Premiss manu propria testant.

"Summa of the Inventar	£389	1	8
" " Dettis awing to the deid	703	5	0
	£1092	6	8
" " Dettis awn be the deid	12	10	0
Frie Geir	£1079	16	8"

This will throws a clear light on the members of the Lithgow household, and testifies to the excellent social position which the family must have occupied in the burgh life of old Lanark. A few facts may be here stated regarding the persons mentioned in the will other than members of the family. These are John Weir, William Walkin, and James Lithgow, along with the lawyer who drew up the will.

*John Weir* was a bailie in the year 1603. In the following year he was present at the riding of the marches "on fuit and hors." He is, therefore, correctly designated "bailie."

*William Watkin*, or Wakin, or Walkin, had held office as bailie in 1592 along with his fellow-overseer, John Weir. He was not a bailie in 1603; hence the omission of the official title after his name in the will.

*James Lithgow*, tailzour, was treasurer of the burgh in the year of Mrs Lithgow's death, 1604. In 1606 he rented three acres of burgh land. He seems to have been a person of leading importance in the business of the town. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that he was a near relative of the Lithgow family.

*Gideon Weir*, the Notar Public, who drew up Mrs Lithgow's will, had held office for the previous eight years. The minute of his appointment to office, dated 18th November 1595, runs thus: "Item, it is ordanit that Jedioun Weir be persewer consarning the testamentis, within the brught and to haf xl d of ilk testament for his lawbour and proeuring thairrof."

*Lithgow a Tailor*.—Sir Walter Scott, in a short preface to William Lithgow's *Surveigh of London* (Somers Tracts, vol. iv. page 535), says that our Traveller was bred a tailor. He gives no authority for this statement. It has been adopted by Brockett in his reprint of Lithgow's *Siege of Newcastle*. 1820. Maidment casts doubts on the accuracy of this opinion, chiefly on the ground of the evident excellence of Lithgow's education. In view, however, of the close intimacy existing between the Lithgow family and the overseer, James Lithgow, tailor, and treasurer of the burgh, there seems nothing improbable or impossible for the son of a merchant burgess being apprenticed to the calling of a tailor, and Sir Walter's assertion may be perfectly correct.

*Lugless Willie*.—The circumstances attending the cutting off of his ears are surrounded with considerable mystery. His own refer-



ences to the outrage, which form a preface to his *Travels*, though long, are obscure and illusive.

Thus (1) he calls it "that undeserved Dalida wrong." The epithet "Dalida" seems to have puzzled Lithgow's editors. A Dutch translation of Lithgow's *Travels* (to be referred to afterwards) has omitted the sentence in which the word occurs, as being, it may be supposed, hopelessly unintelligible. Maidment's reference to it forms a passage of very curious reading. He says: "The word Dalida should be read as Dalila, which we suspect it must be; for Lithgow had a very strange way of dealing with words, so much so that his volume of travels, which otherwise would be, even in this critical age, a very amusing book, is so much disfigured by his repulsive style that it requires more patience to wade through it than falls to the lot of most readers. Now, the term Delilah was used to designate a deceitful wanton. Minshew, in his very valuable folio published in 1628, includes the word in his dictionary,—thus 'Delilah or Dalilah nomen meretricis quam Samson deperiit, dicta a Dalal i. exhaustit, exhaustus fuit, sunt enim meretrices lupæ, voragines, abyssi, putei, foues, Scyllæ, Charybdes, mare, lues adolescentium, quorum loculos exhauriunt ipsæque adeo sanguinem.' Minshew then refers to Judges xvi. 4-21." If Maidment and Minshew had gone not to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament but to the Septuagint version, the use of Lithgow's expression, "Dalida wrong," would have been found to be due not to any idiosyncrasy of spelling on the part of the writer, but to a direct acquaintance with the Greek transcription of the Hebrew "Dalal." Turning, then, to Judges xvi. 4 in the Septuagint, we read, "καὶ ὄνομα αὐτῇ Δαλιδά." Maidment's conjecture was correct as to the meaning, but his investigations had not carried him to any assured conclusion regarding the form of the word.

(2) *Who was Dalida?*—A tradition preserved in the family of the late Mr Lithgow of Stanmore, Lanark, affirms that the lady was a Miss Cunningham, daughter of the Laird of Bonnington. If this



tradition represents the real truth, it is scarcely conceivable that Lithgow, on whom the outrage in all its deceitfulness and cruelty had left a permanently bitter recollection, should, in after years, have spoken so kindly of the Bonnington family. Length of years did not obliterate his boyish and pleasing memories of the intimacy existing between himself and his schoolmate, Colonel Robert Cunningham, who perished at the siege of Breda, 1643, and who must have been a brother, if this tradition be true, of the said Dalida.

(3) *Who were the Assailants?*—Tradition has also assigned the name of Lockhart to the "sclerate hands of four blood-shedding wolves," and further affirms that they were Dalida's brothers. Granting it was Miss Cunningham whose cause these Lockharts undertook to avenge, they were not her brothers. The Cunningham family, long before and long after the perpetration of the outrage, held possession of the Bonnington estate. There were, indeed, in Lithgow's youth, Lockharts at Lee and Castlehill—the latter a property on the banks of the Mouse water, now absorbed in the Lee estate. But here, again, as in the case of Colonel Cunningham, the fact confronts us that Lithgow makes honourable mention, in his *Comments on Scotland*, of both the Lockharts of Lee and the Lockharts of Castlehill. He tells us that the whole matter of the outrage was hushed up by the interposition of influential and powerful friends of the assailants—a step to which he, from inexperience, gave acquiescence, but one which he afterwards bitterly repented of. It does not seem likely that, with a morbid and lifelong recollection of the deed, he would bring himself to speak kindly either of the Cunningham or Lockhart family.

(4) *The Scene of the Outrage.*—The house in which his ears were cut off has been assigned by tradition to a building in the Wellgate. It was at one time the property of Mr Newbigging, Writer, in Lanark. 1793. He firmly maintained the accuracy of this tradition. Nothing can be said for or against the view. The house is still standing.

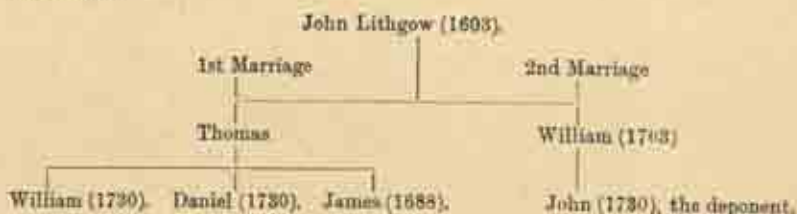
*Boathough Lithgows.*—Mr Lithgow of Stanmore, already referred to,

was wont to claim our Traveller as a member of his own family, the Lithgows of Boathough, a small estate—a bonnet-lairdship—in the parish of Lanark, on Clyde, now added to the Bonnington policies. This holding had been in the possession of Mr Lithgow's forefathers from at least the beginning of the seventeenth century,<sup>1</sup> and was disposed of about the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr Maidment supports this claim. He supposes that the Lithgows of Boathough and the Lithgows of the burgh of Lanark were one and the same family; that, like several neighbouring magnates, such as the Veres and Earls of Hyndford, they had a country summer residence and a winter town house in the burgh (two such town dwellings are still standing, Vere House and Hyndford House, both very substantially built); and this opinion was emphasised by the further supposition that William Lithgow might have been born at Boathough. As regards the place of birth, Lithgow's testimony, already quoted, is conclusive, viz. that the burgh, and not the out-parish, was his birthplace. But were the two families one and the same? A more minute investigation does not favour this supposition. The disproof is obtained from a curious and interesting correspondence preserved in the Register of the Kirk-Session of Lanark, under the date 22nd February 1730. In the end of the previous year a bookseller in Dantzic, George Marcus Knock, wrote to the Session of Lanark asking for information regarding a certain James Lithgow; "I am anxious," he writes, "to ascertain whether William Lithgow, who was a citizen of Lanark, was brother or father of James Lithgow"; and adds that his happiness depends upon the information.

The Kirk-Session seem willingly to have undertaken the task of investigation. They turned their attention, not to any Lithgows within the burgh of Lanark, but to the family of Boathough, two members of which family were to be found in the neighbouring shire of Linlithgow. These were John and Daniel, cousins, persons in

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I.

humble circumstances and well up in years. Their depositions were taken with all the formalities of law before Justices of the Peace. The purport was as follows: John Lithgow deponed that his grandfather, John Lithgow of Boathough, had two sons by different marriages. The elder son, Thomas, succeeded his grandfather; the younger son, William, father of the deponent, went abroad about the year of the battle of Bothwell Brig (1679), returned in 1699, and went abroad again three or four years later, and had not been heard of since, till the present letter had been received from Dantzic. Thomas, the second laird of Boathough, had three sons—William, who succeeded; Daniel, gardener to Sir James Cunningham (both still alive); and James, who, like his uncle, went abroad. John further depones that he cannot now tell whether his father, William, or his cousin, James, be alive. A family tree formed from this deposition would stand thus (the dates appended being the dates of last-recorded mention):—



Thus in the year 1603 the Boathough Lithgows were represented by John Lithgow, and the Lanark family by James Lithgow. All evidence tends to demonstrate the fact that these families were not one and the same.

The letter from Dantzic and the Session's reply were both written in Latin.<sup>1</sup> If the James and William of the Dantzic bookseller's letter be the same individuals as are mentioned in the deposition of John Lithgow (1730), the relationship was nephew and uncle, and

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II.



not brother or father, as noted in Herr Knock's letter. The result has not been recorded, whether satisfactory or not to the Dantzig bookseller.

*The Dutch Translation.*—As far as we know only two copies of this Dutch translation of Lithgow's *Travels* are to be found in Scotland—one belonging to the late David Laing of the Signet Library, and one in the possession of Mr John Marr Davidson, Braedale, Lanark. This translation was published in Amsterdam by Jacob Benjamin in 1652. The engraved frontispiece is by Christian de Pas, and purports to represent Lithgow on horseback, receiving the stirrup-cup from one hand of a fair lady, and with the other clasping Lithgow's in the act of bidding farewell, whilst Fame, flying above his head, is proclaiming the Traveller's wonderful acts with the aid of two trumpets, and displaying a scrolled banner containing a map of his wanderings. On one side in front Hispania is placed on a pedestal, and opposite is Vrancrych (France). The former is portrayed as an elderly woman, conjectured to represent Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.

*Death of Lithgow.*—It has been asserted that Lithgow died and was buried in Lanark. Mr Lithgow of Stanmore claimed to possess his burial-place in the churchyard of St Kentigern, Lanark. All authentic information regarding Lithgow ceases with the year 1645. He may have returned to Lanark after this date, and may have died in his native place; but these are only statements due to local tradition.

## APPENDICES.

### I.

At the time of reading my paper at the April meeting I had adduced from John Lithgow's depositions (1729) that his grandfather was alive in Roathaugh in the early part of the seventeenth century, and therefore a contemporary of William Lithgow's father, James. I now quote direct evidence from a work published this spring, containing charters included among documents belonging to Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, Ross-shire, whose lairds are also possessors of Bonnington, which affords direct testimony to the existence of John Lithgow



in Boathough in the year 1603, viz. :—"In the year 1603 there is a sasine to John Lythgow, portioner at Baithan at the eighteen shillings land (*octodacim solidorum terrarum antiqui extentus*) of Baithanche within the parish of Lanark, in fulfilment of a clause of a matrimonial contract."

## II.

The following is a copy of minute found in the Register of the Kirk-Session of Lanark under date 22nd February 1730, containing the correspondence between Herr Knock and the Session, and also the text of the deposition of John Lithgow :—

"Lanark, February 22, 1730.

"There was laid before the Session a letter from Dantzick, conceived in Latin, the tenor whereof follows :—being thus directed on the back : *Summe Reverendo, Ecclesie Lauricensis in Scotia Ministerio, Domino Seniori ceterisque laudati Ministerii Assessoribus, Pateant, Landrick.*

"*Viri*

"*Summe plurimumque Reverendi,*

"*Fautores Honoratissimi.*

"*Dabitis veniam, quod inconditis hisce litteris negotia vestra, maxime procul dubio ardua, interpellem. Paucis tantummodo vos volo. Explorare nempe a vobis Genealogiam, quam ex fundamento scire mea valde interest. Vixit aliquando apud vos Jacobus Lithgow, utrum civis an ex ordine militari fuerit, de eo certi quid affirmare non possum loci et temporis. Ubi et quando vixit longinquitas hujus rei memoriam ex animo meo deleverunt. Vobis autem nihil erit facilius quam ex genuinis documentis me ejus rei facere certiore. Sigillatim scire desidero an Wilhelmus Lithgow, qui in oppido Scotie, Landrick, tanquam civis floruit, Jacobi Lithgow frater an vero pater fuerit. Maxima felicitatis temporalis ratio nititur hujus rei scientia. Quapropter per Deum eaque quæ possum animi demissione vos oro ut quantâ fieri potest celeritate desiderio meo satisfaciatis literisque ad me datis omnes quas invenire potestis genealogie hujus circumstantias mihi exponatis. Vocor ego Georgius Marcus Knock et sum bibliopola apud Gedanenses. Sumptus quanti et quales requiruntur, liber aliter solvam. Ceterum Deus curas vestras pro ecclesiis et animarum salute susceptas larga benedictione fortunet, vosque et vestras splendidissimas familias diu hospites atque incolumes esse jubeat. Gedani A.R.S., 1729, d. 24 Septembris. Tantorum nominum servus humillimus Georgius Marcus Knock."*

The minute then proceeds in English : "The Session since the receipt of the foresaid letter, which had come to their hands some time ago, have endeavoured to obtain a full information anent the genealogy of these persons mentioned in it, and in return of their diligence have received the following letter from John and Daniel Lithgows, with the affidavits relative to that affair before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the tenor of which letter and affidavits follows :—

"*GENTLEMEN,*—Being advised that our making faith to the genealogy of William and James Lithgows before two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace is the proper way to its finding credit abroad, we have deposed before two of

the Justices of the Peace accordingly, and presume to send our affidavits here inclosed, which instead of the declaration formerly given we beg ye'll transmit in yours to Dantzick, and are, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants. Sic subscribitur, John Lithgow, Daniel Lithgow, Livingston, 27 December 1729. Comitatus de Linlithgow, 25 December 1729: In presence of Sir James Cunningham of Miln-Craig, Baronet, and James Carmichael of Potty-Shaw, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, within the Shire of Linlithgow.

"John Lithgow solemnly sworn and interrogate upon oath depones, That his grandfather, John Lithgow of Bonthlaugh near Lanark in Scotland, had two sons of different marriages. The eldest son, Thomas, succeeded his father, and the younger son, William, father to the deponent went abroad. That the said Thomas, uncle of the deponent, had of sons, William, his successor, and Daniel, gardener to the said Sir James Cunningham, both still alive in Scotland, and a younger son, James, who also went abroad. That William, the deponent's father, and who is uncle to this James went abroad about the time of Bothwell Brig, which was about the year of our Lord 1685 [*sic*, for 1679], and till the dear years, which was about the year 1699, never returned, at which time he brought along with him to Scotland a wife, whom he said he married abroad, called Mary Crawford, of Scottish parents come of the family of Jordanhill in Scotland; giving out that in the course of his travels he had for some time resided in the Duke of Brandenburg's Dominions, and for three or four years after his return to Scotland he practised the trade of a tallow-chandler in the town of Lanark. That he and his wife again returned to their travels, and since that time has never been heard of by the deponent, till now that a letter from Dantzick to the magistrates and Kirk Session of Lanark gives account of one of that name. That the said James, cousin of the deponent, being bred a merchant traveller, went with the pack into England, about the Revolution, which was in the year of our Lord 1688; but since that time has never been heard of till now that the foresaid letter gives also an account of one of his name, and whether he and the said William, the deponent's father be dead or alive the deponent cannot tell. Which is the truth as he shall answer to God. Sic subscribitur John Lithgow, Daniel Lithgow. Jurat coram nobis James Cunningham, James Carmichael."

"And accordingly [the minute continues] the Session in compliance with the desire of John and Daniel Lithgow in their said letter did and hereby do order the transmitting of the said affidavits to Dantzick in a letter conceived in Latin, the tenor whereof follows which is to be signed, and being thus directed:—

"*Eximio Viro D. Georgio Marco Knock, Bibliopola apud Gedanenses celeberrimo; vir ornatissime, spectatissime:*

"*Literas de Jacobo Lithgow, qui apud nos aliquando vixerat, tuas accepimus. In quibus scribis velle te certum fieri, num Gulielmus Lithgow civis olim Lanaricensis ejusdem Jacobi frater an vero pater fuerit. Tibi igitur de hac re ut cumulatissime si fieri potest, satisfaceremus omni quoad licuit scrutinio facto, pro re tandem comperta habemus, Joannem et Danielem Lithgow, fratres patruales, eodemque nostrates adhuc superstites, Jacobo et Gulielmo Lithgow esse consanguinitatis vinculo conjunctos. Qui, ut fidem apud homines (quorumcumque hac scire interesset) inveniret, illorum super hac re declaratio, eam scripto consignatam solemniter coram duobus irenarchis juramento firmare jussi*

faciunt. Hanc ergo ita sanctam, quæ rerum, quas ex nobis scire desiderabas, narrationem contineat, quæ penes nos est, maxime genuinam ac verissimam, conceptis ipsorum verbis et juratis, huic involutam epistolæ, ad te libenter transmittimus. Longævam tibi tuisque vitam nec non omnia bona et fausta precantes, spectatissime domine, fautores tui omnino benevoli et servi humillimi Joannes Orr, pastor ecclesiæ Lanarcensis et consistorii preses; Joannes Bannatyne, presbyter; Archibaldus Smelv, presbyter; Georgius Barclay, diaconus; Gulielmus Robinson, diaconus; Lanarci, A.O.R. 1730 d. primo Martii, St. veteris.<sup>12</sup>

MONDAY, 8th May 1911.

SHERIFF W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows of the Society:—

JOHN N. ANDERSON, Solicitor, Stornoway.

JOHN CORRIE, Burnbank, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.

WALTER E. GAWTHORP, 16 Long Acre, London.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By JAMES LYLE, F.S.A. Scot.

Pair of old Spectacles in red leather case, which belonged to Rev. John Lumsden, Minister of Whittinghame, 1804–1850.

(2) By Dr W. FORSYTH, F.S.A. Scot.

Polished Stone Axe of porphyritic stone, 4½ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face and 1½ inches in greatest thickness, the sides rounded, and the butt end conical, from Seringapatam.

Communion Tokens of the Church of Scotland, and of the Free Church, Calcutta.

Trade Token Halfpenny of the Anglesey Mines, 1789; Trade Token, North Wales; Isle of Man Halfpenny, 1839.

- (3) By ALAN INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot.

The hilt and part of the blade, 6 inches in length, of a single-edged sword found near Blairgowrie.

- (4) By the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Catalogue of Greek Coins, Phœnicia. 8vo. 1910.

- (5) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, 1669-1670.

- (6) By AEPAD BUDAY, the Author.

Le Limes Romain en Allemagne. Illustrated. 4to. 1910.

- (7) By the KEEPER OF THE RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. Third Series, vol. iii., 1669-1672.

- (8) By Major F. M. LOWE, R.A., the Author.

Official Catalogue of the Museum of Artillery in the Rotunda, Woolwich. 8vo. 1906.

- (9) By REV. J. C. CARRICK, the Author.

St Cuthbert and St Cuthbert's: Two Historical Sketches. 8vo. 1894.

The Story of the Burning Bush, a simple narrative of the Church of Scotland, 1890.

- (10) By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. Scot.

The Roman Forts at Elsback. Reprint from *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*,  
VOL. XLV.



(II) By Rev. JOHN STIRTON, B.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

An Old Scottish Divine, Rev. Dr Thomas Stuart, Minister of Newburgh-on-Tay. 12mo. 1910.

The following articles acquired by the Purchase Committee for the Museum and Library during the Session, 30th November 1910 to 8th May 1911, were exhibited :—

Collection of Communion Tokens, 28 in number, comprising Kemback, 1765; Bunkle and Preston, 1790, and two later; Stirling, 1809; Old Aberdeen, 1820, and one later; Greenock, 1802; Dundonald, 1806; Glamis, 1763; Dalzell, 1798; Bothwell, 1811; Wick, 1822; Forfar, 1844; St Vigean, 1816; Ratho, 1803; Edinburgh Associated Congregation, 1796; Moneydie, 1830; Eyemouth, 1843; Methven, 1854; Dundee, 1840; Peterhead, 1840; Kirkton, 1834; and some uncertain.

Ring-brooch of Bronze,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, penannular, with slightly expanding ends, broken in the middle, pin flattish oval in section, the expanded ends ornamented on the upper faces with two incised ovals with dots between, found at Barnton.

Flat Axe of Bronze, 5 inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  across the cutting face by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in greatest thickness, found at Largo, Fife.

Stone Hammer of flinty Slate, polished and perforated,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth at the wider end, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the butt, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness. It is pierced by a straight-sided, smoothly ground perforation  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, the centre of which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the butt end. Both ends and sides are smoothly rounded off and the broad faces flattish. It was found at Newmills, Balgowan, Perthshire.

A hoard of three Bronze Socketed Axes with loops at the side, found, at a depth of 4 feet, in cutting a drain on the farm of Gillespie, parish of Old Luce, Wigtownshire. Two of them are from the same mould,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 3 inches in breadth across the expanded cutting

edge, narrowing to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  at the socket end. The socket is squarish, with rounded corners, the opening being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square at the mouth, wedge-shaped below, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. There is a slight moulding round the rim, and a slighter one  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch below it. The upper part of the loop coincides with this slight moulding, and the loop itself is  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in longitudinal diameter with a projection of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Below the neck the edges are bevelled off so as to make the body of the axe eight-sided. The third axe is larger, being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the expanded cutting edge, narrowing to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the socket end. It resembles the two smaller ones in all particulars except that the bevelling of the sides is continued across the space between the two mouldings instead of stopping at the lower moulding.

The following Books for the Library :—Smith's *Annals of the Church of Scotland in Orkney*, from the Reformation ; Gunn's *Orkney Book* ; Bond's *Wood-carvings in English Churches* (2 vols.) ; Cox's *Sanctuaries in Mediæval England* ; Champney's *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Middle Ages* ; Ashdown's *British Costume for Nineteen Centuries* ; Hulme's *Symbolism in Christian Art* ; Macbain's *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (2nd edition) ; Fothergill's *British Firemarks* ; *Old Church Plate of the Isle of Man* ; Chaffer's *Ceramic Gallery* ; Britton's *Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers* ; Shearer's *Old Maps and Mapmakers of Scotland* ; Whitelaw's *Communion Tokens of Dumfriesshire* ; Bell's *Cathedral Series* (31 vols.), including the *Cathedrals and Sees of St Albans, St Asaph's, Bangor, Bristol, Carlisle, Canterbury, Chester, Chichester, St David's, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, St Patrick's, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, Southwell, Southwark, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.*

The following Communications were read :—

## I.

NOTICE OF FRAGMENTS OF SCULPTURED STONES AT THE CHURCH OF TEALING, NEAR DUNDEE. BY ALEXANDER HUTCHESON, F.S.A. SCOT., BROUGHTY FERRY. WITH A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON INGRAM OF KETTINS, BY D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

In a previous paper (*Proc.*, xxx. pp. 41-48) I gave an account of two sculptured stones in the parish church of Tealing: one of them a monumental slab in memory of one Ingram of Kettins, built into one of the interior walls, believed to furnish the earliest stone inscription in the Scottish vernacular; the other a fragment of a Celtic cross slab which had been utilised as a building stone in the outside of the south wall of the church.

These stones had been previously mentioned by Mr Andrew Jervise in a paper published in the *Proceedings* (x. pp. 290-91).

Since the date of my paper (1896) the church has undergone repair, in the course of which certain changes have taken place in the position of these stones, which it seems desirable to put on record.

In the first place, the monumental slab of Ingram of Kethenys has been removed from the north wall and inserted in the inside of the east wall of the church, where it may be more easily examined, but is, at the same time, more subject to injury by the careless or ignorant.

It is proper here to refer to supplementary notices of Ingram from the pen of the late lamented Bishop Dowden, drawn from *The Calendar of Papal Registers*, which were not generally available when I wrote (see *Proc.*, xxxvii. p. 245).

Second, the sculptured fragment of Celtic cross has been removed from its former situation, and is now preserved inside the church.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It would be well if it were to be set up on a wooden stand so as to exhibit both sides, and to preserve it from injury in being moved about for examination as at present.



It is now, as was suspected, found to have been sculptured on both sides. The reverse (fig. 1), now exposed to view, shows a fragment of the well-known figure of the beast with the long jaws and scroll feet—the “elephant” of these sculptures. The panel enclosing this figure is bordered by a double enrichment of fret pattern, the outer one in *rectangular* order, in the upper part corresponding to the pattern marked No. 886 in Mr Romilly Allen's *Analysis* in part ii., *Early Christian Monuments*. This particular fret is exemplified in only three other instances in Scotland: at Crieff, Dunblane, and Rothesay. To this list must now be added Tealing. But in the lower part of the same line of fret, and running along the base of the panel, a remarkable change is introduced: the pattern becomes greatly elongated, producing an entirely different effect, not really represented in any of Mr Allen's diagrams, although he gives in No. 887 a *slanting* development of it, and seems to refer to it when, in describing the St Andrews stone No. 11 (not, however, figured), he mentions it as having on the left side a *square* key pattern, No. 887.

Strange to say, the inner line of fret on the Tealing stone is a slanting treatment of No. 886 on a slightly smaller scale than the outer rectangular fret, and seems to be hitherto unknown to these sculptures. I propose, therefore, to call it No. 886b.

Unfortunately, just above the head of the “elephant” the field of the panel has been *skelbed* off, and it is impossible to say whether there have been other figures higher up on the stone. The slab is 7 inches in thickness, and the portion of the original edge remaining is quite plain.

The drawing which I formerly supplied of the obverse (*Proc.*, xxx. p. 47), bearing a portion of the lower part of the shaft and left arm of the cross, made from a rubbing taken from a ladder and under adverse circumstances—the stone being about 18 feet from the ground—is now seen to be in some respects defective, as not fully exhibiting the details of surface ornamentation on the body of the fish. The





Fig. 1. The Tealing Sculptured Stone—reverse and obverse.

very peculiar snout, divided in front by a medial line, is now seen (fig. 1) to be ornamented over the whole surface of both sides of that line by a double series of transverse scales or wrinkles; while the whole body of the fish, which in my drawing was left perfectly plain, is now also seen to bear a zig-zag line forming a series of chevrons apparently depending from the dorsum, and probably also intended for scales. One of the fish-tailed serpents on the Golspie stone exhibits a like zig-zag line along its whole length. There is also now seen to be a second ventral fin placed well back, and helping to fill the space between the fish and the calvary or mound at the base of the cross.

I formerly remarked on the peculiarity of this pyramidal form of calvary as evincing the early types of the true mound as distinguished from the steps which characterise late examples. Now, it is remarkable that a very similar cross and symbol-bearing slab exists at Menmuir, which is only some seventeen miles to the northward, and practically in the same district of country. At Menmuir the cross rises from a mound of the same shape, similarly ornamented, and on the reverse bears a curious coiled-up fish monster with a large eye. It is not difficult to conceive that we may have here two examples of the skill of one workman.

Moreover, it is worthy of remark that on Martin's stone at Balluderon, about two miles to the west of Tealing, the elephant symbol is depicted facing to the left as in the Tealing stone.

Another sculptured stone of great interest, doubtless, like Ingram's monument, a relic of the earlier church of Tealing, removed in 1806, is now inserted in the west wall in the corresponding position to that occupied in the east wall by Ingram's monument. Formerly it stood high up on the outside of the west gable—too high for it to be distinctly seen or its inscriptions read. Jervise, in the paper in the *Proceedings* already mentioned, referred to it, and correctly designated it as "the remains of the top of an aumbry." He attempted no further de-

scription. Doubtless he was led to a solution of its character by its resemblance, which he noted, to an aumbry at the church of Fowles Easter, which he had shortly before visited and described (*Proc.*, vii. p. 245, and x. p. 290).



Fig. 2. Canopy of Aumbry at Tealing.

From its new position inside the church it is possible to examine the stone closely, and it is now seen to be well worthy of the care bestowed in placing it where examination is so easy.

On referring to the illustration (fig. 2), it will be observed that the aumbry, which had been underneath, and of which this stone formed the canopy, does not itself survive, but has been flanked on either

hand by panelled pilasters, the tops of which only remain, and are finished by trefoil heads, surmounted by pinnacles having richly carved crocketed angles finished at the top by finials of clustered Gothic foliage, characteristic of the period. The finials seem intended to suggest support to a moulded cornice along the top, having in the hollow of the moulding a delicately carved running foliaceous ornament of the same type as the crockets, but reflexed at intervals in a floriated design of a very unusual pattern.

The door of the aumbry has been finished at the top by a flat ogee arch, seen in the lower part of the stone, enriched along the upper part of the arch moulding by carved foliage of cognate design to that already mentioned, developed into three separate clusters, those at the sides forming supports to the feet of two winged figures, while the central cluster, formed at the junction of the two stems meeting at the point of the ogee arch, serves to form a base for the bust of the Saviour in the group above, which I now proceed to describe.

The group in the field of the panel consists of two full-length figures of angels, each bearing a scroll with an inscription in a beautiful Gothic lettering, much resembling that on Ingram's monument. The angels have each two wings, and are habited in long, flowing garments, and each has a nimbus encircling the head. The legend in the right hand scroll is *Adoremus te*, and on the other *Benedicimus te*.

The central figure, which, like the faces of the angels, has been mutilated, represents the head and shoulders of the Saviour, on a larger scale than the other figures, bearing across the breast a lettered scroll similar to those borne by the angels, inscribed *Hic est corpus.*<sup>1</sup> A

<sup>1</sup> There may be another letter at the end of the sentence, but it is not clear. The larger scale of the head is a feature exemplified in the aumbry at Fowlin Easter, an engraving of which is given in *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland* by MacGibbon and Ross, iii, pp. 194-5. To represent their gods and superior personages on a larger scale was a common practice among the heathen



careful examination shows, close above the scroll, a fragment of the flowing locks of a beard, and, a little more to the left, three fingers of the left hand supporting the scroll—the forefinger having been broken off; and near the other extremity of the scroll, which has also been damaged, clear evidences of the right hand, while underneath the scroll the folds of drapery are distinctly seen. Behind, the foliage, already referred to as forming a base for the figure, breaks out right and left into leaves at the sides of the head, and terminates above it in a graceful triplex group of foliage clasped together by a neck moulding.

The front sloping surfaces of the spirelet canopies exhibit a singular, if not unique, form of ornamentation, well brought out in the photograph.

I regard this fragment as one of the finest examples of early carved stone work surviving in Scotland, and we may judge from it that much of high value has been lost to us.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON INGRAM OF KETTINS. By D. HAY  
FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Not very long before he died, the late Rev. John Anderson, Curator of the Historical Department of the Register House, drew my attention to an entry (*Regality of Torphichen, Minutes of Evidents of Temple Lands*, 1582-1604, p. 197), which throws some fresh light on Ingram of Kettins. At a court held on the temple land of quondam Robert Fotheringhame within the burgh of Dundee, on the 21st of August 1583, in presence of Henry Stewart of Cragyhall, junior, tutor

nations of antiquity. The gigantic figures of the gods and the Pharaohs on the sculptures of Egypt are striking examples, while the less but still gigantic sculptures in the remote Easter Island testify to the widespread character of the practice. Massiveness suggests potency. The heroes of our boyhood, as of the world's childhood, were always giants. The still small voice does not appeal to the multitude.

of the Lord of Torphichen, and James Boyd of Kippis, templar bailie :—

"Comperit Robert Kid, one of the bailleis of the brught of Dundie, and product a chartour maid be Ingeram of Ketenis, Archedein of Dunkeld, sone and air of muquhill Johnne of Ketenis—with consent of Thomas Erskin, lord tharof, knyght generall of all the landis of the hospitall of Sanct Johnne of Jerusalem in all the kinrik of Scotland—to God, the blissit Virgin Marie, and to Sanct Thomas the martyr, and a chapillane to do service, diuite, etc., at Sanct Thomas altar in our Lady Kirk of Dundy, for evir, mortefeit of all and haill his land quhilk he hes, haldin heretable of the said master of the hospitall of Sanct Johnne of Jherusalem, within the toun of Kethynnis and owtwith, in augmentatioun of his sustentatioun; to be haldin be the said chapillane and his successouris in frie and perpetuall almuos, payand to the master of the said hospitall liii s. stirling money. Under the said Ingerame seill, and Lord Sanct Johnnes seill cled as it wer in camele hare, of the dait at Telyn xiii Februarii, i M. lli<sup>o</sup>lxxxxi zeiris."

From this it is learned that Ingram was the son and heir of John of Kettins; and that Ingram was still alive on the 13th of February 1391-92. The memorial slab was evidently prepared before he died, as a space was left for his precise age to be filled in, and as the date of his death is not completed. It may be inferred that the inscription was cut between 1380 and 1390. Had it been cut in or after 1390, there would doubtless have been another X in the date. It is interesting to observe that the charter, of which such a brief summary is recorded, was dated at Tealing, where Ingram's memorial slab is still preserved, and where presumably he was buried. With the exception of the slab, nothing has been previously found to associate him with Tealing.

## II.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A STONE-AGE CIST IN A LARGE CAIRN AT STROANFREGGAN, PARISH OF DALRY, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. By JOHN CORRIE, F.S.A. Scot.

On the 11th November last I was informed by Mr Gourlay, Broomfield, Moniaive—a well-known South of Scotland agriculturalist—that some roadmen had discovered what was supposed to be an early grave on his hill-farm of Stroanfreggan, or as it is now called, Stroanpatrick. Four days later I cycled to Stroanfreggan, when Mr William Dickson, Mr Gourlay's shepherd, placed me in possession of the following information.

On Saturday, 29th October, four men were engaged digging in Stroanfreggan Cairn for road metal, when they encountered two large blocks of stone, one placed on the top of the other. The upper stone was removed, but the lower and larger stone was too heavy for removal. It was found possible, however, to dislodge one of the side stones, and when this had been done a burial cist formed of flat stone slabs was exposed, as shown in fig. 1. At the date of my visit this cist had been emptied to a depth of nearly two feet. Possibly the spirit of research had been whetted by a tradition—well known in the district—that the cairn concealed a bullock's hide filled with gold. Be that as it may, all that rewarded the searchers was a fragment or two of whitish clay.

Before I left, Mr Dickson handed me two other fragments of the same material. He likewise furnished me with particulars of a "piece of flint," which he had found when turning over some of the loose soil which had been thrown out of the cist. On the following day I returned to the cairn. All the loose soil found lying in the neighbourhood of the cist was passed through a fine-mesh riddle, but the results were

wholly negative. The remainder of the time at my disposal was devoted to observations of a more general character.

Stroanfreggan Cairn is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles distant from Moniaive, and about 9 miles distant from Dalry. The road from Dumfries to Ayr by way of Moniaive and Carsphairn skirts it on the north, while on the south it is bounded by a small tributary of the river Ken, called Stroanfreggan Burn. As will be seen from the illustration (fig. 2), the



Fig. 1. View of the Cist as originally exposed.

cairn is situated in the heart of a moorland district almost untouched by cultivation. It is a district that may be considered rich in pre-historic remains. Two hill forts and a small cairn occur within a radius of a mile and a half. About two miles further north a horn of *Bos primigenius* was exposed some twenty-five years ago by the action of a hill burn. A knowledge of the existence of these objects is probably confined to the few, but the old gray cairn of Stroanfreggan is known to everyone. The cairn is circular in form, with a diameter of 86 feet, and a height of 5 feet 8 inches. The stones of which it is



composed are chiefly small, although a proportion of larger stones is found near the interior. It is said that the cairn was at one time surrounded by thirteen large stones placed at more or less regular intervals. Only three of these stones remain *in situ*, but several depressions in the ground probably mark positions that some of the other stones occupied.

Nothing further was done at the cairn until 23rd March. On that date Mr Gourlay, Mr M'Turk, Barlae, Mr Barber of Tererran, and one



Fig. 2. View of the Cairn at Stroanfreggan.

or two other gentlemen interested in the investigations, attended. In the interval I had been in communication with Dr Anderson, who very kindly gave me the benefit of his special knowledge of such remains, and when we met at the side of the cairn on the date mentioned, the programme was as follows:—

- (1) To remove the covering stone.
- (2) To examine the cist to the bottom.
- (3) To take the dimensions of the cist.
- (4) To replace the covering stone.

This programme was carried out in its entirety. The removal of the covering stone was a task of some difficulty, but it was accomplished without mishap. The measurements of the covering stone are as follows: length, 5 feet; breadth, 4 feet; thickness, 1 foot 9 inches



Fig. 3. View of the Interior of the Cist.

to 2 feet. The cist lies almost exactly north and south. Its position is not in the centre of the cairn, but nearly midway between the centre and the line of circumference. It is constructed of four whinstone slabs inserted vertically into the subsoil. These slabs are from 6 to 8 inches in thickness. At the north end two patch stones have been used as shown in the illustration (fig. 3).

The internal measurements of the cist are : length, 3 feet 7½ inches on the north side, and 3 feet 3 inches on the south side. The width is 2 feet, and the depth about 2 feet 3 inches. It will thus be seen that the shape is a nearly regular oblong. All the stones used in the construction of the cist are native to the district, and no artificial marks appear on any of them. Nothing was found in the bottom of the cist except fine sand and gravel.



Fig. 4. Flint Knife from the Cist. (1)

Some loose soil found lying in the neighbourhood yielded four small chippings of flint and traces of comminuted bones mixed with charcoal. These, together with the piece of flint and the two fragments of clay already mentioned as having been found by Mr Dickson, and a separate fragment of clay picked up by one of the workmen, are the only objects found in connection with the interment. The piece of flint found by Mr Dickson in the loose earth thrown out of the cist turns out to be a well-made knife of black flint (fig. 4), 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in greatest breadth, the one end

rounded and trimmed to a sharp edge on both sides. A small fragment of clay reported to be in the possession of one of the workmen



Fig. 5. Finger-prints on the Clay Luting of the Cist.  
(Enlarged to twice actual size.)

has not been recovered, but it would probably be found to be identical in character with the specimens exhibited. It is of interest to notice that some of the pieces of clay (fig. 6) bear distinct impressions of the finger. Dr Anderson tells me that clay was sometimes used as a



luting in pre-historic cists, and the finger-marks to be seen on the pieces recovered were no doubt made when the soft clay was pressed in position.

No one can fail to regret that this fine old cairn should have lasted through those untold ages—only to be plundered for road metal.

### III.

NOTICE OF THE EXPLORATION OF A CAIRN AT CORAPHIN GLEN,  
ARGYLSHIRE, CONTAINING A CIST WITH A CINERARY URN.  
By DONALD M'KINLAY, LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CAMPBEL-  
TOWN.

This cairn is situated on the bank of the Bainsbraid Water, about 5 miles south of Campbeltown on the Leaward side-road. It is 150 yards from the sea, and 50 yards from what is known as the Coraphin Brig. The cairn is 20 yards long by 7 yards broad, and 5 feet 6 inches in height. It is composed of loose stones and boulders of various sizes gathered in the vicinity. In its original state it must have been much larger than it is at present. This is seen from the amount of debris fallen towards the water side.

The cairn has been under the observation of the finder of the urn (Mr Donald M'Queen) for quite a long time, but only on the 21st of October 1910 was his search rewarded by results. On removing some loose stones, he saw the bottom of an urn; then, on coming home, he reported the place and circumstance to Mr James Lothian, Local Factor to the Duke of Argyll. So, on the 28th October, Mr M'Queen and myself, in company with Mr T. L. Galloway, C.E., his wife, and their son, arrived at the Braid Water. We commenced the work of excavation on the west side, and, after some labour, a kind of circular chamber was found, about 27 inches in diameter and 30 inches deep, and covered by a slab of sandstone. In this cavity was the cinerary

urn (fig. 1) inverted, and containing calcined human bones. On the ground round its mouth stones were tightly packed. After clearing the front and sides preparatory to having the urn removed, I took its dimensions, and found that it measured  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches; from



Fig. 1. Cinerary Urn found in a Cairn at Coraphin Glen. (1)

a little past its centre it tapers to its bottom, where it is  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches. It is ornamented by a band of five impressed parallel lines round the lip,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; then a band of obliquely crossing lines,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; then five fluted lines, 2 inches; then a plain space,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; then five other fluted lines where it begins to taper towards the bottom,

which is flat. The vessel is made of clay, and must have been made in two operations—that is, the body, and then an outside covering and the ornamentation, while soft. The shape, material, and ornamentation point to its being of the Bronze period. No implements of any kind were found in or among the debris.

In line with the urn, and a little to the south, we found a cist containing calcined bones. This was made of four sandstone slabs profusely covered with rain-prints,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The cist measured inside 20 inches by 12 inches by 12 inches deep. The bottom consisted of gravel from the seashore. As in the case of the urn, no tool or implement was seen. At about the same distance to the north, we found another cist, made of rough, flat stones, but having no bones; but I may remark that the earth in the bottom was very black. The cists lay as to their longitudinal position, east and west.

The tumulus is beautifully situated, facing the Sound of Kilbrannan, having in view Arran and Ailsa Craig, and in the distance the Ayrshire coast. The coast-line here is very rugged. Auchinchoan Head lies to the north, with its caves, one of which has the odour of sanctity, in its having been associated with St Kieran, one of the apostles of Kintyre, and still bears his name.

## IV.

NOTE ON THE OGAM AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ISLE OF MAN, AND A RECENTLY FOUND BILINGUAL IN CELTIC AND LATIN. By P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A., Scot.

Before describing the only bilingual inscription yet brought to light in the Isle of Man, it may be interesting, by way of introduction and for the purpose of comparison, to give a brief account of the Latin and the Ogam inscriptions already known there. These have been described and figured by me in my work on Manx crosses (Bemrose & Sons, 1907); but, as the photographic reproductions did not come out clearly, I here figure them from pen-and-ink drawings which I have made for the purpose—not all to the same scale. The perspective in the first three makes the character for *x* appear imperfect, but these are regularly formed, and quite plain in the originals.

Two of these stones were discovered in 1871 near the Port St Mary railway station in the parish of Rushen at the south of the island, when a bank, in which was an ancient burial-ground, was being removed for ballast. The first [No. 1]<sup>1</sup> is an unhewn and weathered slab of Silurian sandstone, nearly 4 feet high by about 14 inches wide and 4 inches thick. The inscription runs up the "arris," or angle, of the stone, and is continued round the top—DOVAIDONA MAQI DROATA : (the stone) of Dovaïdu, son of the Druid (fig. 1). The other [2] is a boulder of local clay-slate, about 20 inches long by 5 inches thick and now 5 inches wide, having been broken down its length when found. The inscription runs up the right angle as the reader faces the stone, and over the top—BIVAIDONAS MAQI MUCCI CUNAVA . . . : (the stone) of Bivaïdu, son of the Clan Connell. The stone flaked and cracked after exposure to the air, and the characters for *n o* are now cut in the cement with which it was mended. The last word is imperfect, owing to the break, but what remains was probably followed by the

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in brackets refer to my book on Manx crosses.



Ogams for L I;—compare CUNOVALI, a name which occurs in Roman capitals on a stone from St Madrons, Cornwall (Hübner, 2). This, as



Fig. 1. DOVAIDONA MAQI DROATA.



Fig. 2. SIVAIDONAS MAQI MUCCI  
CUNAVA.

suggested by Professor Rhys, would give a genitive, making in modern language Connell in O'Connell, and perhaps the origin of our Manx name Cannell (fig. 2).

Two other inscriptions were found within three miles of the last, in Kirk Arbory, the parish adjoining Rushen on the east. One of these [3], found in a wall at Bimaken Friary, is a pillar of sericite schist, about 4 feet 6 inches high by 12 inches by 6 inches; the upper end,



Fig. 3. CUNAMAGLI  
MAQ . . .

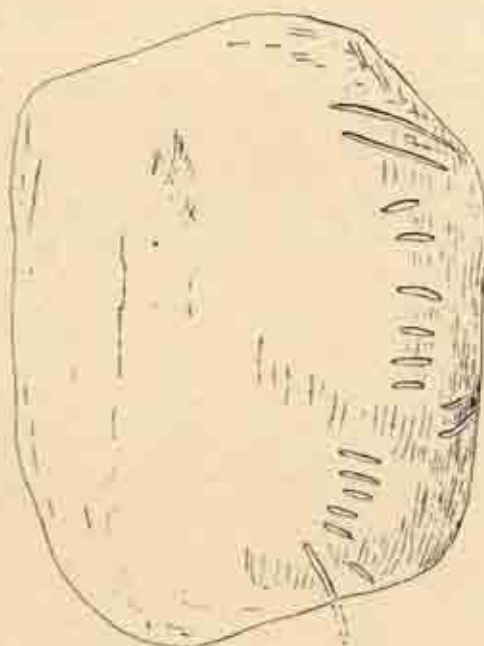


Fig. 4. MAQLEOG.

unfortunately, is broken off, so that we have lost the name of the father. It reads up the edge of the stone—CUNAMAGLI MAQ . . . : (the stone) of Cunamaglus, son of . . . (fig. 3). The other, found loose at the Friary buildings [4], is of later date, as shown by the form of the inscription, but the Ogams are of the same character. It is a granite boulder about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 16 inches by 18 inches, having the in-

scription on the edge, MAQLEOG: simply the name with no inflexion—our modern "Clague" in the nominative case (fig. 4).

These four inscriptions are of pure Munster type; the latter may be later than the ninth century, the others as early as the sixth. In

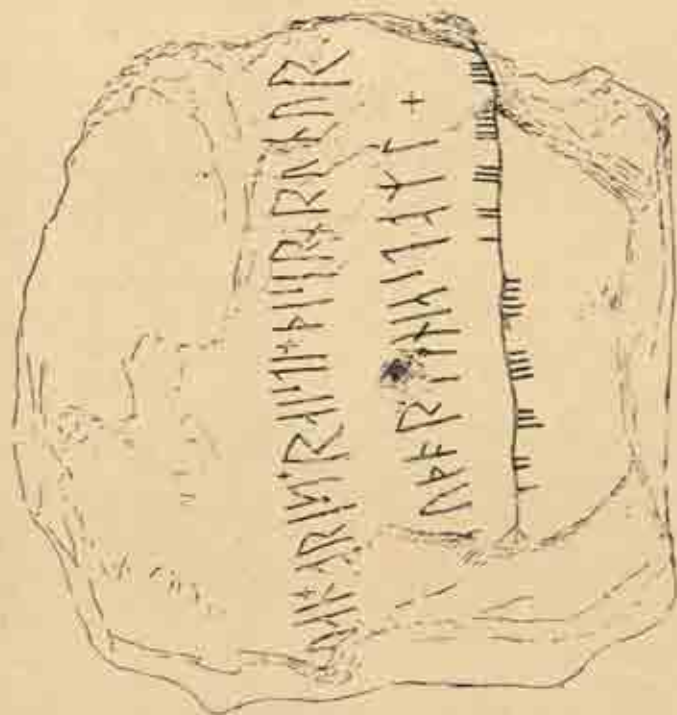


Fig. 5. Runic Inscription and Ogam Alphabet, Maughold.

1900 a broken slab was found at the parish church, Kirk Maughold, on the east coast, which bears two lines of inscription in Runes, namely, "John Priest cut these Runes," and the Futhork or Runic alphabet. Below is the first half of the Ogam alphabet. BLFSX HRCQ . . . the scores cut across an artificial line on the face of the stone (fig. 5).

The characters are of the usual type; but the date, as shown by the Runic inscription, considered in conjunction with another from Corna in the same parish, also carved by John the Priest, must be from about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century.

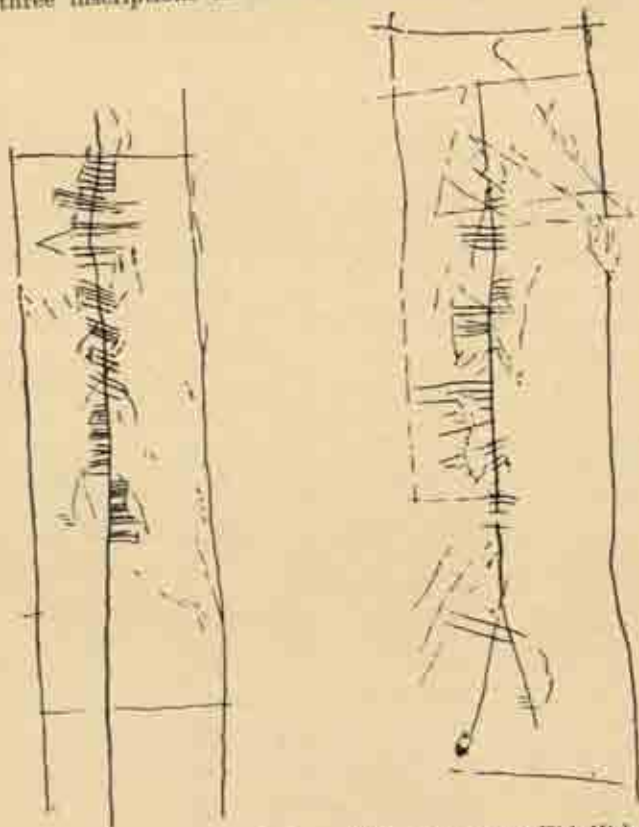
Two other Ogam inscriptions have been found on a Scandinavian slab of the eleventh century at Kirk Michael, on the north-west coast; unlike the rest, they belong to the class of "Pictish" Ogams met with in Scotland and the northern islands. The face of this slab [104] shows, below a handsome cross of Celtic type, the perfect Ogam alphabet of twenty letters, reading from below upwards. The stem-line is deeply cut, but the scores have been very finely made, and are just legible by a close scrutiny in a favourable light. The characters consist of Bind-Ogams, the groups of different lengths and at different angles, by which they are rendered more easily distinguishable. The bind-line of the second Ogam is in each case carried backwards to cap the single score preceding it; the vowels are represented by scores instead of by dots or notches (fig. 6). The back of the slab contains two inscriptions in Runes which differ in some respects from those in general use in the Isle of Man. Between them has been an Ogam inscription in characters similar to those of the alphabet on the face, but so finely scratched, and now so badly weathered, as to be quite illegible; the scores for G, below, and for E, above, seem quite clear, but that and the fact that they are Ogams, is all that can be said with any degree of certainty.<sup>1</sup> There can, I think, be no doubt that they have been added after the cross was carved, and they do not

<sup>1</sup> Lord Southesk gave a reading of this (*Academy*, xxxv. pp. 359-361, Nov. 26, 1887), from a drawing and description of it furnished by Mr J. H. Nicholson and the Rev. E. B. Savage. He read from above downwards: "MUCOMALL AFI UA MULLOC." I think, however, that, as in the alphabet which was not then known, it ought to be read from below upwards, and some of the apparent scores which at first sight look like Ogams are certainly due to cracks and weathering and to the rough dressing of the face of the stone.



appear to have any relation to the Runic inscriptions on the same stone (fig. 7).

Only three inscriptions in Latin have hitherto been brought to



Figs. 6 and 7. Ogam Alphabet and Inscription from Kirk Michael.

light in the Isle of Man. The first [34] was found in 1782 at the foundations of the old church at Santon, in the south of the island, and is mentioned and figured by Cumming and by Hübner. This is on a block of whinstone, 45 inches long by 9 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, a space

of 22 inches having been dressed and smoothed for the purpose. It reads, AVITI MONUMENTI, in Roman capitals, well formed and evenly spaced, the terminal i of each word horizontal (fig. 8). The initial m is of a form found in early Celtic MSS., and, on stones, appears in an inscription from Caldy Island, where, however, it is ligatured with the preceding a (Hübner 94), and in one from Llaniltern, near Llandaff, (*Lap. Wall.* p. 7, pl. 2, fig. 4; Hübner, 64). The inscription is much nearer to one end of the stone than to the other, and no doubt the pillar was intended to have been set upright with the inscription reading from above downwards, as is usual in these early Christian monuments in Britain. The formula is unique; Hübner reads the second



Fig. 8. From Santon.

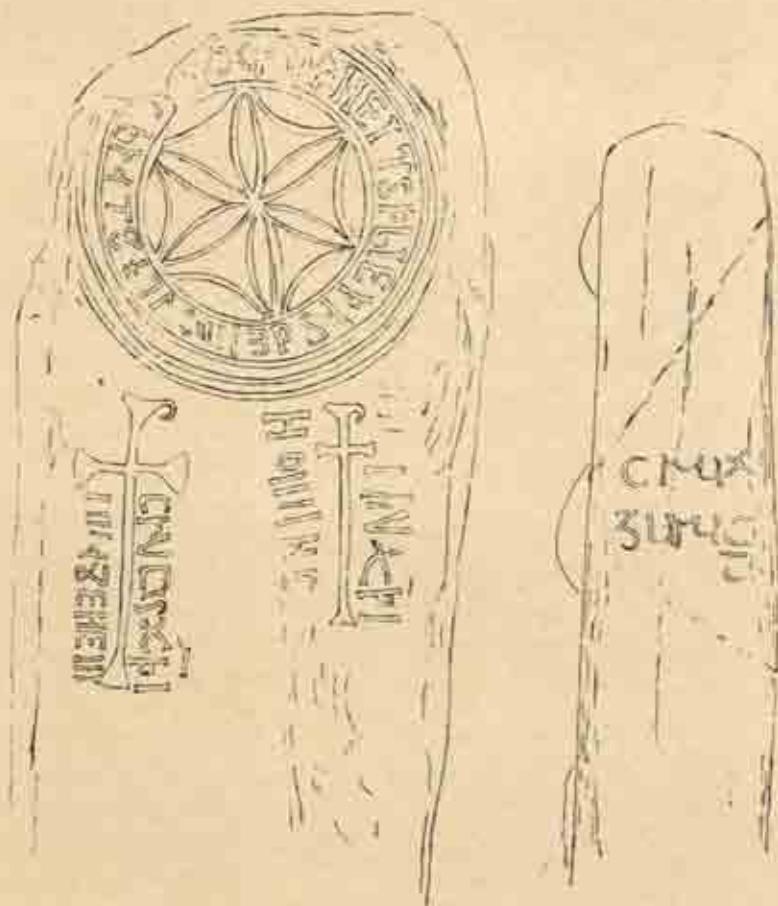
word as a name, "Noromerti," but his figure is correct. Evidently the sense is "The Tomb of Avitus." The fact that the only two words are substantives and in the genitive case, taken with the Latin names and the well-formed capitals, is an indication of early work, but the partial dressing of the stone shows it is not the very earliest, and it may perhaps date from the last quarter of the sixth century.

In 1900 I was fortunate enough to find a remarkable stone at Kirk Maughold [27], with inscriptions partly in capitals, partly in minuscules. It is of the local clay-schist, and measures 27 inches by 9 inches by 2½ inches thick; it bears a hexafoil design within a circle containing an inscription, of which a few characters have unfortunately flaked away. At the top is certainly a Chi, followed by a space of an inch and a quarter, then . . . NE ITSPLI EPPS DEI INSULI (?) followed

by a sign like that for ET. Then, from the opposite direction, the letters . . . b p a t. The beginning may have been "In Christi nomine" in some contracted form. What the following six letters stand for, I cannot surmise, except that they probably contain the name of the Bishop. The rest is clear, except that the second letter of INSVLI, instead of the *u* form like the others, appears to be a slurred *x* of usual form, and that the last character of the same word is crossed by a bar and may stand for *is*. Just below the circle are two crosslets which are of special interest on account of their form, showing distinctly the rudimentary Rho in the little flourish from the sharply expanding head of each,—being intermediate between the Cornish crosses from St Just and Doydon and the two at Kirkmadrine, Wigtown. Inscriptions run down either side of these, and, beginning with that to the right as one faces the stone, read: . . . I IN xpī / NOMINE / CRUCIS xpī / IMAGENEM. Professor Rhys, to whom I sent a photograph and rubbing, suggested FECT as possibly the first word. An inscription in some respects resembling this was discovered in 1890 by Mr Romilly Allen at Tarbat near Invergordon Castle, described by him in *Early Christian Monuments*, part iii., p. 94, but in that case the letters are in relief, more highly finished, and generally of later character. The mixture of minuscules and majuscules shows it to be of later date than the last. The words throughout are undivided, the letters fairly evenly cut and partly rusticated or feathered; the letter *s* occurs twice in the ordinary form, and four times as *h*, as though that form were not yet fully established, and the *u* consists of parallel strokes unconnected by any bar. The form for *o* in the last word is, I think, unique. It may belong to the early part of the seventh century (fig. 9).

The last [48] is on a cross-slab from an old keeill, or early church, at Port-y-Vullen, in the same parish of Kirk Maughold. The monument itself, of a local white trap rock, which measures 84 inches by 34 inches by 5 inches, has long been known, and was figured and de-

scribed by Cumming; but it was only when the stone had fallen in 1894 that I discovered the inscription cut across its edge. This I described



Figs. 9 and 10. From Maughold.

in *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, i. p. 48 (plate). It is entirely in minuscules—CRUX GURIAT—which, with the form of the name



Gwriad, shows it to date from about the first quarter of the ninth century (fig. 10).

Our latest discovery was made in February last, and it is the more interesting as, for the first time, it gives us a bilingual inscription in Ogam and in Roman capitals. In the course of our local archaeological survey we were engaged in the examination of a keeill at Knoc y doonee, in the parish of Kirk Andreas, on the northern coast; we noticed about nine feet west of the ruins a large stone set up like the headstone of a grave. Mr James Martin, the owner, kindly took this out for me to examine, and I was rewarded by the discovery not only of Ogam on the edge, but of a Latin inscription also across the face (fig. 11). It proved to be a fine pillar of clay slate, brought, no doubt, from the hills about six miles to the south, measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 17 inches wide, tapering to 10 inches near the top, and from 7 inches to 8 inches thick; from a point some 24 inches above the heavy end the left side had been shaped to a rather flat curve; the right, from a point 36 inches from the end, had also been shaped, but was now broken. The whole pillar was weathered, but the part which had been more recently exposed and was most worn, turned out to be the butt end; apparently the stone had at one time fallen, and, in setting it up again, it was turned upside down, the narrower end being driven into the ground and so, fortunately, preserving the inscription from further weathering or injury. Upon digging at the spot where the pillar had been set up, we found certain traces of burial, but no lintels or formed grave; similar burials without stone graves have been met with in connection with some of our other early keeills. On the face of the pillar, at a point 26 inches from the top, I found a three-line inscription in well-formed Roman capitals (fig. 12), reading horizontally:—

AMNECAT

F, LIVS ROCAT

HIC IACIT



Fig. 11. Pillar-stone with Bilingual Inscription, at Knoc y dooneo.  
(From a photograph by Mr G. B. Cowen, Ramsey.)

The third letter is somewhat worn and looked like an *s*, but closer examination showed the further down-stroke making *m*; above the final letter of the first line is a small, rather angular, *o*, for which there was not room in the line; the stem-line of the *l* in the second line, and the following *i* are made indistinct by cracks in the stone,



Fig. 12. The Latin Inscription on the Knoe y doones Pillar-stone.

and the first two letters of the third line are badly worn, but all are legible. The letters measure from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the lines, which are V-shaped in section, being  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide and deep. As regards their forms, the *A* has in each instance the bar in a straight line, not angled; the *i*, falling from the middle bar of the *r*, is met with in several early inscriptions—Hübner gives for Wales seven instances, and Cornwall one; the *s*, with a horizontal stroke below





from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the vowels about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; the scores are  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch wide and deep. The vertical line is well maintained and the scores of the different characters regularly formed and evenly spaced; they are more finely cut than on the Dovaidu stone and resemble rather those in the Bivaidu inscription.

Lower down and a little to the right, on the same edge of the stone, are some very fine lines which at first sight might be mistaken for Ogams. They are, however, scratched rather than cut, unevenly numbered (one group consisting of six scores), all on the same vertical line, and form no word; and their position on that part of the stone, which must have been intended to be set in the ground, shows that they cannot be Ogams or original markings; they have the appearance of scores marked for a tally (possibly of cartloads of stone or of potatoes removed from the field) of comparatively recent date, made when that portion of the stone was above the ground.

The fact of the pillar having its edges dressed shows that this cannot be a monument of the earliest period; but the inflexions in the Celtic inscription and the plain capitals and whole character of the Latin one, are, with the forms of the names, in keeping with the idea that it may belong to the first half of the sixth century. Such bi-linguals are few in number and practically confined to the five southern counties of Wales, with two in Cornwall and two in Devon. Two which have been found in Ireland are exceptional, one from Killen Cormac, Kildare, and one of later type from Kilfountain, Kerry, while the Newton stone in Aberdeenshire, with very debased small letters, is also exceptional and peculiar. The *Knoc y doonae* one must have been carved by some one familiar with those in South Wales, and my suggestion is that it was in some way connected with, or an effect of, the movement of missionary enterprise "to restore the faith which had fallen into neglect after the death of St Patrick," when David, Gildas, and Cadoc introduced a new Mass into Ireland, and their visit was followed by a great revival and spread of Christianity.

## V.

THREE EARLY SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS,  
RENDERED TO THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ANGUS, 1618-1628.  
By R. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Secretary*.

The three accounts which I have the pleasure of bringing to the notice of the Fellows of the Society, and which are appended hereto, are doubly interesting documents, in that not only are they intrinsically instructive, but that they are amongst the earliest, if not the earliest, detailed tradesmen's accounts which are left to us. They are for clothing materials supplied to the Earl of Angus and his family during the years 1618, 1627, and 1628, and although no doubt there are earlier references to be got as to clothing and its cost from the published accounts of purchasers, I know of no published accounts as rendered by the sellers of earlier date. Naturally a tradesman's accounts are stated in much greater detail than the corresponding entries in a customer's accounts, and these three accounts are therefore most exhaustive in the information they give us. Hats and hose, bonnets and breeks, waistcoats and welycoats, shirts and shanks, pins and points, buttons and buckram, ribbons and ruffles, kirk cushions and saddle-cloths, all are there. It will be noted, however, that it is material alone that is dealt with, the actual tailoring being no doubt done in the Earl's house, as was customary then and for long afterwards.

Before turning to the accounts, allow me to say a word or two as to the customers.

William Douglas, eleventh Earl of Angus, was born in 1589, and was the son of William Douglas, tenth Earl, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Laurence, Lord Oliphant. In 1601, at the age of twelve, he married a daughter of Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley—Margaret Hamilton, who died in 1623. He succeeded to the title in 1611; married, for the second

time, in 1632, Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George, Marquis of Huntly; was created a marquis by Charles I. in 1633; and died in 1660. As his eldest son, Archibald, predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson. By his two wives he had a family of sixteen children, six boys and ten girls. The following children, who must of course have been by his first wife, are mentioned in the accounts, viz. his eldest son, Lord Douglas, his sons James and William, and his daughters, Margaret, Jean, Grizell, and Anna.

The Earl does not seem to have taken much part in the politics of the day. He had a leaning to Catholicism, or at least to Episcopacy, and, in spite of having cushions made for his "kirk chyre," he displayed a lamentable want of zeal in either attending the parish church himself or in compelling his family to do so. He was therefore an object of considerable suspicion to the Presbyterian party, and in particular to his own Presbytery of Lanark, who were compelled to send deputations to him on several occasions for neglecting religious observances. The irritation of these frequent visitations was probably the cause of his constant long sojourns on the Continent. He was doubtless a Covenanter in that he had signed the Covenant, but one cannot help feeling that he must have done so against the grain. In any case, in 1639 he allowed Douglas Castle to be occupied by the Covenanters and joined Montrose. He was present at the battle of Philiphaugh, from which he escaped. He was afterwards captured and confined in Edinburgh Castle, and was lucky to be allowed to regain his freedom simply on payment of a fine. He had still, however, to settle with the Church, and it was not until he had confessed to his breach of the Covenant and made a public acknowledgment and reaffirmation that he was left in peace. In 1654 he was again in difficulties with the authorities, on this occasion having to deal with Cromwell, who fined him £1000, although only a third of this sum was actually exacted.

His eldest son, Archibald, who figures in these accounts as Lord Douglas, seems genuinely to have favoured the side of the Covenanters.



He was born in 1609 and married, first, in 1628, Lady Anna Stewart, daughter of Esmé, third Duke of Lennox. This lady died on 16th August 1649, when he married again, in 1649, Lady Jean Wemyss, daughter of David, second Earl of Wemyss. Lord Douglas was created Earl of Angus and Ormond in 1651, the titles of Earls of Ormond, Lords Bothwell and Hartsyde being entailed on the heirs male of his second marriage. As already stated, he predeceased his father.

Of the other children of the Earl of Angus who are mentioned in these accounts, Lord William probably died unmarried before 1632; Lord James became Colonel of the Scots Guards in France; Lady Margaret married Lord Alexander, eldest son of the first Earl of Stirling; Lady Jean married John Hamilton, first Lord Bargany; Lady Grizell married Sir William Carmichael of that ilk; and Lady Anna died unmarried.

There are also mentioned in these accounts Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary, sisters of the Earl, the former of whom married, in 1627, John Campbell of Cawdor, the latter becoming the second wife of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow.

Full information regarding the Earl of Angus and his sons will be found in the second volume of Sir William Fraser's *Douglas Book*.

Turning to the accounts themselves, the first begins on 14th May 1618 and ends 16th July 1619. It is rendered to the "Earl and Countess of Angus" by Thomas Adinastoun, probably a merchant in Edinburgh, and the first entry is, "Item Restis unpayit of your Lo/ preceeding Compt £519, 9s. 4d." Scots. The total amount of the account comes to £1820, 18s. 0d. Scots, or £151, 14s. 10d. sterling. It contains everything connected with clothing: cloths of all sorts and colours, thread, papers of pins by the dozen, buttons by the score, laces, points, etc. Lady Mary is supplied with "vi quarteris alyre," a kind of fine lawn the use of which was afterwards, in 1621, forbidden by an Act of Parliament to any but the Royal Family. My Lord Douglas gets "xii ells iij quarteris gridelin waterit camlot to be ane



challmer gown"; "the bairne William," his younger brother, gets pastments or lace edgings for his cot; the bairns James and Jein get all sorts of garments—green bonnets, and "welycotes"; green baize is got for "my Ladyis studdie," and, as already mentioned, cushions are made for the church chairs. Masquerades would seem to be indicated by the purchase of "vi ellis half ell quhyt singill fustiane to be millar clothes," and "ane velvet mask." The most curious entry, however, is under 5th September 1618: "Item debursit for ane auld manis heid xvs." What it means I have no idea.

The second account begins on 21st February 1627 and ends in December 1628, thus covering a period of nearly two years. The account is rendered to the Earl of Angus by James Rae, merchant in Edinburgh, and amongst other matters of interest it contains, under date August 1627, a number of entries relating to materials supplied "for Lady Elisabeth, your Lo. sister," who was married in that year to John Campbell of Cawdor, as already mentioned. She is provided with black damasein and "incarnadien spanis taffitie," satin buttons, incarnit ribbons, and a pair of yellow worsted hose, etc. She also gets riding-clothes of red cloth with three dozen knap buttons and a red saddle-cloth. Probably these clothes were part of her trousseau. We also learn that "ane blak inglis hat" for his Lordship cost £6 Scots (10s. sterling), while a gray one for his son William cost a trifle more, that 7 quarters of fine scarlet cloth, "to be my Lord Douglas ane pair of breiks," cost £29, 3s. 4d. Scots (£2, 8s. 7½d.), that "worsit hois" for Lady Margaret and Lady Jean cost £3, 6s. 8d. Scots per pair (5s. 6¾d.), while Lady Grisell had to be content with a pair at 1s. Scots or 1d. sterling; that "ane quarter of schage to be your Lordships sones pittigog" cost £19, 5s. Scots (£1, 12s. 1d.), and that 3½ ells "reid stemming to be your Lordships bairns schanks," cost £9, 6s. 8d. Scots (15s. 6¾d.). Two or three entries refer to the purchase of "pepingo waterit camlit" and "pepingo green camlit." The bird known as the pepingo or popinjay was the mark in the archery

competitions of the day, and the word is no doubt used here to denote the colour of the material in the same way as we talk of peacock blue. "Philip and Schina" is also frequently mentioned, and is written sometimes as three words, sometimes as one. "Schina" is also purchased separately, and the entries indicate that "philipand-schina" was a material, and not a pattern as sometimes supposed. "His Lordship's nichtcops," we learn, were made out of cambrick, and Lady Margaret's "nicht mutches" out of holland. Saddle-cloths and leather belting were also supplied and "oring hand fethers" which presumably means a feather fan. "Ane Ibon hand" was also got, at a cost of 13s. 4d. Scots, to scratch the back of some member of the family, or perhaps for general use, as no particular name is mentioned in the entry.

The last account is that of my Lord Douglas to William Mitchellsoun, merchant, Edinburgh, which "compt my Lord Angus has taken upene him to pay." It is dated 4th October 1627, and is an account of a more or less complete outfit of such a magnificent nature that one cannot help concluding that it was for his marriage, which took place not long thereafter. There is a suit of scarlet and crimson, lined with plush, trimmed with gold lace, and fastened with "gold knape," and "gold purlit" buttons. The points are of crimson silk, and there is a "lang craige button of gold weighing 1 oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  drop" for the neck. Then there is a fine black castor hat with a fine gold hat-band and bandoleer belt and boot-tops of leather embroidered with gold. His sarks and napkins are of fine small holland, and his "collar claithe and rouffis" of fine cambrick. My Lord's attendants are no less brilliantly clothed, if less expensively. His footboy is clad in fine red cairsay with four dozen of buttons and blue ribbon points, and his serving-men in red calico, also well be-buttoned with red ribbon points. The whole account amounts to £544, 10s. 6d. Scots, or £45, 7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stg.

As the accounts are a regular quarry of information it is proposed to print them in full.

## I.

EARL AND COUNTESS OF ANGUS THEIR COMPT FROM THOMAS  
ADINSTOUN THE 14 DAY OF MAY 1618.

492.9.4	Item Restis whpayit of your Lo <sup>e</sup> preceding Compt	v <sup>xv</sup> lb. ixs. liijd.
	Item delyverit to Ar <sup>d</sup> Stenart xi quarteris of fustiane to be Thomas Murray cutche-man and doublet xls. ell	v lb. xs
	Item iij ellis half quarter keirsay at v lb. the ell	xv lb. xijs. vjd.
	Item iij dozen of buttonis at ljs. viij the do <sup>e</sup>	vijjs.
	Item iij drop silk thairto xxxvjs. the vnce inde	ixs.
	Item for your Lo <sup>e</sup> and vnce small blak silk	xxxj.
for Mrs Elspit	Item tua ellis half ell grein creap xxxvjs. ell	iiij lb. xs.
	Item and mask for hir	xls.
	Item mair for hir half dozen of poyntis	xijs.
	Item tua paper preinis ls.	xs.
	Item v ellis Incarnit rubonis iiijjs. the ell	xxx.
	Item tua ellis rubonis vjs. the ell inde	xijs.
	Item tua quair of paper	vijjs.
23 May	Item vj ellis half ell quhyt singill fustiane to be millar clothes at xvijjs. the ell	v lb. xs. vjd.
	Item for iij dozen of threid buttonis and iij beidis of threid	iiijjs.
	Item and vnce vij drop blak silk for my ladyis blak tumein gown at xxxs. the vnce inde	xlijs.
	Item viij ellis half ell blak buccassie xiijs. iiijd. ell	v lb. xijs. iiijd.
	Item vj quarteris of buccassie to the sluveis xiijs. iiijd. ell	xxs.
	Item ij dozen blak buttonis	v <sup>e</sup> . iiijd.
	Item iij quarteris poldawie at xxs. the ell	xxs.
	Item vj quarteris buccame xiijs. iiijd. the ell	xxs.
	Item half ell Jemp taffitie	iiij lb. xjs. viijd.
	Item x drop blak walingis being v ellis half ell	xxs. xd.
	Item and quarter vnce blak silk	vijjs. vjd.
3 Junij	Item for your Lo <sup>e</sup> and rim of paper	iiij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item and dozen blak poyntis for my Lord Douglas	xxiiijjs.

[3 Junij]	Item iiij ellis sad grey frenche louping for laicois Item vj ellis of rubonis for your (Lo <sup>r</sup> .) at iij <sup>s</sup> . the ell	xiij <sup>s</sup> . liij <sup>d</sup> . xviij <sup>s</sup>
60-0-3-8 to net 552 19-10	Lateris v <sup>iiij</sup> <sup>ss</sup> xv lb. xixs. 0	
15 Juy	Item tua ellis sad grein baes for your (La) xls. the ell Item iiij ellis grein lillikinis is Item ij drop grein silk Item vj paper pruinis is Item for Lady Marie vj quarteris slyre xls ell Item for hir ane dosan silk poyntis Item xij drop zellow silk Item for four threid laices	liij lb. ixs. liij <sup>s</sup> . vjd. lijs. liij lb. xxiiij <sup>s</sup> . xxvijs. ij <sup>s</sup> .
16 Juy	Item according to Ar <sup>t</sup> Stewartis letter vj quarteris creep at xxxvj <sup>s</sup> . the ell inde	liij <sup>s</sup> .
2 July	Item ij quarteris camrege for Mrs Elspit liij lb. ell Item ane paar sad grey stokinis for your (La) Item ane paar blak garturis Item for ane belt small knittingis Item for ane dosan of stand of napkin knapis for Francis	ij lb. v lb. v lb. xs. xxiiij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>s</sup> .
20 July	Item half dosan stand at 1s. the stand inde Item to your (La) v drop small nunis threid	vj <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> . ixs. vjd. xixs. iij <sup>d</sup> .
22 July	Item tua drop half drop rid cramosie silk Item v drop of silk	
27 July	Item for Lord Douglas clothes v ellis half ell bred rid cramosie camlot delyll at 1s. the ell inde Item ane ell grein spainis taffitie Item tua vnce rid and grein silk xxxvj <sup>s</sup> . vnce Item iiij dosan buttonis thairto at ijs. viij <sup>d</sup> . dosan Item v ellis quhyt buccassie xiij <sup>s</sup> . liij <sup>d</sup> . the ell Item ane ell grein camlot to be shuveis Item half ell half quarter print canves to be sok heidid xs. the ell inde Item ane dosan grein long poyntis for Lord Douglas	xiij lb. xv <sup>s</sup> . vij lb. xs. liij lb. xijs. xs. viij <sup>d</sup> . ij lb. vjs. viij <sup>d</sup> . xls. xijs. vjd. xxvj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .



[27 July]	Item vj dossane buttonis to his dublet ijs. viijd. dossan Item iij quarteris grit grein louping Item ane dossane half dossan of mixt buttonis at ijs. viijd. the do <sup>r</sup> inde	xvjs. iijjs. iijjs.
65-16	Lateris—iij <sup>xxv</sup> lb. xvjs.	
65-16		
3 August	Item for Lady Margaret ten ellis half ell grein camlet de lylle at xlijs. iijjd. the ell inde Item iij quarteris Incarnat spanis taffitie thairto Item ane vnce iij drop silk thairto at xxvjs. the vnce Item iijj dossan grein buttonis at ijs. viijd. the dossan Item ane ell blak hucrame Item ane ell qubyt buccasie Item half ell poldawie for hir xxs. the ell Item vj ellis lalling at iijjs. the ell Item ane welvet mask for hir Item tua paer chifferoneis vjs. the paer inde Item to hir 1 ell stamein to be schankis Item vij ellis novato of ane sad grein xlvjs. the ell Item xij drop grein wallingis Item iij drop silk thairto Item iijj dossan buttonis thairto at ijs. viijd. the dossan Item tua ellis print canves to be welycot bolye xxs. ell Item xij ellis rid rubenis at va. the ell inde Item for Lord Douglas iij ellis ane quarter grein rubenis to be peyntis vjs. the ell inde Item giffin for horning them Item for your (La) ten ellis walteings weying 1 vnce ij drop Item half vnce silk thairto Item ten quarteris of fustlane for bersabie xxiijs. ell Item for Lady Marie and Mrs Elisabeth hois ij ellis half quarter grein stamein at iij lb. vjs. viijd. the ell Item ten quarteris keirsay to be Francis breikis v lb. ell Item to your (La) v ellis 1 quarter canureg iij lb. xs. ell	xxij lb. xva. vj lb. vijs. vjd. xlvjs. xs. viijd. xiijs. iijjd. xiijs. iijjd. xs. xviijs. xlvjs. viijd. xij lb. vjs. viijd. xv lb. xva. xxixs. iijjd. lxx. xs. viijd. xla. iij lb. xxvjs. vjd. ijs. vjd. xla. vjd. xviijs. iij lb. vij lb. ls. viijd. xij lb. xs. xviiij lb. vijs. vjd.
8 ell		
26 August		

5 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item for Lady Margaret v quarteris grein tuffie decoore at lyra. viij the ell inde	iiij lb. xs. xd.
	Item iij ellis half ell louping to be laicce iija. iijd. ell.	xix. viijd.
	Item for Lady Marie vij ellis ane quarter grein and of novato at xlvs. the ell to be a waskein	xvj lb. vjs. iijd.
129-15-6	Lateris—1'xxix lb. xvs. vjd.	
	Item vj ellis half ell buccassie to lyne the said waskein with at xijja. iijd. the ell inde	iiij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item half vnce blew and zello silk	xvijs.
	Item vj quarteris of tiffaney at xxs. the ell	xxxxs.
	Item viij ellis knittings for hir at viijd. the ell and xij ellis at iijd. the ell inde	ixs. iijd.
	Item ten quarteris zello creap for hir xxxvjs. ell	iiij lb. xs.
5 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item debursit for ane auld manis heid	xvs.
	Item to Robert Kinkaid ij ellis incarnit rubonis vjs. ell	xijs.
2 Octo <sup>r</sup> .	Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> . Stewart iij quair paper for your (La)	xijs.
	Item for Francis iij dosen grey buttons ijs. viijd. dosen	xs. viijd.
	Item for him ane quarter vnce grey silk	ixs.
	Item for Lady Marie iij quarteris Jingolyn perpetuano	xxxvs.
	Item according to your (La) letter v drop round of silk	xix. iijd.
16 Octo <sup>r</sup> .	Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> Stewart for the bairne James v ellis schage at lija. iijd. ell	xiiij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item for my Lady ane steik buccassie	ix lb.
	Item ij ellis zello buccrame xvs. the ell	xxxxs.
	Item ij vnce xv drop blak knok silk xxxs. the vnce	iiij lb. viijs. ijd.
4 ell	Item xiiij drop blak pasmentis for ane kirk cushoun	xxixs. iijd.
	Item ane vnce half vnce blew silk xxxvjs. vnce	liiija.
	Item iij paper preinis	xxs.
	Item ane grein bonnet for James	xijs.
	Item for Lady Marie iij pund of stifing	xvjs.
	Item half pund blew stifing	viija.
8 Nov <sup>r</sup> .	Item for my Lord Douglas xi quarteris fyne Lundone clothe at xvj lb. the ell inde	xliiij lb.
	Item vj quarteris grein seating thairto ix lb. ell	xiiij lb. xs.

[6 Novr.]	Item half ell grein spainis taffitie thairto Item ix dosan grein buttonis thairto ijs. viijd. dosan Item ane vnce ane drop grein silk Item vj quarteris stenting xxs. the ell	iijlb. xvs.  xxiijs. xxxvijs. iijd. xxxs.
118-6-3d.	Lateris j <sup>xviiij</sup> lb. iijd.	
20 ell	Item ane steik buccassie for your (La). Item xij ellis iij quarteris girdelin waterit canlot to be my Lord Douglas ane challmer gown xliijs. iijd. ell Item v ellis fyne baes to lyne it with liijs. iijd. ell Item tua vnce tua drop pasmentis thairto xxxvjs. vnce Item half vnce silk thairto Item for the hairne Williame iij ellis half ell Rasche steming at iijlb. vjs. viijd. the ell inde	ix lb.  xxvijlb. xijs. vjd. xiiijlb. vjs. viijd. iijlb. xvjs. vjd. xvijjs.  xv lb.
20 ell	Item ij vnce iij drop pasmentis thairto xxxvjs. the vnce Item iij dossane buttonis thairto at ijs. viijd. the dossane Item half vnce silk thairto Item viij ellis grein rubonis to be xvij poyntis vs. vjd. ell Item giffin for horning thairto Item for my Lady ane bolt of blak rubonis contening xxxvij ellis half ell at vs. vjd. the ell inde Item for the breik knieis tua ellis half ell Rubenis at vs. vjd. ell Item for your (La) ane psar blak gartene weying iij vnce Item ane ell riid buccrame	iijlb. js. xs. viijd. xvijjs. xliijs. iijjs. vjd.  x lb. iijs. vjd. xlijs. ix d. vj lb. xlijs. iijd. xvs.
24 Octo <sup>r</sup> .	Item according to your (La) letter xij stand fyne knapis	xxiijs. xs.
12 Novr.	Item ten stand vther knapis Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> Stenart. iij. ellis pasmentis for the berne William his cot and 2 ellis grein waitingis for Lord Ar <sup>d</sup> . weying ten drop half drop at xxxvjs. the vnce inde Item vj ellis grein louping for Lord Douglas iijs. ell	xxiijs. xs.  xxiijs. vijd.  xvijjs.
11 Novr.	Item ane bolt narrow of knittingis	ixs.
16 Novr.	Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> . Stewari to cover ane bed heid withie iij ellis riid buccrame at xvs. the ell Item vj drop nunis threid	xlvs. xla. iijd.

[16 Novr.]	Item for my Ladyis studdie iiij ellis grein baes xxxvs. the ell	vij lb. iijs.
	Item to be the bairne Jein ane welycote vij quarteris half quarter rid freis at xxxvs. the ell inde	iiij lb. vijs. vjd.
	Item for James cot iiij ellis rid cottin xla. the ell	vj lb.
	Item iiij drop silk thairto	ixs.
112-18-9	Lateris i-cix lb. xvijjs. ixd.	
30 Novr.	Item iiij dossan buttonis for William his cot ijs. viijd. the dossan	xs. viijd.
	Item iiij ellis louping thairto ijs. viijd. the ell inde	vijjs.
	Item for the bairneis vij ellis zello rubenis vs. vjd. ell	xxvijs. vjd.
	Item for Mrs Elspit tua ellis poldawie xxs. the ell	xls.
	Item for hir xij ellis balling thairto at ijs. viijd. the ell	xxxijjs.
	Item ane ell steiffing buccrame	xiijs. iiijd.
	Item for to giwe away iiij ellis clothe iiij lb. xs. ell	xiiij lb. xs.
	Item to be Jein a gown iiij ellis half ell rid cottin xla. ell	vij lb.
	Item iiij dossan rid buttonis thairto at ijs. viijd. the dossan	xs. viijd.
	Item ij drop rid silk thairto	iijs. vjd.
2 Decr.	Item ane vnce blak pasmentis to the kirk chyre cushionis v ellis	xxxvs.
	Item ane vnce v drop blak freinzes to the cushion iiij ellis long at xxs. the vnce inde	xlia. iiijd.
	Item giffin for weiving thairto	vjs.
	Item iiij knapis for the cushion weying ij vnce iiij drop at xxs. the vnce inde	iiij lb. xvijs. vjd.
	Item giffin for making thairto	xxvs. viijd.
	Item viij ellis half ell fyne blak fress to be your (La) ane gown at vj lb the ell inde	ij lb.
	Item v quarteris cottin freis to the gown xla. ell	ls.
	Item iiij quarteris poldawie xxs. ell	xxs.
	Item vj quarteris quhyt buccassie xiijs. iijd. ell	xxs.
	Item tua ellis buccrame	xxvs. viijd.
	Item ten ellis balling ijs. viijd. the ell	xxvs. viijd.
	Item ane paer grein garturis to Lord Douglas	xls.



[2 Dec <sup>r</sup> .]	Item ij quarteris rubenis vjs. ell	iijs. vjd.
4 Dec <sup>r</sup> .	Item vj ellis louping to be laices to your (La)	xxs.
	Item ane vnce blak silk to your (La) freis goun	xxxxs.
	Item ane ell poldawie to the kirk enschioun	xxs.
	Item iij dossan blak buttonis ijs. viijd. the dossan inde	xs. viijd.
	Item according to Ar <sup>d</sup> Stenartle letter half ell blak steming to be William Falconer schankis	xxxiij. iijjd.
	Item ane drop blak silk	ijs.
	Item ane ell quhyt tuftit canves	xxs.
105-3	Lateris—1 <sup>st</sup> vlb. iijs. xid.	
12 Dec <sup>r</sup> .	Item tua vnce blak sewing silk for your (La) xxxx vnce	ij lb.
14 Dec <sup>r</sup> .	Item for Lord Douglas and William tua hattis at xlvjs. viijd.	iiij lb. xiijs. iijjd.
	Item for your (La) vij ellis ij quarteris canrage ij lb. vjs. viijd. ell	xxv lb. xvs. 8d.
	Item vj paper preinis vs. the paper and 1 paper xs.	xls.
	Item ane grein lang button for Lord Douglas clok	xiijs. iijjd.
	Item for to be ane goun to Lady Marie xviiij ellis ij quarteris half quarter deroy waterit camlot xliijs. iijjd. ell	xl lb. xija. vjd.
54 ellis	Item v vnce ten drop deroy silk and silver pamentis thairto at ij lb. the vnce inde	xvj lb. xvijs. vjd.
	Item tua vnce silk thairto at xxxvjs. the vnce inde	ij lb. xijs.
	Item iij quarteris poldawie xxs. the ell	xvs.
	Item vj quarteris blak buccrame xiijs. iijjd. ell	xxiijs. iijjd.
	Item half ell rid buccrame thairto	vjs. vjd.
	Item vj quarteris of buccassie xiijs. iijjd. ell inde	xxs.
	Item iij quarteris rid cramosie spanis taffitie viiij lb. xs. ell	vj lb. vjs. vjd.
	Item xj ellis belling thairto ijs. viijd. the ell	xxix. viijd.
	Item ten quarteris buccassie to put about the taellis xiijs. iijjd. ell	xxxiijs. iijjd.
	Item xj ellis rid rubenis at v vjd. ell	ij lb. vjd.
	Item v quarteris of prinit canves to be ane paer sluveis to hir	xxvs.
	Item vj drop half drop deroy waltingis	xiijs. vjd.
	Item vij dossan deroy silk and silver buttonis xs. dossan	ij lb. xs.

[14 Dec <sup>r</sup> .]	Item for Mrs Elspit hir gown vj ellis deroy Hamptone rasche at vj lb. xijs. iiijd. the ell	xl lb.
	Item ane quarter half quarter rid cransie spanis tallie	iiij lb. ijs. ix d.
47 ellis	Item v vnce mixt deroy silk and silver pasmentis thairto at iij lb. the vnce inde	xv lb.
	Item ane vnce silk thairto	xxxvjs.
	Item tua ellis of ane grey buccassie xijs. iiijd. ell	xxvjs. viij d.
	Item vij dossen deroy silk and silver buttonis xs. the dossen	iiij lb. xs.
	Item vij ellis rid rubenis at vs. vjd. the ell	xxxvijs. vjd.
	Item iiij drop deroy walinis	ixs.
	Item tua ellis canreg to be ruffis to them at xla. ell	iiij lb.
	Item tua drop of silk thairto	iijs. vjd.
189-19-2	Lateris l'iiij <sup>xxix</sup> lb. xxs. ijd.	
	Item for Mrs Elspit ane callico piccandell	xxxvjs.
	Item for my Ladyis gown l ell blak buccassie	xijs. iiij d.
	Item vij vnce blak freinxies to the blak welvet chyris at xxxiijs. the vnce inde	xl lb. xvijs.
	Item mair for your (La) ane vnce tua drop at xvs. the vnce	xvijs.
19 Dec <sup>r</sup> .	Item for Lady Margaret iiij ellis half ell Jyngdyn baes at xxxvjs. the ell inde	viiij lb. ijs.
	Item iiij dossen buttonis thairto ijs. viij d. the dossen	xs. viij d.
	Item tua drop wecht of silk thairto	iijs. vjd.
	Item half ell blak buccrame	vjs. viij d.
	Item ane quarter half quarter rid buccrame xvs. ell	vs. ix d.
	Item for my Lord Douglas ane Imbroucherit belt	iiij lb. vjs. viij d.
	Item for Lady Margaret v ellis half ell rid rubenis iijs. vjd. ell	xxiijs. ix d.
	Item for Lord Ar <sup>d</sup> ane gold hat band	iijs. iiij d.
4 Jan <sup>r</sup> . 1619	Item ane quarter feillmort fustiane	vs.
	Item half quarter feillmort baes	iijs. vjd.
15 Jan <sup>r</sup> .	Item to William Falconer ten pund of stiffing iijs. the lb.	xls.
28 Jan <sup>r</sup> .	Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> Stewart iiij. dossen blak buttonis ijs. viij d. dossen	xs. viij d.
6 Feb <sup>r</sup> .	Item according to your (La) letter tua vnce fyne tobacco	xlviijs.
16 Feb <sup>r</sup> .	Item iiij dossen grein buttonis for my Lord Douglas	xs. viij d.

22 Febr.	Item tua ellis ane quarter grey fustiane to be the paege Robert Douglas ane doublet at xxxijjs. viijd. the ell	ij lb. xvs.
	Item ij ellis keirway at ij lb. xijjs. iiijd. the ell	vij lb. vjs. viijd. vjs. ixd.
	Item ij drop grey silk thairto	xxis.
	Item for Lady Elizabeth v ellis rid rubenis vja. ell	ij lb. vjs. viijd. 2s.
	Item for Lady Marie ane paer rid worsact hois	xijjs. viijd. xvijjs.
1 Marche	Item for hir tua paper preinis	ix lb.
	Item for to be Francis ane paer schankis half ell half quarter grey stemming at ij lb. vjs. viijd. the ell	
	Item for him ane callico piccandell	
	Item for Lady Marie and the rest off them ane stoik grey buccassie	
66-12-3	Lateris—ij <sup>xvj</sup> lb. xijjs. iijd.	
2 Marche	Item mair half quarter grey stemming to eik Francis schankis	vijjs. 4d.
	Item for Francis doublet xj quarteris grey fustiane xls. ell	v lb. xs.
	Item vj quarteris Landone clothe at x lb. the ell inde	xv lb.
	Item ane vnce iiij drop silk thairto xxivs. the vnce	xivs.
	Item iiij dossan buttonis ijs. viijd. the doss	xs. viijd.
	Item ane dossan long poyntis	xxvjs. viijd.
	Item ane paer sie collour hois	ij lb.
	Item ane paer grey garturis	xxxvjs.
	Item ane ell half quarter grey rubenis	vjs. iijd.
3 Marche	Item to be my Lord Douglas ane suit of clotheis tua ell half ell rid sairge at ij lb. vjs. viijd. ell	vij lb. vjs. 8d.
	Item ij ellis rid camlot to be his doublet ls. ell	vij lb. xs.
28 ell	Item ij vnce ten drop pamentis xxxvjs. vnce	iiij lb. xijjs. vjd.
	Item half vnce silk	xvijs.
	Item iiij dossan buttonis ijs. viijd. the dossan	xs. viijd.
	Item vj ellis rubenis to be poyntis viijs. ell	xlvijjs.
	Item vj quarteris rid scarlot to be ane klok to him at xij lb. vja. viijd. the ell inde	xx lb.
	Item tua ellis ane quarter rid baes at xliijs. iijd. ell	iiij lb. xvijs. 6d.
	Item xiiij drop waltings and silk thairto	xxis. vjd.
	Item sax gat buttonis	xvijs.

[3 Marche]	Item ane long button to the nek . . . . .	xvijs. iiijd.
	Item to be your (La) some William clothes vij quarteris half quarter grein searge at iiij lb. vjs. viijd. the ell . . . . .	vj lb. vja.
	Item ix quarteris grein canolot to be his doublet xlijs. iiijd. ell . . . . .	iiij lb. xvjs. 6d.
	Item ane ell poldawie . . . . .	xxs.
	Item ane vnce grein silk . . . . .	xxxvjs.
	Item tua ellis iiij quarteris rubenis to be poyntis vs. vjd. ell . . . . .	xvs. 1d.
	Item for horning them . . . . .	lijs.
	Item ane callico piccandell . . . . .	xvijs. iiijd.
	Item ij ellis rid rubenis vs. vjd. the ell . . . . .	xjs.
	Item for Lady Margaret ten ellis rid waterit Philip enchina at ls. the ell inde . . . . .	xxv lb.
	Item ij vnce xi drop pareis pasmentis xxxvjs. vnce . . . . .	vj lb. xijs. ixd.
	130-4-9	
	Lateris—1 <sup>xx</sup> lb. iijs. ixd.	
6 ell	Item ane vnce silk to the said gown . . . . .	xxxvjs.
	Item ane ell poldawie . . . . .	xxs.
	Item iiij ellis buccrame xlijs. iiijd. ell . . . . .	xjs.
	Item iiij ellis balling . . . . .	vijjs.
	Item iiij dossan buttonis . . . . .	xs. viijd.
	Item vj ellis zellow rubenis vs. vjd. ell . . . . .	xxxiijs.
	Item half vnce rid waltingis . . . . .	xvijs.
	Item for Lady Join iiij ellis iiij quarteris grein saige at iiij lb. vjs. viijd. the ell inde . . . . .	xij lb. xs.
	Item j vnce iiij drop grein silk xxxvjs. the vnce . . . . .	xivs.
	Item iiij dossan buttonis ijs. viijd. the do <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	xs. viijd.
19 Marche	Item ane quarter half quarter poldawie . . . . .	vjs. vjd.
	Item iiij ellis balling ijs. viijd. ell . . . . .	vijjs.
	Item xi ellis half ell Holland clothe xlvijjs. ell . . . . .	xxvij lb. xjs.
	Item for your (La) duille gown xxij ellis half ell blak turez burret iiij lb. the ell . . . . .	iiij <sup>xx</sup> lb.
	Item ane vnce blak silk . . . . .	xxxxs.
20 Marche	Item vj quarteris buccassie xlijs. iiijd. the ell . . . . .	xxs.
	Item ane ell blak buccrame . . . . .	xlijs. iiijd.
	Item ix ellis balling ijs. viijd. the ell . . . . .	xxiijs.
	Item iiij quarteris poldawie xxs. the ell inde . . . . .	xvs.
	Item viij ellis j quarter buccassie xlijs. iiijd. ell . . . . .	v lb. xs.
	Item half vnce blak waltingis . . . . .	xvjs. viijd.
	Item v ellis blak rubonis iijjs. the ell inde . . . . .	xxs.
VOL. XLV.	Item ane dossan buttonis . . . . .	ijs. viijd.
		30



[20 Marche]	Item iijj dossan frenche buttonis vs. the dossan	xxx.
	Item for ane hatt to your (La)	v lb. vja. viijd.
	Item v quarteris creiping creap at xxxvjs. the ell	xlva.
	Item ane vnce blak silk	xxxxs.
	Item ij ellis blak creap at xxxvjs. the ell	v lb. viijs.
	Item vj paper preinis vs. the paper	xxxxs.
	Item tua paper preinis at xs. the paper	xxx.
172-9-10	Lateris—1 <sup>viij</sup> xij lb. ix. xd.	
21 Marche	Item xi ellis half ell mist novats for your (La) westcot and welycot at iijjs. iijjd. ell.	xxx lb. xijjs. iijjd.
	Item viij ellis half ell grey buccassie xijjs. iijjd. ell	v lb. xijjs. iijjd.
	Item ij ellis of buccassie to the westcot xijjs. iijjd. ell	xlb.
	Item ij drop grey silk	iijs. vjd.
	Item iijj dossan buttonis at ijs. viijd. the dossan	xs. viijd.
	Item vj ellis rid rubenis vs. vjd. the ell	xxxijjs.
	Item xiiij ellis half ell zellow rubenis iijjs. ell	lvijjs.
	Item ane rim of paper.	ij lb. vja. viijd.
	Item ane vnce v drop cullouris silk	xlvijjs. iijd.
	Item ane vnce ane drop blak silk	xxxijjs.
1 Apr <sup>th</sup> .	Item to Lady Marie half ell half quarter Jingolyne stemming iij lb. vja. viijd. the ell inde	xljs. viijd.
	Item for the bairne William ij ellis ij quarteris grein cottin freis at xlb. the ell	vij lb. xs.
	Item for Andro Park his breikis vj quarteris rid clothe vj lb. ell	1x lb.
6 Marche	Item iij drop half drop rid walingis	xs. 1d.
	Item ij ellis balling ijs. viijd. the ell	va. iijjd.
	Item ij drop grein walingis	iijs. vjd.
25 Marche	Item for Francis xj quarteris Lundone clothe x lb. ell	xxvij lb. xs.
	Item iij drop walingis thairto	lxs.
	Item ane ell gold latee weying iij drop wecht for my Lord Douglas purse	xxxijjs. iijjd.
	Item ane hauk silver for my Lady	iiij lb. vja. viijd.
	Item iij drop cramosie silk	xvs.
7 ell	Item ix drop grein silk to your (La)	xxx. iijd.
	Item xi drop grein walingis to be bairne William his elok at xxxvs. the vnce.	xxiijs. ixd.
	Item ane long taellit button thairto	xijjs. iijjd.

[25 Marche]	Item vij drop mixt walkingis for Francis	xvs. ixd.
	Item to Margaret Aitchesone tua ellis small	
	laine at v lb. vjs. viijd. ell	x lb. xiijs. iijjd.
	Item for my Lord Douglas and William tua	
	paer rid and grein garturis at xxxvjs. the	
	paer . . . . .	iiij lb. xijs.
123-3-9	Lateris—i <sup>xxiiij</sup> lb. ijs. ixd.	
	Item tua ellis rid rubenis va. vjd. the ell	xjs.
	Item iijj doosan grein buttonis ijs. viijd. the	
	doosan . . . . .	xs. viijd.
	Item iijj doosan rid buttonis for the bairneis	xs. viijd.
	Item for Elspit Scot iij doosan gat buttonis	
	iijs. the doosan . . . . .	xiijs.
3 ell	Item v drop pamentis to hir	xls. iijjd.
	Item xiij drop walkingis and silk xxxvjs.	
	vnce . . . . .	xxxjs. vjd.
	Item iijj ellis sand cullour baes for Francis	
	elok at xxxvjs. the ell . . . . .	vij lb. iijs.
	Item tua doosan long clespis for breikis	vijs.
28 Ap <sup>o</sup>	Item according to Ar <sup>d</sup> . Stewartis letter tua	
	vnce half vnce purpur walkingis xxxvjs.	
	the vnce . . . . .	iiij lb. xs.
	Item iijj drop purpur silk . . . . .	lxs.
	Item half vnce round blak silk . . . . .	xvs.
28 Maij	Item ten ellis yellow rubenis for Lady Marie	
	at va. vjd. the ell . . . . .	lvs.
31 Maij	Item to Ar <sup>d</sup> . Stewart half ell daroy Hamp-	
	tone masche to be sluveis to Mrs Elspit . .	iiij lb. vjs. viijd.
23-14-9	par <sup>te</sup> xxiiij lb. xiijs. ixd.	
	Summa off this compt covering xj sydes and	
	this par <sup>te</sup> is j <sup>o</sup> viij <sup>o</sup> xxlb. xviijs.	
9 July 1619	Resanit fra John Collein in	
	Tranent . . . . .	vj <sup>o</sup> lb.
16 July 1619	Mair resawed from	
	Johnn Coldin . . . . .	iiij <sup>o</sup> lb.
	Mair resanit . . . . .	l <sup>o</sup> lb.
	THOMAS ADINSTOUN.	

## II.

## THE EARL OF ANGUS HIS Lo/ COMPT REGUNE 31 OF FEBRUAR 1627.

	Item to your Lo/ ane blak inglis hat . . .	vj lb.
	Item ane gray inglis hat and ane band to William . . .	vij lb.
1 March	Item for my Lord Douglas iij ells of oring ribins viijs. ell . . .	xxiijs.
13 March	Item ane Dutch hat to your Lo/ . . .	vij lb.
25 Apryl	Item to be my Lord Douglas ane doublit iij ells and ane quartir of cramosie chaullit v lb. ell . . .	xvj lb. vs.
	Item vij quartirs of cramosie Spanis taffitie thairto at viij lb. xijs. iiijd. ell . . .	xv lb. ijs. iiijd.
	Item iij vncs and ane drop of cramosie tevil 3 lb. vncc . . .	ix lb. ijs. ixd.
	Item vj drops of round cramosie silk iijjs. iiijd. vncc . . .	xxx.
	Item xiiij drops of reid silk and ix drops of reid gallouns at 36s. vncc . . .	ljs. ixd.
	Item vj dusson of cramosie knap buttonns vs. dusson . . .	xxxx.
	Item vij quartirs of fyne Skarlot to be my Lord Douglas ane pair of breiks xvj lb. xijs. iiijd. ell . . .	xxix lb. ijs. iiijd.
	Item iij ells of cramosie louping thairto iijjs. ell . . .	xvjs.
	Item ij ells of reid ribins to the breik knes vjs. ell . . .	xijs.
	Item to be William and James cloaths vij ells and a halfe of mixt paragone xijs. ell . . .	xv lb.
	Item iij vncc v drops of pasments and ane vncc and ane half of silk 36s. vncc . . .	vij lb. xijs. ijd.
	Item ij ells of grein callico to lyne the talls and faice with 30s. ell is . . .	ij lb.
	Item xiiij dusson of knap buttonns 32d. dusson . . .	xxxivs. viijd.
	Item vij ells of louping xxxijd. the ell . . .	xvijs. viijd.
	Item to be thame vihir cloaths xj ells of reis collour ingrain phillip and Schina xvjs. viijd. ell . . .	xxv lb. xijs. iiijd.
	Item ix quartirs of cramosie spanis taffitie 8 lb. 13s. 4d. ell . . .	xix lb. 3s.
	Item iij vncc xij drops of reid tevil thairto 36s. vncc . . .	vj lb. xixs. vjd.
	Item xv drops of gallouns to bord with . . .	xxxiijs. ixd.
	Item ij vncc of silk round and small 36s. vncc . . .	ij lb. xijs.

[25 Apryl]	Item ix dusson of knap buttouns xxxijd. dusson	xxiijs. viijd.
	Item v ells of reid louping 32d. ell	xiijs. iiijd.
	Item ij dusson and a half of reid lumbwark poynts at 36s. dusson	iiij lb. xs.
	Item iiij ells of ribins to breik kneis vjs. ell	xvijs.
	Item ij pair of worst hois to thame iiij lb vjs. viijd. pair	vj lb. xiijs. iiijd.
	Item for Lady Margrit and Lady Jein ij pair of worst hois iiij lb. vjs. viijd. pair	vj lb. xiijs. iiijd.

Ls.—205 ll. 17s. 0

	Item iiij drops of reid and oring silk	vja. ix d.
	Item xvij ells of lumbwark ribins to be James and William iiij dusson poynts to their paragon cloaths 6s. ell	v lb. viijs. ixs.
	Item for horning thame iijs. dusson	ixs.
	Item x quartirs of thir ribins to the kneis vjs. ell	xva.
	Item to be my Lord Douglas xvij poynts ix ells of ribins viijs. ell	iiij lb. xijjs.
	Item for horning thame schorn horns vjs. dusson	ixs. xijjs.
	Item vj quartirs of ribins to the breik kneis	ixs.
	Item to be him and pair of knots iiij ells of ribins viijs. ell	xxiijs.
	Item iiij quartirs ribins to knut thame iijs. and making thame 6s.	xs.
10 May	Item to be Lady Jein and goune xv ells of Jeingolein waterit camlit 36s. ell	xxvij lb. ix lb. iiijjs.
	Item v vnce ij drops of satein tevil 36s. vnce	liijs.
	Item and vnce and one half of silk 36s. vnce	xvijs.
	Item iiij quartirs of poldavie xxiijs. ell	xxxvjs.
	Item iiij dusson of satein buttouns ix s. dusson	liijs.
	Item xvij knap buttouns	xvjs.
	Item and ell of French bukroume	xva.
	Item and ell of bukisse	xls.
	Item and quartir of taffitie	xxvij lb. xiijs. iiijd.
	Item to be hir and wasken x ells of silk figurate at liijs. iiijd. ell	xvjs.
	Item and ell of French bukroume	xxxiijs. iiijd.
	Item to be hir and pair of bodye v quartirs of pirn stuff 26s. 8d. ell	ls.
	Item for Lady Grissill and pair of worst hois	xliijs.
	Item vj ells of ribins to be Lady Jein and belt and and snood viijs. ell	



[10 May]	Item xj drops and a half of oring Walteins to the waskein 36s. vnce	xxv. xd.
	Item to be my Lord Douglas ane vaistoot vij quartirs of grein and zellow Spanis taffitie vij lb. ell	xliij lb.
	Item iij ells and ane quartir of bukisse thairto xv. ell	xlvijs. ixd.
	Item liij drops of silk 36s. vnce	ixx.
	Item xvij knap buttonns	liijs.
	Item ane ell of reid ribins to my Lord Douglas hat	vijjs.
	Item half vnce of walteins to my Lord Douglas his waistoot xxxv. vnce	xvijs.
	Item ane ell of ribins thairto	vjs.
	Item ane ell of small holand to be cuffs	ij lb. xs.
	Item ane pair of gray Duncaster hois	xlvijs.
	Item to James and William ij pair gartirs the ane pair 3 lb. 6s. 8d. the vther pair liijs. lijd. is	vj lb.
	Item iij ells of ribins to be thame both scho strings at vjs. ell	xxiijs.

La.

125 lb. 15s. 6d.

Item to be your Lo/ ane sute of cloathes vij ells and a half of sad grein turkie chamlid iij lb. vjs. vijd. el	xxxvj lb. xvjs. 8d.
Item vij quartirs and a half of Spanis taffitie 8 lb. ell	xv lb.
Item liij vnce xij drops of grein laies 36s. vnce	vij lb. xjs.
Item ane vnce ix drops silk and ix drops gallouns	ij lb. xvjs. vjd.
Item vij dussen of buttonns 18s. 8d. and 9 ells looping	xxix. lijd.
Item vj quartirs of braid grein ribins viijs. ell	xijs.
Item x ells of ribins to be xx poynts viijs. ell	liij lb.
Item for horning thame schorn horns vjs. dussen	xs.
Item half vnce of gallouns more	xvijs.
Item vij ells of round holand to be William and James schirts at xls. ell	xliij lb.
Item to Lady Grisill xij ells of navato xls. ell	xxiiij lb.
Item half ell of poldavie	xijs.
Item ane dussen of buttonns and iij drops silk	ixx. vd.

[10 May]	Item iij quartirs of French bukroume xvjs.	
	ell	xijs.
	Item xiiij ells and half quartir of holand to be your Lo/ serks xlvjs. viijd. ell	xxxij lb. xixs. iiijd.
	Item ane ell of cambridge to be nichtcoops	ij lb.
4 June	Item for my Lord Douglas ane pair of schakirt gartirs.	vj lb.
	Item for William Falconer ane ell of skariot cloath	x lb.
	Item ix quartirs of cramosie camlit 1s. ell	vi lb. xijs. vjd.
	Item iij quartirs of reid callico 36s. ell	xxvijs.
	Item v dusson of knap buttouns xxxijd. dusson	xiijs. iiijd.
	Item x drops reid silk 22s. 6d. and iij ells louping 8s.	xxxx vjd.
7 June	Item ane vnce x drops of reid teville 36s. vnce	lviijs. vjd.
	Item for Lady Margrit xvij ells and ane quartir of pepingo waterit camlit 36s. ell	xxxj lb. 1s.
	Item vij vncc of satein teville thairto 36s. vnce	xij lb. xijs.
	Item ij vncc of silk xxxvjs. vnce	ij lb. xijs.
	Item ane quartir of Spanis taffitie	xls.
	Item iij dusson of satein buttouns to the gown xvse	xxxvjs.
	Item xvij knap buttouns iijjs. iij quartirs poldavie 18s.	xxijs.
	Item ane ell of bukisse.	xvs.
	Item ane ell of trailzie bukroume	xviijs.
	Item iij drops and a half of walleins	xs. ijd.
	Item vj ells and a half braid ribins to be belt and snood viijs. ell.	lijs.
	Item for Lady Jein ane oring hand fethir	ij lb.
	Item ane paisboord ijs. and ane Ibon hand 13s. 4d.	xvjs. 8d.
	Item vj ells of blak small ribins ijs. ell	xijs.
	Item ij paper preins xijs. and ane paper vs.	xvijs.
	Item for my Lord Douglas cloak ane reid long buttoun	xiijs. iiijd.
	Item for Lady Grissills waistcot x drops walleins	xxijs. vjd.
La 229-6-7.		
15 May	Item for Marie Stewart xvij ells and a half of blak waterit camlit 36s. ell	xxxij lb. vjs.
	Item vij vncc vj drops of blak tevil 36s. vnce	xij lb. vs. vjd.
	Item ij vncc of blak silk 32s. vnce	ij lb. iijs.

[15 May]	Item iij quartirs of poldavie	xviijs.
	Item ane ell of bukroune	xiijs. lijd.
	Item ane quartir of cramosie Spanis taffitie	xlijs. lijd.
	Item iij dussan of purrilt buttouns viijs. dussan	xxxijjs. liijs.
	Item xviiij knap buttouns	xxxijs.
	Item vj ells and a half of oring ribins to be belt and snood vjs. ell	xxxijs.
	Item ane ell of bukisse	xvjs.
	Item v drops of gallouns to bord with	xs.
	Item ane ell of blak trailkie to pak it in	xvjs.
	Item iij ells of blak French louping to Marie Stewart	xijs.
18 June	Item for my Lord Douglas ane fyne gray bever hat	xxxviij lb.
	Item ane pair of oring silk hois	xxiiij lb.
	Item ane pair blak gartirs and knots to him	vj lb. xijjs. lijd.
	Item ane pair blak imbroderit lingers and belt	xj lb.
	Item ane gold hatband	ix lb.
	Item vj ells of reid and quhyt navato xls. ell	xij lb.
	Item half ell of poldavie and ane dussan buttouns	xiijs. viij.
	Item ane sand enliour hatband	xxvjs. viijd.
21 June	Item for the bairns pittigog iij ells of minvin zorksehyr cloath vj lb. ell	xviij lb.
	Item ane vnce of silk and ij vnce xij drop laice thairto 36s. vnce	vj lb. xvs.
	Item x quartirs of louping and vj dussan and a half of knap buttouns xxxijd. dussane	xxiiijjs. xs.
	Item vj quartirs of ribins thairto vjs. ell	xviijs. ixd.
	Item v quartirs of gray bukisse thairto lxs. ell	xls.
	Item xviiij ribin poynts xxvjs. viijd. dussan	xls.
	Item ane ell of blak waterit camlit more	xxxvjs.
	Item ij drops blak silk and v drops gallouns	xiijs.
3 July	Item for Lady Anna ij ells reid schakirt ribins	xijs.
	Item to be the bairns pittigog and cloak liij ells of Zorksehyr cloath vj lb. ell	xviij lb.
	Item half vnce waltains and silk thairto	xvijs.
	Item to be William Falconer ane pair hois half ell of skarlot stemming v lb. ell	ls.
	Item ij drops reid silk thairto	iijs. vjd.
	Item to him ane dussan of ribin poynts	xxvjs. viijd.

17 July	Item to be my Lord Douglas ane sadile cloath half ell of reid cloath vj lb. xiijs. iiij. ell	iiij lb. vjs. viij. d.
	Item ane vnce ij drop blew waleins and iiij drops silk thairto 36s. vnce	xlxs. vjd.
La.	223-16-11.	
21 July	Item half ell of French louping to him	ijs.
	Item half ane dusson of purrill buttouns to your Lo. hood	iijs.
	Item to your Lo. hat ane ell french louping	iijs.
	Item ane reid lang buttoun to ane cloak	xiijs. iiij. d.
	Item ij ells of reid ribins vjs. ell.	xvijs.
	Item to be your Lo. ane cassik iiij ells and a half of gray Serdg lijs. iiij. ell	xij lb.
	Item iiij dusson of Knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xs. viij. d.
	Item viij drops of gallouns and vij drops silk	xxxijs. ixd.
27 July	Item for Margrit Douglas xix ells of blak flourid taffitie iiij lb. xiijs. iiij. ell	lxxxviij lb. xiijs. iiij. d.
	Item xj quartirs of oring gems taffitie 4 lb. 6s. 8d. ell	xj lb. xvijs. iiij. d.
	Item lxxx ells of teville thairto 30d. ell	xj lb. vs.
	Item vj quartirs of bukisse xvs. ell	xxijs. vjd.
	Item half ell half quartir poldavie xxiijs. ell	xvs.
	Item v quartirs of bukroune xiijs. iiij. ell	xyja. viij. d.
	Item ix ells of balsein xxxij. ell	xxiijs.
	Item ij dusson satein buttouns viijs. dusson	xxiijs.
	Item ane vnce and a half of blak silk 32s. vnce.	xlvijs.
	Item half vnce of oring silk	xvijs.
	Item for Lady Elisabeth your Lo. sister xvj ells of blak damasein 7 lb. 10s. ell	j <sup>c</sup> xx lb.
	Item ij ells of incarnadein Spanis taffitie thairto at viij lb. xiijs. iiij. ell	xxvj lb.
	Item xiiij ells and a half of silk agurato lijs. iiij. ell	xxxvj lb.
	Item 124 ells satein tevil urjing xix vncc vij drop at 36s. vncc	xxxiiij lb. xixs. ixd.
	Item ij vncc blak silk 32s. vncc	ij lb. iijs.
	Item ane vncc reid silk	xxxvs.
	Item vj quartirs bukisse xvs. ell	xxijs. vjd.
	Item ij dusson of satein buttouns viijs. do.	xxiijs.
	Item ij ells of incarnat ribins 6s. ell	xvijs.
	Item vj ells balsein 16s. ij ells bukroune xja.	lvjs.
	Item ij quartirs poldavie xxiijs. ell	xvijs.



[27 July]	Item ij quartirs trailzie buckroume to the vasken	xiijs. vjd.
	Item vj drops walleins and xij drops silk to the vaistcot	xls. vjd.
	Item lij ells and a half of braid tiffinie xlvjs. 8d. ell	viiij lb. iijs. iiijd.
	Item ane pair of zellow worsit hois	ij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item to be hir ane sadil ij ells of reid cloath at vj lb. xiijs. iiijd. ell	xx lb.
	Item to be ryding cloaths v ells of this samyne cloath at vj lb. xiijs. iiijd. ell	xxxiiij lb. vjs. 8d.
	Item ix vnce vj drops reid and qubyt laice 36s. vnce	xvj lb. xvijs. vjd.
	Item ij vnce and ane drop of silk thairto 36s. vnce	ij lb. xiijs. iiijd.

La.

453-11-3.

	Item ane ell of Holand cloath	lijs. iiijd.
	Item ix ells of parling xiijs. ell	vj lb. vjs.
	Item ane fyne blak hat for your Lo.	vij lb. xs.
	Item for ane browband of taffitie lynd with basis thairto cost	xs.
	Item to be lady Jein ane pair sleivs ane ell of Jeingolein camlit	xxvjs.
	Item vj quartirs and a half of mixt paragone to be James and William sleivs xls. ell	ij lb. vs.
	Item ij drops grein silk	iijs. vjd.
14 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item to Lady Margrit v quartirs of pepingo grein camlit xxxvjs. ell	xlvs.
	Item ij drops silk iijs. vjd. ane dusson buttouns 32d	vjs. ijd.
	Item to Lady Elisabeth hir ryding cloaths ij dusson knap buttouns 32d. dusson	viijs.
	Item v drops reid and qubyt laice	xjs. iiijd.
17 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item for my Lord Douglas ij ells of Londoun cloath at ix lb. ell	xxvij lb.
	Item ij vnce vj drops reid and gray laice 36s. vnce	vj lb. js. vjd.
	Item ane vnce iiij drops silk 36s. vnce	xlvs.
	Item half ell of cramosie Spanis taffitie thairto	iiij lb. vs.
	Item v quartirs basis to lyne the body of the doublit	xlvs.
	Item vj quartirs ribins to the breik kneis	xijs.
	Item viij drops and a half of walleins	xixs. jd.
	Item ix ells of ribins to be xviij poynts viijs. ell	ij lb. xijs.
	Item for horning thame vjs. dusson.	ixs.

[17 Sep <sup>r</sup> .]	Item vij dusson of knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xvijs. viijd.
	Item iij ells and a half of grit loupung iijs. ell	xiijs.
17 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item delivrit to Robert Douglas vij ells iij quartirs of camridge lijs. iiijd. ell	xx lb. xiijs. iiijd.
2 Oct.	Item iij ells of braid tiffinie 46s. 8d. ell	ix lb. vjs. 8d.
	Item x quartirs of Holand cloath lijs. iiijd. ell	vj lb. xiijs. iiijd.
	Item iij ells and a half of reid steuning to be your Lo. bairns schanks lijs. iiijd. the ell	ix lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item ane vnce of reid silk thairto	xxxvjs.
	Item to your Lo. fitum iij ells of reid Yorkschr cloath at vj lb. xiijs. iiijd. ell	xx lb.
	Item half ell of reid trailrie bukroume thairto	ixs.
	Item ane vnce round bleu silk	xxxvjs.
	Item v dusson of knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xiijs. iiijd.
	Item to Lady Margrit and Lady Jein xiiij ells of parling xijs. ell	vij lb. xvjs.
	Item to James and William ix ells parling at 10s. ell	iiij lb. xs.

Ia.

157-17-10.

15 Oct.	Item to your Lo. grein chamlit cloaths ane quartir of grein chamlit 21s. 8d. and ane drop of silk ijs. iiijd.	xxiijs. xjd.
19 Oct.	Item to William and James vij ells iij quartirs of Deroy Londoun cloath 10 lb. ell	lxxxvij lb. xs.
	Item vj vncs v drops of mixt teville 36s. vnce	xj lb. vjs. iiijd.
	Item ij vncs and a half of silk 36s. vnce	iiij lb. xs.
	Item vij ells of Deroy Schag to lyne the cloaks 48s. ell	xvj lb. xvjs.
	Item ij dusson and a half of grit cloak buttouns xxiijs. dusson	ij lb.
	Item xv dusson of knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xls.
	Item xiiij ells of grit loupung iijs. ell	lvjs.
	Item xv ells of ribins to be thame xxx poynts vijs. ell	vj lb.
	Item for hornung thame iijs. dusson	vjs. vjd.
	Item v quartirs of tanie Spanis taffitie viij lb. ell	x lb.
	Item ij lang buttouns to thair cloaks xiijs. iiijd. peice	xxvjs. viijd.
	Item x drops of walsena to bord with.	xxijs. vjd.

[19 Oct.]

Item to be thame cloaths iiij ells and ane quartir of grein Zorkschyr cloath v lb. vjs. viijd. ell	xxij lb. xiijs. iiijd.
Item iiij vnec ane drop and a half of grein laice 36s. vnec	vij lb. vijs. iiijd. iiij lb. xijs.
Item ij vnec of silk 30s. vnec	xxvjs. viijd. xijs. iiijd.
Item x dussan of knap buttonns xxxiijd. dussan	xxvijs. id. iiij lb. iijs. xvijs.
Item v ells of louping 32d. ell	xj lb.
Item xij drops and a half of grein gallouns	xxiijs.
Item vij quartirs of grein callico 36s. ell	v lb.
Item iiij ells of grein ribins vjs. ell	xxxiijs. vijs.
Item to your Lo. dochters xj ells of parling mor 20s. ell	xxxs.
Item iiij ells of reid ribins to James and William thair breik kneis viijs. ell	iiij lb. xvjs.
Item ij pair of grein gartirs to thame ls. pair	xiijs.
Item to be thame ij pair knots v ells and a half of grein ribins vjs. ell	iijs. iiijd.
Item for making thame	lix lb.
Item ane pair of doubl reid knots to James	xlijs.
Item ij pair of steicht lethir hingers and belt at xlviijs. pair	xls.
Item ij dussan of purrlit buttonns to thair cloak necks vijs. dussan	iiij lb. xijs.
Item to your Lo. iiij quartirs louping and half dussan knap buttonns	iijs. iiijd.
Item to your Lo. dochters 2 gounns xiiij ells iiij quartirs Skarlot schag on both syds iiij lb. ell	lix lb.
Item vij quartirs of poldavie 29s. ell	xlijs.
Item iiij ells of bukroune xiijs. iiijd. ell	xls.
Item ij vnec of reid sewing silk 30s. vnec	iiij lb. xijs.
Item ij ells of reid trailzie bukroune xviijs. ell	xxxvjs.
Item ix quartirs and a half of cramosie Spanie taffitie at viij lb. 13s. 9d. ell	xx lb. xjs. viijd.

La.—304 lb. 12s. 7d.

Item viij vnec xj drop cramosie walteins iiij lb. vnec	xxvj lb. js. iiijd.
Item half ell of camlit to faice with	xviijs.
Item ij ells of quhyt bukisse xvs. ell	xxxs.
Item viij ells of ribins 7s. ell	lvjs.
Item v dussan of cramosie starn buttonns 12s. dussan	iiij lb.
Item ij dussan of reid knap buttonns	vs. iiijd.

[19 Oct.]	Item to brig the paigs doublet iij drop grein silk . . . . .	vjs. ix d.
	Item ij drop reid silk . . . . .	iijs. vjd.
34-17-9	Summa is—xviij <sup>s</sup> xlv lb. xixs. vjd.	

Item 12 December iij quartirs reid and quhyt navato xls. ell . . . . .	xxxx.
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This compt above and within written extending to the sowme off seaventein hunder fourtie seaven poundis nyne schillings vjd. is the just extract of the furnishing furnischit and delyverit be me to my Lord Earle of Angus and his Lo. servitor for his Lo was begining the 21 Februar 1627 watill this instant quhilk is the 13 of December j<sup>m</sup>vj<sup>t</sup>wentie seaven yeirs.

JAMES RAE.

Item ane blak hat and ane band to your Lo.	viiij lb.
Item x ells ribins to Lady Margrit and Lady Jain at viijs. ell . . . . .	iiij lb.

Summa is—xviij<sup>s</sup>lix lb. ix s. vjd.

Resavit hairoff from Patrik Dikson in part off payment off this compt the soume of seaventein hunder merks the xiiij day of June ane thousand sex hunder twentie aucht yeires.

JAMES RAE.

## THE EARL OF ANGUS HIS LO. COMPT.

5 Januar 1628	Item your Lo. compts extract 21 December 1627 extendit to the soume of . . . . .	xviij <sup>s</sup> lix lb. ix s. vjd.
	Item to your Lo. paige ij dusson grein knap buttonns . . . . .	vs. iiij d.
7 Jat.	Item iij ells of grein french louping iiij s. ell	xijs.
	Item ij ells of grein ribins vjs. ell and ij drops grein silk is . . . . .	xvjs. vjd.
	Item half quartir of grein gems taffitie . . . . .	xjs. iiij d.
	Item for Lady Margrit and Lady Jain v ells small camrick at iij lb. vjs. viij d. ell . . . . .	xvj lb. xiijs. iiij d.
	Item iij vnco Napills silk 36s. vnco . . . . .	v lb. viijs.
	Item ane pair balein bodys . . . . .	iiij lb.
	Item half ell of pirne stuff to be ane pair bodys . . . . .	xiijs. iiij d.
	Item to your Lo. breik kneis ij ells ribins vjs. ell . . . . .	xijs.



7 Jan.	Item for James and William 2 blak such hatts cost ix lb. peice	xvii lb.
	Item ij blak hatbands lijs. iiijd. and 2 ells ribins 12s.	iiij lb. vs. iiijd.
	Item ane ell blak ribins to your L <sup>o</sup> .	vjs.
	Item ane ell blak louping to your L <sup>o</sup> doubliit	iijs.
	Item ane quartir and a half of reid callico 36s. ell	xiijs. vjd.
	Item to be James ane pair knotts ij ells ribins vijs. ell	xxiijs.
	Item for making thame and walteins thairto	vijs.
	Item ane pair of grein lethir fingers and belt	iiij lb.
6 Febr.	Item for Lady Jein v quartirs Holand lijs. iiijd. ell	iiij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item ane vnce blak silk to mark napkins	xxvijs.
xj March	Item to the bairnes v quartirs reid and v quartirs tanie kureie at ix. ell	v lb. vs.
	Item ij vnce cullours of silk to sew with 36s. vnce	iiij lb. xijs.
7 Apryle	Item to Lady Margrit xviijs ells blak waterit caulit 36s. ell	xxxij lb. viijs.
	Item vij quartirs of oring Spanis taffitie viij lb. ell	xiiij lb.
	Item 10 vnecs 10 drops oring tevill 36s. vnce	xix lb. ijs. vjd.
	Item ij vnecs and a half of silk 36s. vnce	iiij lb. xs.
	Item ane ell of poldavie	xxiijs.
	Item vj quartirs bukisse xvs. ell	xxijs. vjd.
	Item x quartirs bukroume xiijs. iiijd. ell	xxxijs. iiijd.
	Item ij dusson of oring starn buttouns ixs. dusson	xxvijs.
	Item vij drops and a half gallouna to bord with	xvjs. xjd.
	Item xj ells of oring waterit ribins 8s. ell	iiij lb. viijs.
	Item ane pair reid worsit hois	iiij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item xj ells and ane quartir crimpsoune and quhyt flourd taffitie to be hir ane vaskein at viij merks ell is	ix lb.
	Item iij quartirs tralzie bukroume xviijs. ell	xiijs. vjd.
	Item iij drops silk and viij drops and a half walteins	xxvijs. ijd.
	Item for Lady Jein xvj ells and a halfe of grein waterit caulit 36s. ell	xxix lb. xiijs.
	Item xj vnecs v drop grein teville thairto 36s. vnce	xx lb. vjs. ijd.

Lateris—ij<sup>m</sup>xxv lb. xixs. vjd.

[7 Apryle]	Item ij vnce and a half of grein silk 36s. vnce.	iiij lb. xs.
	Item vj quartirs and a half of incarnatione Spanis taffitie at viij lb. xiijs. iiijd. ell	xiiij lb. js. viijd.
	Item ane ell of poldavie	xxiijs.
	Item vj quartirs bukisse xvs. ell	xxiijs. vjd.
	Item x quartirs bukronne xiijs. iiijd. ell	xxxiijs. iiijd.
	Item iiij dusson grein starn buttoons ixs. dusson	xxvijs.
	Item iiij drops grein walteins to bord with	ixs.
	Item xj ells of grein ribins to the gounne and smood vjs. ell	iiij lb. vjs.
	Item ane pair worsit hois	iiij lb. vjs. 8d.
	Item for Lady Grissill and Lady Anna ix ells and ane quartir reid burnquan iiij lb. vjs. viijd. ell	xxx lb. xvjs. viijd.
	Item vij vnce of mixt latee 36s. vnce	xij lb. xijs.
	Item ij vnce ij drops silk 36s. vnce	iiij lb. xvjs. vjd.
	Item v quartirs poldavie xxiijs. ell	xxxx.
	Item ij ells bukisse xvs. ell	xxxx.
	Item ij ells of reid tralzie bukronne xviijs. ell	xxxvjs.
	Item ij ells blak bukronne xiijs. iiijd. ell	xxvjs. viijd.
	Item iiij dusson mixt starn buttoons ixs. dusson	xxxvjs.
	Item vij drops and a half walteins to bord with	xvjs. xjd.
	Item to be your Lo. sones pittigog and gounne viij ells and ane quartir minwin schage xlvjs. viijd. ell	xix lb. vs.
	Item ane ell bukisse xvs. and iiij quartirs bukroume 10s. is	xxvs.
	Item iiij drops silk thairto	vjs. xd.
	Item ij pair worsit hois for James and William 3 lb. 6s. 8d. pair	vj lb. xiijs. iiijd.
	Item to be Lady Margrit ane vadir wyllicot iiij ells and a half reid Schage liijs. iiijd. ell	xij lb.
	Item x drops and a half reid walteins and silk thairto	xxiijs. vijd.
	Item to be Lady Jein ane vaistoot 10 quartirs blak and quhyt lumbwark is ell	vj lb. vs.
	Item xij drops walteins and ij drops silk	xxxjs. vjd.
	Item ij ells and a half blak and quhyt ribins 8s. ell	xxvijs.
	Item for Lady Anna and Lady Grissill iiij ells schina ribins at viijs. ell	xxxijs.
	Item xvij knap buttoons to thair sleiv hands	iijs.

22 Maij	Item to be Lady Jein ane vaskein ix ells reid and quhyt flourd tuffine v lb. vja. viij d. ell	xlvij lb.
	Item to be ane vndir cot iij ells schage lijs. iiij d. ell	x lb. xij s. iiij d.
	Item ane vnce walteins and ix drops silk 36s. vnce	lvjs. iiij d. xxxjs. vjd.
	Item vij quartirs tralzie bukroune 18s. ell	xxxs.
	Item to be hir bodyis ane ell pirn stuff	xxxijs.
	Item to Lady Margrit iij ells blak and quhyt ribins 8s. ell	xlvij s.
	Item for Lady Anna and Lady Grisall 6 ells schina ribins 8s. ell	xlvij s.
7 July	Item to sew cuschins half vnce zellow silk	xviiijs.
	Item to Lady Margrit iij quartirs blak tiffinie 24s. ell	xviiijs.
	Lateris—ij ix lb. ijs. ijd.	
	Item ane ell Holand to be the bairns bands.	ij lb. xs.
	Item ane ell of Holand to be thame cuffs	xlvjs.
23 July	Item for cowrteins ane vnce vij drops lillikin grein laice 36s. vnce	ljs. ix d.
	Item ij ells of cottonne freis to be James and William sadill cloaths	ij lb. xijs.
last July	Item to Lady Margrit iij quartirs blak waterit camlit 36s. ell	xxvijs.
	Item iij drops silk thairto 36s. vnce	ixs.
	Item to Lady Jein iij quartirs of grein camlit 36s. ell	xxvijs.
	Item iij drops silk and ane drop and a half levill 36s. vnce	xij s. iiij d.
5 August	Item to James and William ane quartir deroy Londoun cloath	ls.
	Item half ell of tanie ingrain phillip and schina to thame	xxiij s. iiij d.
	Item half vnce reid silk 36s. vnce	xvijs.
	Item ij ells of tiffinie 36s. ell	ij lb. xijs.
	Item to James and William 2 blak hatts vj lb. peice	xij lb.
9 August	Item to Richard Douglas j vnce xj drops reid walteins 36s. vnce	ij lb. 0s. ix d.
	Item xij drops silk 36s. vnce	xxvijs.
	Item v dussen and a half knap buttouns 32d. dussen and v ells louping	xxvijs.
	Item iij quartirs callico 27s. and iij quartirs and a half bukroun xjs. 8d. is	xxxiij s. vijd.
	Item xj poynte to him cost	xxxijs.
	Item v quartirs ribins vja. ell	vjs. vjd.

13 August	Item to bed heads ix ells reid tralzie bukroune 18s. ell	vij lb. ijs.
	Item v dusson knap buttouns to the bairns cloath 32d. dusson	xiijs. iiijd.
28 August	Item to your Lo. 2 dochters iiij ells reid baeis 36s. ell	vij lb. iijs.
	Item ane ell reid stening 53s. 9d. and iiij drops silk 6s. 9d.	iiij lb. 0s. 1d.
26 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item ane ell gray bukisse	xvjs.
29 Sep <sup>r</sup> .	Item to be James and William cloaths v ells fyne deroy Londoun cloath at 10 lb. ell	11 lb.
	Item iiij ells deroy baeis to fyne body and taills with 36s. ell	vij lb. iijs.
	Item v vnec xiiij drops tevill and iiij vnec silk 36s. vnec	xv lb. xvjs. iiijd.
	Item half quartir gems taffitie	xjs. iiijd.
	Item ij ells ribins to the breik kneis vjs. ell	xijs.
	Item viij ells mixt louping 32d. ell	xxjs. iiijd.
	Item xiiij dusson knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xxxiijs. viijd.
	Item to be thame sark wyllicotts iiij ells reid baeis 36s. ell	vij lb. iijs.
	Item xiiij drops reid walteins and silk 31s. 6d. and 18 buttouns 4s.	xxxvs. vjd.
	Item ij ells ribins to be ij laices iijs. ell	vijs.
	Item iiij dusson and a half knap buttouns and j drop silk to the paige	xjs. vijd.
22 Oct.	Item to ane sute of cloaths ane vnec vj drops minwin and sand cullour silk 36s. vnec	xlijs. vjd.
	Item iiij ells and ane quartir Devenshir baeis iijs. iiijd. vnec	xj lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item half ell sand cullour satein ix lb. ell and half ell taffitie 4 lb.	8 lb. xs.
	Item ane quartir cloath to eik ane pair breiks	1s.
	Item to be ane ryding taills ij ells Yorkschyr cloath 6 lb. ell	xij lb.
	Item ane drop silk ijs. iiijd. and half ell bukisse 7s. 6d.	ixs. ixd.
	Item ij ells ribins vijs. ell	xxiijs.
	Item to be ane pair mittins ane quartir and a half cloath	xlvs.
	Item v drop silk	xjs. iiijd.
	Item ane fyne blak hat to my Lord	vj lb. xiijs. iiijd.
coll	Item ane taffitie pok to ane bever hat	xvjs.

Lateris—ij<sup>e</sup> lb. xvjs. xjd.



[23 Oct.]	Item half ell ribin to be your Lo. ane poynt at 8s. ell	iijs.
	Item to your Lo. cloak ij dussou grit buttouna	xlvijs.
	Item ij ells French louping iijs. iiij d. ell	xx
	Item ane drop silk	ijs. iiij d.
	Item to the bairns vij ells ij quartirs cam- ridge lijs. iiij d. ell	xx lb. xiijs. iiij d.
	Item vj quartirs reid kairsie to thame lijs. iiij d. ell	iiij lb.
	Item ij drops reid silk thairto	vjs. ixd.
	Item ij ells Holand cloath to Lady Margrit and to be nicht mutches lijs. iiij d. ell	viiij lb.
	Item ane ell of Holand to be cuffs to James and William	xlvijs. viij d.
	Item half quartir satein to my Lordis doublat	xxijs. vjd.
	Summa of the haills compts extends to— ij <sup>vi</sup> iiij <sup>lxxviij</sup> lb. xlijs. id.	
	Resavit heirof 13 June 1628 . xj <sup>xxxiiij</sup> lb. vjs. viij d.	
	Swa tests . . . . . xiiij <sup>xliij</sup> lb. vjs. vd.	

first Decr.	Item to be your lo. cloaths xj quartirs and a halfe of blak Londoun cloath xj lb. ell	xxxj lb. xijs. vjd.
	Item vj vnce x drops blak satein teville 36s. vnce	xj lb. xvijs. vjd.
	Item ane vnce and a half blak silk 32s. vnce	xlvijs.
	Item xij dussou knap buttouna 32d. dussou	xxxijs.
	Item vij ells French louping iijs. ell	xxvijs.
	Item ix drops blak walteins	xxa. iiij d.
	Item ane quartir and a half blak gens satein to the fents 10 lb. 13s. 9d. ell	iiij lb.
	Item vij quartirs skarlot baeis to the body and sleivs of the doublit iiij lb. xa. ell	vij lb. xvijs. vjd.
	Item ij quartirs Devenschir baeis to lyne the tailis	sla.
	Item ane quartir double Spanis taffitie to the hands	xlijs. iiij d.
	Item vj quartirs ribins to the breik kneis vijs. ell	xijs.
	Item to be your Lo. ane cloak xj quartirs and a half of fyne mixt coddling cullour Londoun cloath ix lb. xa. ell	xxviij lb. vjs. iiij d.
	Item ane vnce of silk to this cloak and ane othir cloak	xxxvjs.
	Item half quartir of Devenschir baeis to help the lyning	vjs. viij d.

[first Decr.]	Item to be your Lo. ane pair taills ij ells cloath vj lb. ell	xij lb.
	Item half ell bukisse 7s. 6d. and 6 quartirs ribins 12s.	xixs. vjd.
	Item to be Hew Douglas cloaths ij ells mixt cloath 6 lb. ell	xviij lb.
	Item xij drops silk 36s. vnce	xxvijs.
	Item vj dusson knap buttouns and ij ells a half louping	xxvs. iiijd.
	Item ane ell gray bukisse	xvs.
	Item to your Lo. fitman 10 quartirs cloath viij merk ell	xij lb. vjs. viijd.
	Item ij ells basis thairto 36s. ell	v lb. viijs.
	Item to the fitmans cloaths ij drops silk and iiij dusson buttouns	xvijs. vd.
	Item to Lady Margrit and Lady Jein xv ells and ane half and half ane quartir gridalein Scherosherie doubl freis at iiij lb. ell	lxij lb. xs.
	Item ix vnecs ij drops walteins and ij vnecs and a half of silk 36s. vnecs	xxj lb. 0s. ix d.
	Item vj quartirs Spanis tafitie viij lb. ell	xij lb.
	Item vj quartirs poldavie xxiijs. ell	xxxvjs.
	Item 10 quartirs bukisse 15s. ell	xxxvijs. vjd.
	Item ij ells and a half bukroume xiijs. iiijd. ell	xlvijs. viijd.
	Item vj dusson starn buttouns ix s. dusson	liijs.
	Item iiij dusson knap buttouns 32d. dusson	xs. viij d.
	Item for William Falconer vj quartirs cloath in Arcmain	xiiij lb.
	Item ane vnecs and a half of oring laice and xj drop silk	ij lb. xviijs. ix d.
	Item ij dusson buttouns to him 32d. dusson	viijs.
	Item ane quartir and a half basis thairto 36s. ell	xiijs. vjd.
	Item ane ell of tiffnie to one of your Lo. dochtirs for a busk	xxvijs. viij d.
9 December	Item to be Lady Ana and Lady Grissile gouns ix ells of Jeingolein Schage liijs. iiij d. ell	xxiiij lb.
	Item ix quartirs reid trailzie bukroume thairto xvijs. ell	xls. vjd.
	Item 10 quartirs blak bukroume 13s. 9d. ell	xxxiijs. iiij d.
	Item ane ell of poldavie	xxiijs.
	Item vj vnecs vj drops oring walteins 36s. vnecs	xj lb. xjs. ix d.
	Item ane vnecs xj drops silk 36s. vnecs	ij lb. 0 ix d.
	Item iiij dusson starne buttouns ix s. do.	xxxvjs.
	Item vj quartirs oring callico 36s. ell	liijs.
	Item iiij dusson of oring knap buttouns	xs. viij d.

[9 December]	Item v ells a half oring ribins 6s. ell	xxxijls.
	Item vij ells oring ribins to be thame spoodls vjs. ell	xijls.
	Item to ane vthir pair of airme sleivs to Lady Margrit and Lady Jein ane vnce walteins and ij drop silk	xls. vjd.
	Item ane quartir Spanis taffitie and ane quartir bukisse	xlijs. ixd.
	Item xx ells of Schina ribins to thame 8s. ell	vij lb.
	Item ix ells ribins to be xvij poynts to Hew Douglas viijs. ell and horning thame 4s. 6d.	ij lb. xvjs. vjd.
	Item vj quartirs ribins to the breik kneis 8s. ell	xijls.
	Item ane drop silk and ane dusson small purrlit buttons to my Lords cloak	ixs. ijd.
	Item half quartir quhyt satein to ane doublit neck	xxijs. vjd.
	Item to be ane fitman cloaths 10 quartirs reid Zorkschyre cloath v lb. xs. ell	xij lb. xvs.
	Item ane ell bukisse 15s. and v drops silk xjs. ijd.	xxvjs. ijd.
	Item iij dusson buttons and ane ell louping	xijls. ijd.
	Item to my Lord ane pair blak kours gartirs	ij lb. vjs. 8d.
	Item ane ell braid ribins	vijs.
	Item half ell reid baes	xviijs.
	Summa of this last pairt of the compt	ij <sup>o</sup> lxvj lb. 0 ijd.
	Summa in all is	xvij <sup>o</sup> x lb. vjs. vjd.

366-0-2

Resavit of the within writtin compt extend-  
ing to xvij<sup>o</sup>x lb. vjs. vjd. the 24 December  
1628.

resavit I say . . . . . vj<sup>o</sup>lxvj lb. xijls. iijd.

Swa rests of all compts preceeding the 23  
December 1628. . . . . j<sup>o</sup>xliij lb. xijls. 2d.

Resavit heirof 23 December 1628 from Patrik  
Diksoun . . . . . ij<sup>o</sup>lxvii lb.

Swa rests of thir compts . . . . . vj<sup>o</sup>lxvj lb. xijls. iijd.  
JAMES RAE.

Resavit be me James Rae from Patrik Diksoun servitor to the  
Earl of Angus the soume of ane thousand marks scots money and  
that in name of the Earl of Angus quhillk is the compleit payment  
of thir within writtin compts and all maner compts furniachid  
be me the said James Rae for the vse of the said Nobl Lord

preceeding the twentie thrie December j<sup>m</sup>vj<sup>e</sup> twentie aucht zeirs  
be thir presents subscrivrit with my hand at Edinburgh the  
second day of June j<sup>m</sup>vj<sup>e</sup> twentie nyh zeirs.

JAMES RAE.

### III.

MY LORD DOUGLAIS COMPT TO WILLIAME MITCHELLSOUN  
MARCHENT EDIN. 4 DAY OF OCTOBER 1627.

Item vi ell of fyne scarlat claith to be your L. cloke with sleives and clais at 16 ells is	iiij lb.	xvii s.	
Item j ell j nail of cramosed spanis talfatie To your L. clais at 6 lb. 10s. p. ell	ix lb.		vjd.
Item ij ell and ane halfe of fyne q <sup>t</sup> plushe To lyne your L. doulat at 3 lb. ell	vij lb.	xs.	
Item iij unce x drop and ane half of fyne gold traiss to your L. clais and cloke at 6 lb. 13s. 4d. ell is	xxiiij lb.	vjs.	vjd.
Item x drops and ane halfe cramosed wabbings	j lb.	xix s.	iijd.
Item vj dossoun of fyne gold knape buttons	iiij lb.	xvii s.	
Item xvii dossouns of fyne grit gold purlit Bottoms to your L. cloke and clais at 26s. 8d. dossoun	xxij lb.	xiijs.	iijd.
Item iij ell of cramosed ribins to yor L. breiks		xxiijs.	
Item x ell of cramosed silk and gold ribins to be your L. poynte at 30s. ell	xv lb.		
Item for horning yir poyntis w <sup>t</sup> schoirir horns		xij s.	
Item v ell and ane halfe of fyne scarlat schage to lyne your L. cloke at 4 lb. 10s. ell	xxiiij lb.	xv s.	
Item j unce iiij drops of gold waltings to your L. cloke at 10 mk. oz. is	viii lb.	vjs.	viii
Item j Lang craige botton of gold wying halfe oz halfe drope pryce	iiij lb.		
Item iiij drops of yellow silk		ix	
Item ij oz. 2 drops of cramosed silk/round and small To yis haill worke	v lb.	xiiij	iijd.
Item a fyne black castor hat to your L.	xxxvj lb.		
Item a fyne gold hat band to your L.	v lb.	vjs.	viijd.
Item a fyne bordalier belt w <sup>t</sup> a waist belt brow- chrit w <sup>t</sup> gold to your L.	xxxvj lb.		
Item ij pair of fyne browchrit buit topp to your L.	v lb.	vjs.	viijd.
Item a fyne gray duch hat to yor L.	viiij	xs.	
Item viij ell of fyne small holand to be your L. sarks and napkines at iij lb. ell is	xxiiij lb.		
Item viij ell of holand claith to be sarks at 40s. ell	xiiij		
Suma this syd is	iiij <sup>xx</sup> lv lb.	xs.	ij d.
followis ye rest of your L. compt on ye oz <sup>r</sup> syd.			



heir

Item iij ell and ane halfe of fyne rid cairsay to be your fit boy clais at 55s. ell	xij lb.	vij s.	vjd.
Item iij q <sup>rs</sup> of blew caligo to yir clais		xxiij s.	
Item iij dossoun of bottoms to his clais		xij s.	
Item j dossoun of blew ribine poynts		xxviij s.	
Item v drops of blew silk to yir clais		xj s.	iiid.
Item viij ell and ane halfe of fyne blew Laping at 2 tymis at 3s. ell		xxvi s.	vid.
Item vj dossoun of unair buttons to his clais		xviij s.	
Item ij ell of rid caligo to remaid yor mans clais at 33s. 4d. ell	iiij lb.	vj s.	viii.
Item iij dossoun of buttons to yir clais		xij s.	
Item viij drope of rid waltings		xviij s.	
Item ij oz of rid silk	iiij lb.	xii s.	
Item v ell and ane halfe of red ribins to be him a dossoun of poyntis at 6s. ell		xxxiiij s.	
Item for horning yir poyntis		vs.	
Item j muce v drope and ane halfe of rid tuffie to yir clais at 36s. oz.	ij lb.	viii s.	iiid. 4
Item iij ell of fyne small cambrage to be your L. 2 rouffis at 3 lb. 13s. 4d. ell	xiiij lb.	xiiij s.	iiijd.
Item ij nalle of holand to be 2 stoks		xx.	
Item j ell of fyne small holand to be napkines	iiij lb.		
Item halfe ell of fyne scarlat to be yor L. schanks at 16 lb. ell	vij lb.		
Item iij drope of silk cramoses to yir clais		xiiij s.	iiijd.
Item j ell and halfe q <sup>r</sup> of small holand to be yor L. a collar clait at 3 lb. ell	iiij lb.	vij s.	vjd.
Item j ell 1/2 of rumileer holand to be a oy <sup>r</sup>	ij lb.	ix s.	vjd.
Item v q <sup>rs</sup> and ane halfe of cambrage to be yor L. a collar clait at 3 lb. 6s. 8d.	iiij lb.	xj s.	xd.
Item v q <sup>rs</sup> of romider cambrage to be a oy <sup>r</sup>	ij lb.	xix s.	xd.
Item j q <sup>r</sup> cramoses weinat to be yo <sup>r</sup> L. stipers pryce	iiij lb.	xx.	
Item ij ell j q <sup>r</sup> and ane halfe of cramoses sating to be yor L. a collar clait 16 <sup>ms</sup> ell	xxv lb.	vj s.	viijd.
Suma yis syd is	j <sup>ms</sup> lb.	iiij s.	iiijd. 4

followis ye rest on ye oy<sup>r</sup>. syd.

Item ij oz and ane halfe of gold waltings to your L. ny <sup>r</sup> cape at 7 lb. oz	xvij lb.	xx.	
Item j q <sup>r</sup> and ane halfe of fusting to your L. cape		xv s.	
Item ij drope of cramoses waltings and silk to ye cape		vij s.	vjd.

Item iij unce iij drope of fyne gold Laishe to yor L. collar claith and slippers at 7 lb oz.	xxij lb.	vis.	iiijd.
Item v q <sup>rs</sup> of yellow spanis talfatie to Lyne your L. collar claith and lyne your cape	x lb.		
Item j unce of yellow silk to yor L. collar claith and nyt cape		xxxvj s.	
Item iij drope of cramossea silk		xv s.	
Item iij unce of gold to be a freng to your L. collar claith at 10 mk oz.	xx lb.		
Item for working yis freng	ij lb.		
Item iij q <sup>rs</sup> small holand to be yor L. nyt. cape	ij lb.	vs.	
Item j drope of silk to schowe in my Lords cloke lyning and to ye tailyour		ijs.	iiijd.
Item a fyne felt cape w <sup>th</sup> a silner band	x lb.		

Suma this syd is	liij <sup>ss</sup> vij lb.	xviii s.	
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Sua the haill rowmis of Jor L. compts in all sydes is	v <sup>ss</sup> xliiij	10s.	6d.
	544 lb.	10s.	6d.

This is the just compt that my Lord Douglas is owand me to this day the 14 day of December 1627 quhicke compt my Lord Angus has takin upone him to pay to me at Witsend'y nixt 1628.

WILLIAME MITCHELSONE.

Bessant compleit payment of the compt abovewrittin fra Patrick dicksonne servitor to my Lord of Angus at Ed<sup>in</sup> the 12 Janij 1628.

WILLIAME MITCHELSONE.

## VI.

## THE CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS OF ST ANDREWS.

By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

St Andrews, and particularly its cathedral graveyard, is extremely rich in the variety and value of its monumental remains. It presents examples of nearly every style of tombstone, and of many original forms of symbolism. Chronologically it is more than usually complete, for it exhibits within its somewhat restricted area the rudest of early grave marks, the elaborations of the mediævalists, the florid evolutions of later centuries, and the more solid achievements of modern times. The Celtic sculptures are figured in the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. Dr Hay Fleming has given details of several others (*Proceedings*, vol. xliii.), particularly of the cross-slabs removed from the east gable of the cathedral and some relics connected with the Kirkheugh; and this record of the later memorials is designed to continue the survey thus indicated. Most of the monuments described and figured here have been permanently placed within the cathedral museum; but, before dealing with these, it will be advisable to notice several interesting subjects which lie outside the bounds of that remarkable collection.

In 1847, the Rev. C. J. Lyon issued an illustrated pamphlet of twenty-four quarto pages, *The Ancient Monuments of St Andrews*, "an attempt to save from ruin and oblivion the few monuments that still survive the dilapidation of time and the injuries inflicted by violence." Thirteen fine old slabs and structures are here described and figured; but, viewed in the light of later discoveries, the list is singularly incomplete. Nor does it even hint at the existence of the handsome erections and finely sculptured slabs that had long commemorated the dignitaries of the ancient municipality, though three of these seventeenth-century stones had been noticed by Mr Lyon in

his *History of St Andrews*, published four years previously. The foundations of the cathedral, the rubbish mounds there and at the Kirkheugh, had not yielded their secrets when the pamphlet was issued, nor had the graveyard proper been examined to see what lay under or over its kindly turf. But, even as it stands, this record, made by the Episcopalian minister, is of considerable value, and its contents are deserving of attention. The various slabs and monuments remain, in most cases, as described; and it is worthy of note that, while some of the details given are open to question, the readings



Fig. 1. The Date 1380 (MCCCLXXX.). (Photographed by Mr David Kay, from a rubbing.)

are correct in the main. The very early date, 1380, given on one of the slabs, is still quite legible, and was recently verified by the rubbing shown in fig. 1.

Mr Lyon's statements are here summarised, with such emendations as have become necessary since his observations were made.

1. A rectangular slab lying in the south transept of the cathedral. It commemorates Canon James Eliot, who died in 1513, and shows a cross rising from a calvary of six steps, the upper limbs of the cross being couped or finished obliquely, and in resemblance of a cross formed of branches, or tree.<sup>1</sup> The cross is flanked by the symbol of

<sup>1</sup> As noted by Mr A. Thomson, page 302 of this volume, other examples of this type occur at Pluscardine, Greenlaw, and Coldingham. The cross here referred to is also figured in Mr Thomson's paper. The arms of the City of Colchester bear a cross of tree, similarly fashioned, but with the trunk *rounded*, or shown in relief by shading, an artifice difficult of achievement on a sepulchral slab.



St Andrew, a pierced heart, a chalice, a book, and the initials I. E., a skull and cross-bones being disposed on the calvary. The latter symbolism is extremely interesting, as this is one of the few remaining examples of the occurrence of these nearly universal emblems in pre-Reformation times.

2. A slightly tapering slab, lying beside No. 1. It shows no device other than the much-worn Latin inscription to the memory of Canon Robert Cathull, with the date, already noted, 1380. It is worthy of remark here, that a mortuary panel at Tealing, described by Mr A. Hutcheson in vol. xxx. of the *Proceedings*, is also dated 1380.

3. A rectangular slab lying near Nos. 1 and 2, and beside several other slabs whose devices and inscriptions seem to have been long illegible. It commemorates — Gray, described as glazier and plumber to the cathedral. Like No. 1, it bears the representation of a cross of tree, rising from a calvary of six steps on which a large skull is incised.

4. The mural monument of Robert Wilkie, Rector of the University (fig. 2). This is almost purely architectural in character, dates from 1611, and has a place on the north wall of St Leonard's College Chapel. Monteith translated the Latin obituary as follows: "Consecrate to the memory of that most famous man, Mr Robert Wilkie, Rector of the University; and who was principal Master of this College for the space of 21 years. He built the closs of the College, with houses on the Eastaide, and by his latter Will bequeathed and mortified the Sum of 4200 Merks for Maintenance of the Poor, or six Bursars. He died, aged 63, on June 26th, 1611."

5. The monument supposed to commemorate John Hepburn, one of the founders of St Leonard's College, also on the north wall of the disused chapel. It dates from about 1522, and is extremely worn.

6. The fine architectural monument of Robert Stewart, Earl of March, and commendator of the Priory of St Andrews, who died in 1586. This also has a place on the north wall of St Leonard's Chapel.

7. This slab, and those that follow, lie, or lay, in the floor of the same chapel. No. 7 (fig. 3) commemorates Prior Wynram, who, after the Reformation, was Superintendent of Fife, and commendator of Portmoak. A central shield bears the figure of a ram, over which appears a dice-box, these devices forming a play on the name, Win-ram.



Fig. 2. Robert Wilkie's Memorial. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

Fleur-de-lis and the initials M. I. W.—Magister Johannes Wynram—with the date 1582, appear over the epitaph, a part of which Lyon thus translates: "Though you have lived ever so long, you must die at last. I entered into life on the condition that I should depart out of it."

8. The memorial of Emmanuel Young, who died in 1544. It bears his portrait, incised on the slab, in the full-length style seen on sepulchral brasses of the period.



Fig. 3. Prior Wynram's Memorial. (From an etching lent by Dr Hay Fleming.)

The *dice-box* is much worn, but it remains visible in the dexter chief of the shield.



Fig. 4. Incised Sepulchral Slab. (From a drawing by Mr G. S. Aitken, 1873.)  
The width of the slab is 3 inches outside of the straight lines of the obituary indent.

It may be stated in passing that one excellent, though much worn, brass-work monument, not noted by Lyon, remains at St Andrews,



as does the evidence of several others. This example (fig. 4) measures 6 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, and lies within a low railing near the high altar of the cathedral. The face and hands of the incised portrait



Fig. 5. The Memorial of Provost Spens. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

figure, the chalice (*i* ciborium), and the marginal obituary had been formed of brass sunk in the slab, where the richly clad figure is depicted as standing under an elaborate Gothic canopy. All the brass has disappeared; but the wasted slab, with its indents, or matrices, remains a most interesting memento of a very graceful art.

9. Another slab, with an incised full-length portrait figure. No name or date appears, but the Latin inscription commemorates "the chief master of the poor students, and administrator of the sacraments."

10. A slab (fig. 5) which now stands, substantially framed, beside John Knox's pulpit in the vestibule of St Salvador's College Chapel, commemorating Hugh Spens, Provost of the College, who died in 1534. A mutilation of the incised portrait slab, noted by Lyon, has been repaired, the result showing the original appearance of this quaint sixteenth-century memorial.

11. The memorial of Canon William Ruglyn, master of works at the cathedral, who died in 1502. Its chief ornament is a cross of tree which rises from a calvary of six steps, and is flanked by a chalice and a book.

12. The memorial of Johannes Archibaldus and his wife Margarita. This also shows the cross of tree, with a skull and cross-bones on the calvary. The date is gone, but it must be later than 1525, in which year Archibald founded an altarage in St Leonard's Chapel.

13. The memorial of Mr James Wilkie, the successor of George Buchanan as Principal of St Leonard's College, who died in 1590. It bears several texts in Latin, and shows an armorial device in which mullets and a crescent are prominent.

Mr Lyon's interesting list exhausted, we turn to the cathedral graveyard and to the finely built walls of St Rule's Chapel. On the southern side of the great tower we may study a form of appropriation, very rare, if not unique in churchyard annals. Here, as shown in fig. 6, the very ashlar of the building has been utilised for tombstones, about half a dozen of these appearing on the lower courses of the same wall-face. "HEIR · LYIS · ANE · HONEST · VOMAN [G · S · ] SPOVS · TO · G · PVAS ·" (Purvas?) reads the marginal legend of the central stone, and it is cheering to have this testimony regarding the departed, for the honesty of her relict in turning one of the city "lions" into a tombstone, is, to say the least, fairly open to question.



Fig. 6. Sculptures on St Rule's Chapel. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)



Fig. 7. Haliburton and Comrie. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

Within the walls of the ancient church where repose the remains of Dr Cook the historian, and Dr Robert Chambers of varied literary fame, are two mural monuments that are worthy of a note in passing.

One of these is shown in fig. 7, the memorial of Anna Halyburton, wife of the Rev. Walter Comrie, minister of St Leonard's kirk, and their only son, John Comrie, professor of philosophy. The lengthy Latin inscription, like many others appearing in a more or less illegible condition at St Andrews, is quoted in full by Monteith in his *Theatre of Mortality*. The Haliburton and Comrie shields occupy the pediment of the monument; cross-bones and an hour-glass appear at the foot of the obituary panel; but interest centres in the caryatides that crown the worn pillars. Those take the form of Justice, one of the figures holding a pair of scales, the other a naked sword. Walter Comrie's will was registered in 1687. He became Provost of the New College, and was married a second time to Cecil Learmonth, whose will was registered in 1675.

The memorial of Professor William Preston is represented in fig. 8. According to Monteith's translation of this obituary, the deceased was "a generous, excellent, and very learned youth . . . son to a most famous man, Sir John Preston, Knight, Baron of Airdrie; who having professed philosophy in the Leonardine College for the full space of three years . . . died, with most fragrant fame," in 1657, aged 26. The family arms are set in a cartouche of fine Jacobean strap-work, which is continued as a setting for the inscribed panel. The side pillars are of a most unusual type, taking the character of stop-chamfered wooden beams, effectively fastened to the walls by great, lozenge-headed nails. With the exception of the winged cherub head over the pediment, the symbolism is confined to the lower section of the monument. Crossed coffins and an hour-glass flank the central design, a repulsive skeleton lying in a hammock of drapery, which is suspended from a couple of enormous rings.



Unquestionably, the *Vive Memor Lethe* and *Fugit Hora* inscriptive texts are much emphasised by these gruesome devices.



Fig. 8. Preston of Airlrie. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

Many eminent persons lie buried in the surrounding grounds, but few of their monuments possess any interest beyond the record of their distinguished careers. The Samuel Rutherford tombstone, for example, is of the very plainest character; the imposing memorial

of Adam Ferguson shows only an admirable portrait ; and many others are equally destitute of symbol or ornament. Outside of the cathedral museum, symbolism is confined to those erect stones, table slabs, and mural structures on which our attention will now centre for a little.



Fig. 9. The First Gardeners. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

Fig. 9 shows a small, early eighteenth-century stone, bearing a couple of quaint figures, male and female, holding shovel and spade in a crossed position, and overshadowed by a very crude specimen of the winged cherub head. Death and immortality is the simple meaning of the crossed spades and cherub head ; but there is a piquant touch

of sentiment in the suggestion of our first parents as the primal cause of death and the grave.

The insignia of the Hammermen's Incorporation appear on the eighteenth-century memorial of John Cuthbertson, shown in fig. 10. The central shield bears the hammer, which, as in other examples, is accompanied by the letter S, an indication, probably, that the



Fig. 10. Hammerman's Arms. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

deceased hammerman was a smith. This is flanked by animal supporters—an unusual detail—and is surmounted by a crown of very graceful design. Several other small stones bear slight representations of craft insignia and tools, but their symbolic merits are slight in character.

These inscripional details merit a note in passing. One bears in the plainest possible manner to have been "Erected by David Sime, Seaman, in memory of James Rodger, his wife, who died

11th Feby. 1853." One of the most illiterate inscriptions imaginable may also be seen in this "God's Acre" of Scotland's oldest seat of learning. It reads as follows: "Thes son was arcted by William Mar propriter in The est part of Loughend to his spous Margret Ros who departed thes life April 17 the year 1784 and hir age 72 years. And ther tuo children John and Thomas who died in ther Infance. Here liys The corpes of The above," etc.



Fig. 11. A Labourer's Memorial. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

Symbolism does not, as a rule, run far into the nineteenth century, but here the national game has caused the memorials of famous golfers like Allan Robertson and the Morrises to break out in a redundancy of portraits, golf-clubs, balls, and the like. And there is one quaint and tiny memorial, dating only from 1863, in which the ancient "spirit" is by no means "dead," but is rather humorously salient. James Spence was no mere labourer: he was, in the local parlance, "a pawky character," and his tombstone is regarded with interest by those who remember him. His own desires, it is said, are reflected



in this delineation of his work-a-day familiars, the heap of lime, the tall trestle, the full hod, the shovel, and, "last but *not* least," his tobacco pipe.

Close beside that little headstone is another of a very different cast and character (fig. 12). To judge from its proportions and style, as from the appearance of leaded bats on the reverse, this stone has originally been the carefully fitted panel over a doorway. It shows

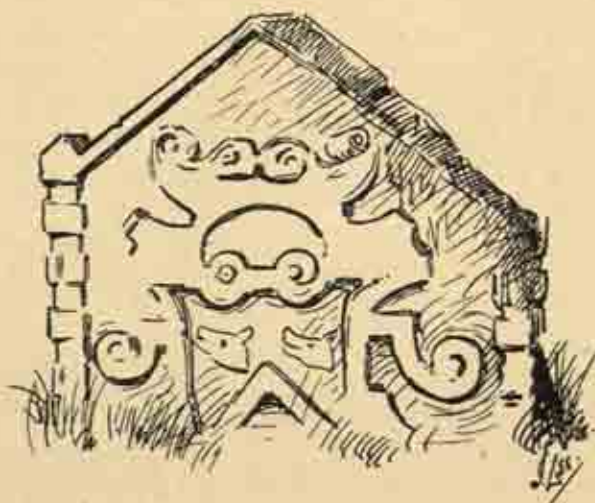


Fig. 12. An Architectural Remnant. (From a drawing by Mr J. Lee.)

a central shield, surmounted with strap-work and displaying a chevron, with mullet, between three animal heads. This device does not belong to the Macdonalds, whose names are cut on the slab, but to the Elphinstones, whose insignia and property were appropriated by John Macdonald, who was keeper of the castle from 1824 to 1861.

Armorial bearings are also prominent on the flat table-stone of Thomas Duncan, which also shows the mortuary symbols—skull, cross-bones, hour-glass, and crossed spade and shovel—common to

the ground. The shield on the right bears the chevron, cinquefoils, and hunting horn of the Duncans; that to the left showing the cabossed, ten-tined stag head of the MacKenzies, with a mullet over. As the name of the wife does not appear on the stone, this heraldic device must be regarded as being of some importance. The incised inscription, which was renewed in 1729, is quaintly, and almost touchingly, original:—

"HIER · LAYIS · INTERED · IN · THIS · GRAWE · ANE ·  
PIOWS · WERTEOVS · HONEST · MAN · THOMAS · DVNC-  
CONE · IN · KINGASK · WHOS · LYF · WAS · BETER · THEN ·  
HIS · DAYS · WAS · LONG · AND · OF · HIS · AGE · 59 · 1668 ·"

Another sept of Duncans is commemorated by a large, coped table-stone, which is dated 1766. The symbolism at the foot of this slab is of the usual mortuary type, but the upper splay bears the combination of maltsters' implements, with the initials and date, reproduced in fig. 13. The following rhyming epitaph, which claims some local celebrity, is incised on the centre of the slab:—

"Here lies beneath this stone confined  
John Duncan laird of Stony Wynd  
He was a man of great renown  
Guild Brother of St Andrews Town  
He had every virtue that can  
Denominate an honest man  
He died September Twenty one  
A.D. 1711."

The memorial of an eminent personage, Professor John Echline of St Leonard's College, is worthy of note, if only for the excellence of its finely excised Latin inscriptions.

As translated by Monteith, the obituary reads: "Here lies a most learned man, Magister John Echline of Pittadrow, who taught good learning and Philosophy in the College of St Leonards, for the space of 12 years, with great Commendation of his Acuteness and Knowledge. He died piously and pleasantly on the 7th November, 1603, aged 52."

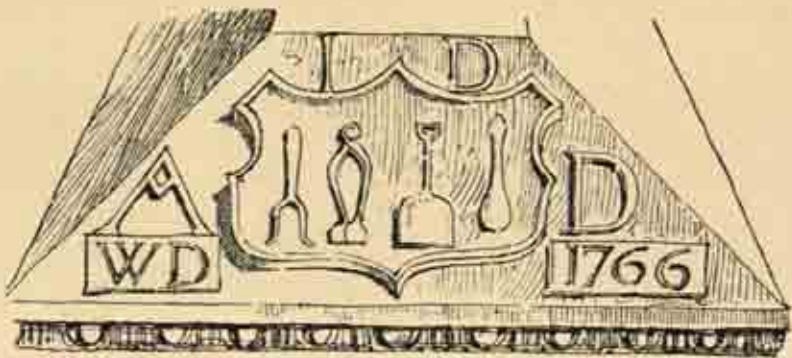


Fig. 13. John Duncan's Trade Emblems. (From a drawing by Mr John Watson, F.S.A. Scot.)



Fig. 14. Professor Echline's Obituary. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

The pediment contains a quatrain in Latin, and an armorial shield, the quarters displaying stags, a galley, and a fesse chequy. Part of



Fig. 15. The Tomb of Provost Sword. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

the tomb of the celebrated Adam Ferguson is also seen to the right in the illustration.

The mural monument shown in fig. 15 commemorates James



Sword, a Provost of St Andrews, and an eminent public man, who died in 1657, aged 66. The central panel bears a Latin rhyme, thus translated by Monteith :—

"Late magistracy's glory, now sorrow deep,  
Sometime their praise, now sadness, here doth sleep,  
Whose life a rule of piety was true,  
St Andrews ruled, in lasting peace, as due :  
Faithful in trust, dispensing right to all,  
From private wealth, to publick liberal ;  
In fortunes both, unconquered he stood,  
He lived in Christ, Christ was his only good."

The epitaph is finely set in Jacobean strap-work, which is flanked by the symbolic hour-glass and a couple of graceful attached pillars. Three panels in the base display the crossed spade and shovel, and the skull with cross-bones ; a touch of variety being introduced in the last panel, which shows crossed coffins resting on carrying spokes.

Among the adornments of the upper portion of this monument (fig. 16) is a circular shield, bearing in the first half a spur, a dart-pierced heart, and a flower ; and in the other half, a baton charged with three stars. A couple of short swords in scabbards flank the circle, round whose upper border the name of James Sword is incised. The pediment of this most interesting mural work bears the obituary proper : "QVI · OBIT · 6 · FEBR · AETAT · SVAE · 64."

Again we have to say "last but not least," for the memorial of Provost John Lepar and his spouse, Janet Carstairs, is the noblest mural structure in St Andrews graveyard, and is, symbolically, one of the most original and interesting in the country. Fig. 17 gives a good impression of the fine architectural and general effect of the monument. It is strongly Italian in feeling, but shows Renaissance capitals on pilasters whose bases are almost Scottish in character. These pillars flank the central symbolic panel, which is enclosed within a moulded frame, having an arched head and impost mouldings.

The pedestal has three panels, with finely moulded base and cornice, which is repeated in the entablature, where the word "Johne" of



Fig. 10. Upper Part of the Sword Memorial. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

Lepar's name alone is legible. Over the bold upper cornice rises an angular pediment, bearing a foliated and crested shield, on which is displayed a saltire, indented, and four roses. The long panel under the shield shows a hatchment bearing the Carstairs' arms—a

chevron between three sunflowers—with a riband showing the name of Janet Carstairs, and flanked by the date figures, 1646.



Fig. 17. The Lépar Tomb. (From a photograph supplied by Dr Hay Fleming.)

The impressive symbolic central panel is shown on a larger scale in fig. 18. It may be described as showing by symbol the successive stages of life, death, and immortality, and must be regarded as the

able and thoughtful design of an original artist. In the lower panel, different aspects of life are suggested by the well-conditioned and



Fig. 18. The Lepas Symbolic Panel. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

sceptred female, and the bearded pilgrim holding a long staff with pendent water-bottle, who flank the panel inscribed with the "Blessed



are the Dead " quotation. Over that, a skeleton—far more correct, anatomically, than is usual—lies upon a cushioned bier. From behind this death-figure rises a series of mountain peaks, over which passes a pathway, winding steeply upwards, and issuing in a glory of clouds, trumpets, palms, and cherubs. Over the celestial host, whose faces are turned thither, streams the glory of God, in the form of a radiant sun, illuminating not only the celestial spheres, but the long and toilsome road beneath them, which is labelled, in so many words, *Via ad eternitatem*.

#### THE MUSEUM.

Before directing our attention to the cathedral museum, with its remarkable collection of ancient sculptures and table tombstones, we may recall the appearance presented by several of the table-stones before they were removed to the safe and unpretentious shelter where they are now free to the inspection of every interested visitor.

For many years these relics stood around the walls of the sacristy and vestibule of the chapter-house of the cathedral, as shown in fig. 19, which has the western arches of the slype and vestibule of the chapter-house for its background. Exposed to the deteriorating influences of the weather, not forgetting those of a more wanton sort, their important devices and legends were gradually disappearing when H.M. Office of Works, with the generous aid of St Andrews Town Council and the Literary and Philosophical Society of the city, took the matter in hand and erected the cathedral museum, in which these stones are now safely housed.

They are of the highest value as a record of the names, qualities, and positions of many local dignitaries through the important first post-Reformation century; and they have strong claims on general attention through their artistic and literary merits, and their graphic symbolism of events that happen unto all.

As has been indicated, this collection of over fifty great table-

stones is reinforced by an immense number of Celtic, mediæval, and later details gathered from different quarters of the city. The inner end of the museum chamber, with a varied assortment of its exhibits, is shown in fig. 20. Chief among these varied objects is the mediæval cross-slab—seen in the centre of the illustration—one of the ancient



No. 30.

No. 2.

No. 5.

No. 14.

Fig. 19. Tombstones near the Chapter-house. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

grave covers found in 1860 in clearing the site of the Culdee Church at the Kirkheugh. It shows a cross within a circle, the chalice which denotes an ecclesiastic, a central panel with initials, and the remnants of a marginal inscription in which the name of Ogilvie is still quite readable. Over this slab appears a skull, set on the curve of a moulded pediment, which was found in the wall between the north-east angle of the cathedral and the adjoining gateway. Originally, it had formed

part of a finely chiselled tomb. The lower portion of a shield bearing the Douglas arms appears on the fragment seen over the chalice ; and



Fig. 20. Relics on South Wall of Museum. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

over the cross of the same slab is seen the prototype of the larger table-stone shown as No. 10 of the tombstone collection. Immediately to the left of the cross slab is a square panel showing the Hepburn

arms, one of a dozen examples to be found at St Andrews, but unique, inasmuch as it bears the date 1520, and is the only dated Hepburn



Fig. 21. In the South Vestibule. (From a photograph by Mr. Frank Sharp.)

coat in the city. Under that panel appears the greater part of a *double-coped* grave cover, also a unique relic, which was found at the Kirkheugh in 1860. The *ends* of the copes, seen in the illustration, bear within circles a couple of crosses, resembling somewhat the



consecration marks of sacred buildings, and adding greatly to the value of this interesting stone.

The illustration, fig. 21, shows a few of the objects contained within an annexe of the museum proper. Chief among these is the tombstone of Provost Duncan<sup>1</sup> Balfour, with his arms and those of his wife, C. I. Monteith translates the interesting Latin obituary and epitaph as follows: "Here lies an honourable man, David Balfour [sic], sometime one of the Lifeguard to the King of France, Provost of St Andrews, who died at St Andrews on the 16th of February 1625.

"In Holland's wars my Brother-german died,  
Unto that Fate his courage him conveyed;  
In peace returning home, I here lay down  
My self, my Warfare, and my Martial crown."

Several fragments of other tombstones also appear in the illustration, along with an interesting specimen of the pot quern, decorated with a grotesque human face, from whose mouth the meal had been delivered. This very curious utensil was found at the site of the gasworks, and outside of the eastern walls of the cathedral boundary.

Among the numerous gems of old sculpture that crowd the museum, the shield which symbolises the Passion of our Lord takes a conspicuous place (fig. 22). It is supposed to have formed a portion of some of the mural tombs whose delicate fragments add so much to the interest of this collection. Here the central figure is the cross, wreathed with the crown of thorns and supporting the I N R I legend; the scourging pillar and cord, and the ladder completing the unusual design. Another example lies near; and, as is well known, the walls of the University library display still another ancient representation of the emblems of the Passion, which Dean Stanley declared was worth coming all the way from London to see (fig. 23).

In this striking sculpture, the sacred feet, hands, and heart are arranged in the form of the cross of Saint Andrew, the crown of

<sup>1</sup> Styled "David" by Monteith.



Fig. 22. Emblems of the Passion. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)



Fig. 23. A St Andrew's Cross. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

suffering completing a design which, though fantastic, is purposeful and powerful. The attendant cherubim which complete the decoration of this remarkable corbel are of exceptional merit of design and finish.



Fig. 24. A Resurrectionist Relic. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)  
(Noted by Mr A. Hutcheson, F.S.A. Scot., in the *Scotsman*, May 1895.)

The gruesome relic of resurrectionist days, shown in fig. 24, is exhibited in the glass case reserved for the miscellaneous smaller objects of glass, stone, wood, metal, etc., in which the neighbouring area has proved so fertile. This collar of iron was found, in May 1895, by

the caretaker, Mr Jas. Mackie, when digging a grave a few yards south of St Rule's Chapel. No doubt can thus be entertained regarding its origin and purpose. It had been used to encircle the neck of a coffined corpse, in order that the removal of the body would be difficult, or impossible. The split and screwed ends were passed through the strong

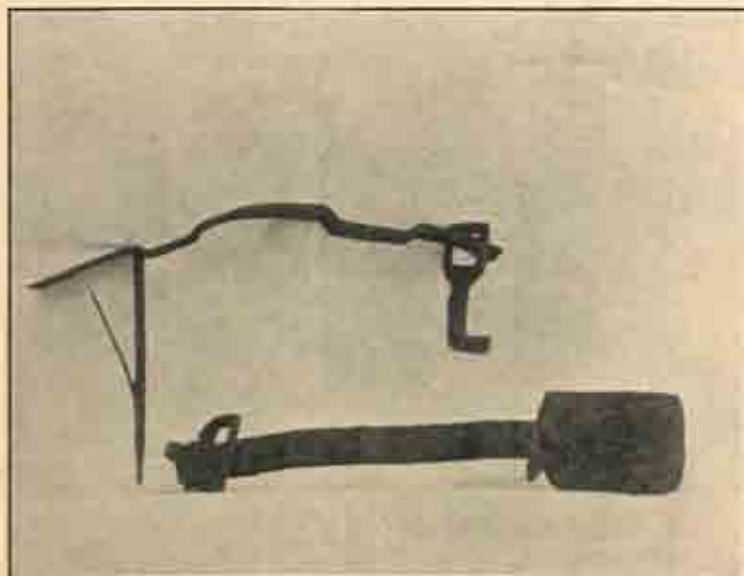


Fig. 25. A Coffin Guard. (From a photograph by A. C. Robertson.)

bottom of the coffin, where the locking nuts were made doubly secure by the spreading of the divided tangs. The collar is shown resting on a small slab, which bears an incised cross—from Kirkhengeh—of the rudest form hitherto found at St Andrews. The dated panel over the collar is a fragment from St Andrews Castle.

In the same case are two heavy bars of iron, with bats and springs (fig. 25), which were found by Mr Mackie in similar circumstances. This contrivance had been used to securely fasten a wooden coffin



inside a grave built of dressed stones, and is, like its neighbour, unique among relics of alarmist times.

A cellar door within the city is formed from the two sides of a mort-



Fig. 26. The Kilrenny Mort-safe. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

safe (fig. 26), which, of old, was used for the protection of the newly buried dead in the churchyard of Kilrenny. The section of the door not shown in the illustration is formed from the other side of the safe.

Having examined the examples of the smaller objects in the museum, we give our attention to the tombstones proper. These are here numbered 1 to 41, the numbers commencing at the entrance,



Fig. 27. *Helen Law*. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

passing up and down the rows of slabs, and finishing beside the section devoted to the Celtic remains.

Catalogue No. 62. *Helen Law* (55 inches by 41 inches by 5 inches).—Fig. 27 shows the first monument of the museum collection, an uncouth slab which has a place on the left of the entrance and outside of the formal arrangement of its neighbours. The surface of this

rectangular stone is entirely covered with emblematic sculptures, initials, and inscriptions. The prominent central object is a female figure, the upper part of whose body is hid by a heraldic shield. The hands of the figure appear at the under corners of the shield, as if supporting it, a foliated ornament covering the corners held by the hands. The dexter half of the shield shows an arm with its hand grasping a dagger, apparently a rough-and-ready symbol of the husband's name: the sinister half showing the bend, mullet, and cock borne by the Laws of Anstruther. A weird skeleton figure is plunging a dagger into the shoulder of the woman, the heads of both being encircled by a scroll inscribed "MEMENTO · MORI," and "MORN · HEIR · THAT · YE · MAY · REIOYCE." The initials I. H. and H. L. have a central position, the first letter being cunningly disposed within the limbs of the skeleton. A flaming hour-glass forms a period for the legend riband: crossed spade and shovel, a skull, an anchor, and cross-bones being boldly arranged below. The top line of the marginal lettering has been hewn away, but from the initials and arms it is safe to conclude that the slab commemorates "(Hele) N · LAW · SOMTYM · SPOVS · TO · IOHN · HAND · AND · THEY · FEARED · GOD · AND · SHE · DECEISSED · THE · 6 · DAY · OF · DECEMBER · 1673."

Catalogue No. 1 (north end of first row; 6 feet 4 inches by 34½ inches).—This circular-topped slab dates from 1672, and shows the names of Agnes Dounie and Tene Miniman, wife and daughter "TO · ALEXANDER · MINIMAN · FLESHER · IN · ST ANDREVS." The symbolism is of the type common to the ground, crossed spade and shovel, hour-glass, shield, skull, and cross-bones, a curious feature appearing in the reversal of the initials and symbols at the square end of the monument.

No. 2. *J. R.* (6 feet 8 inches by 40½ inches by 6 inches).—The elaborate and finely worked slab, represented in fig. 28, shows within the scalloped border repeated on many of its neighbours, two rect-

angular inscription panels—now quite illegible—set in good scroll work of Jacobean design. The initials *J. R.* appear *twice*: first, on each side of an armorial shield, showing on a bar two mullets and a



Fig. 28. *J. R.* (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

crescent, with a hand, or gauntlet, under; and second, among the mortal emblems strongly depicted on the lower portion of the slab. There is no date nor clue otherwise to the identity of the person here commemorated, but in the Stent Roll of St Andrews for 1623 the names



of Johnne Rive and Jon Rodger appear, and in all probability the memorial commemorates one or other of these citizens.

No. 3. *Unknown* (date 1637; 6 feet by 38½ inches by 5 inches).—The emblems of mortality graven on this curious yellow slab are varied by cross-coffins, three darts piercing a heart, and the cordwainer's tools which appear upon a central shield. The usual crossed spade and shovel, skull, hour-glass, cross-bones, and *memento mori* legend are of normal character. The date seems to be 1637, the inscription being in raised letters round the margin, and reading: "HIR · LYETH · ANE · HONEST · MAN," etc.

No. 4. *John Vennison* (6 feet 4 inches by 42 inches by 3 inches).—We are able to complete the mutilated inscription of John Vennison's elaborate memorial, shown in fig. 29, from Monteith's *Theatre of Mortality*, where the Latin of the original reads as follows: "HIC · JACET · PIVS · ET · INDUSTRIUS · ADOLESCENS · JOANNES · VENNISONVS · FAMA · ET · INTEGRITATE · VITAE · PRAECLARUS · CIVIS · HUIUS · CIVITATIS · ET · QUONDAM · DIACONUS · ARTIS · LANIATORIAE · QUI · OBIIT · DIE · MENSIS · AUGUSTII · ANNO · DOM · 1654 · AETATIS · SUAE · 32 · VIVE · MEMOR · LETHE." The translation given is: "Here lies a godly and industrious youth, John Vennison, famous for renown and purity of life; a citizen of this city, and Deacon of the Butchers there. He died as above."

The slab shows the same scalloped bordering of Nos. 2 and 3, but is somewhat cruder in design and workmanship. The symbolism, however, is more pictorial in character, and is arranged in top and bottom panels. Two winged cherub heads, set amid straggling scrolls; a shield with a cross on which a heart is imposed; the excised initials I. W. and the incised initials C. L. fill the upper panel. The lower subjects include a series of shields and panels on which appear the following quaint designs, which read thus from left to right: 1. A shield with crossed gloves, with an hour-glass under. 2. The

figure of Death pursuing with a spear a male figure, represented as standing behind an animal, a dog presumably. An incised hour-glass is flanked by the limbs of the skeleton, and both figures support



Fig. 29. John Vennison. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

an open book. 3. A shield on which are graven an axe, a cleaver, a knife, and a sharpening steel, plainly pointing to the calling of this deacon of the Incorporation of Butchers. The remaining panel shows the yoke for a pair of animals, and suggests that farming formed part of the occupation of the departed.

No. 5. *The Elphinstone Arms*.—This slab is almost a duplicate of No. 2, but is six inches narrower and rather more worn. The symbolism and initialing are also similar; but here the central shield displays the chevron and the three boars' heads of the Elphinstone arms. It can scarcely fail to strike the observer that this is the memorial of the wife of the person commemorated by the slab shown in fig. 28. The general appearance of this monument is represented in fig. 19.

No. 6. *Basile John Lundie* (inner end of first row; 5 feet 9 inches by 37 inches).—This is a rectangular slab with moulded edges, and bears at the top the initials I. L. and M. L., with a worn shield between. The Latin epitaph runs: "Stirpe · Satum · Clara · Justi," etc, under that being the obituary: "Hic · situs · est · johannes · Londinus · qui · obiit · ano · dom · 1671 · ætatis · suæ · 44 · balivarium · andreæ · per · Septennium · tenuit," which Monteith quotes very incorrectly. An oblong panel below, like that above, is ornamented with Jacobean scrolls, and shows the familiar emblems, crossed spades, skull, and cross-bones. Monteith's translation of the epitaph is in these words:—

"Of famous birth, a lover of the truth,  
Hater of Ill, now hath this urn forsooth;  
In life all good men loved him, now they mourn,  
For from the right he ne'er aside did turn."

No. 7. *Boilie William Barclay* (7 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $46\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches).—This large and thin rectangular slab (fig. 30) slopes from a panelled centre, all the lines being clearly defined by roll beading. The sculptures are remarkably varied, the general effect being of singular richness. In the upper end panel, a shield, displaying three crosses, is supported by two angels, outside of which are the initials W. B. and E. L. The long, narrow central panel shows a weird skeleton figure (22 inches high), over which is the legend, "CARPO FOENUM," a hand grasping a bell appearing underneath. The lower end panel

shows a winged hour-glass, two skulls, two single bones, crossed spades, and crossed coffins, and a worn legend in which the words "MORS SCEPTRA" alone are clear. The long panel on the left bears in raised



Fig. 30. Bailie William Barclay. (From a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.)

letters the obituary: "HERE · LYES · WILLIAM · BARCLAY ·  
SOME · TYME · BAYLIE · OF · THIS · CITY · WHO · DIED · 23 ·  
8 · BIR · 1641 · AND · OF · HIS · AGE · 76 · AND" [the continuation  
is carried to the corresponding panel on the right] "EUPHAM ·  
LERMONTH · HIS · SPOUS · WHO · DYED · 17 · 7 · BER · 1613 ·



AND · OF · HER · AGE · 34." The first panel is flanked by a trumpeting cherub, who holds an hour-glass, and has an open book lying on the ground in front of him; and at the other end by a figure holding a scythe with both hands, an hour-glass appearing below. The companion panel is similarly supported by the upper portion of an angelic body, and by the elaborate continuation of the free scroll-work that decorates the sides of the panel. The contrast between these free-flowing scrolls and the Jacobean ornamentation of the companion panel is most effective, and adds not a little to the richness of the general effect of this interesting memorial.

No. 8. *John Minimam, Miller* (7 feet 3 inches by 36 inches).—The slab, shown in fig. 30, is almost duplicated here, but the division beadings of the panels are neither so bold nor so continuous. The central panel also is much larger, and the place of the skeleton is taken by the incised obituary: "HEIR · LYS · ANE · CHRISTIANE · VERTEUS · MAN · JOHN · MINIMAM · MEALMAKER · VHO · DEPARTED · THIS · LYFE · 13 · OF · OCTO · 1657," etc. The excised initials I. M. and A. D. are also prominent, the incised Latin mottoes, "MORS · VLTIMA · RERUM" and "MEMENTO · MORIE," occupying the foliage-framed side panels. A winged cherub head appears at the top, the bottom panel showing very crude skulls, hour-glass, crossed spades, cross-bones, and a shield whose devices are two stars and a crescent.

No. 9. *The Son of Bailie Carstairs* (6 feet 3 inches by 33 inches by 5 inches).—The son of another bailie of St Andrews (see Nos. 13 and 19) is commemorated by the flat rectangular slab of excellent Jacobean design, fig. 31, whose central panel bears the following incised obituary: "INGENVVS · ATQVE · OPTIMAE · SPEI · ADOLESCENS · IOANNES · CARSTARIVS · FILIVS · VNICVS · ET · CHARISS · JACOBI · CARSTARI · MERCATORIS · BALIVI · ANDREAPOLITANI · OBIIT · 11 · JAN · AN · DO · 1653 · AET · 18 · CIRNOGATIMA · MICVI · VIX · VIXI · 1 · DIXI." The very interesting and

puzzling chronogram<sup>1</sup> has been translated as follows by Mr William Geddie: *Sentence*—"I have shone though I have scarcely lived; go, for I have spoken." *Date*—1653, worked out thus: "M," 1000;



Fig. 31. The Son of Bailie Carstairs. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

"D," 500; "C," 100; "XXX," 30; "VVV," 15; "IIIIII," 8. This central panel is surrounded by a fine border of Jacobean scroll-work, as also is the shield below. The designs on the shield

<sup>1</sup> A "time-writing": meaning a *date* hidden in a sentence.

include a sun, three roses, and a tradesman's square, the excised initials I. C. flanking it. The symbolism is at the top, and is of the usual order—skull, cross-bones, hour-glass, and crossed spades—the margins bearing an epitaph in Latin, of which Monteith gives the rendering:—

"Dear Son, your Parents' love; Hope of old age;  
Now saddest grief, when taken off the stage;  
Thy mournful Parents this last duty pay,  
Thy death sweet Nature's order takes away.

Dear Parents, stay your tears; to th' godly, Death  
To Heaven a pleasant passage doth bequeath;  
My death may seem untimely; not the loss,  
Hurts not, but me receiveth soon to Bliss."

No. 10. *James Morton* (6 feet 7 inches by 39½ by 5 inches).—This finely lettered slab (fig. 32), of 1630, commemorates "JACOBVS · MORTOVN · CIVIS · ANDRAE · ET · SENATOR," etc., and is distinguished by its admirably excised marginal obituary, and its incised Latin epitaphs. The adornments otherwise are floral and symbolical. In the centre is a large shield showing a chevron, incised, with three roundles, excised, and boldly relieved. The initials I. M., two roses with stalks, and two without stalks, flank the shield. The lower panel shows the interesting figure of a mariner's compass, which, with an anchor, indicates the connection of the deceased with maritime affairs. The remaining figure, a panelled or framed hour-glass, shows the end of the earthly course of "VIR · PIVS · ET · PROBVS."

No. 11. *Unknown* (end slab of second row; 5 feet 8 inches by 30 inches by 6 inches).—This memorial shows some good Jacobean work, with a few linked bunches, or garlands, of fruit. There is no symbolism, and the interesting features are entirely architectural. The obituary is illegible, though the ornamental details are still fresh and clear.

No. 12. *Euphemia Kinneir and Jacobus Bonar* (6 feet 9 inches by 38 inches by 5 inches).—This circular-topped slab (fig. 33) shows a large central obituary panel with surrounding Jacobean scrolls, a winged



Fig. 32. James Morton. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

cherub-head at top of panel merging into the ornament. The initials E. K. indicate the Euphemia Kinneir of the obituary. Her armorial shield shows a bend with three birds, the martlets, or "Kinnerie Birds" of the Kinneirs, a rose appearing in the first and last divisions of the





Fig. 33. Euphemia Kinneir and Jacobus Bonar. (By permission of Mr Horatio Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh.)

ground. Beneath this are the ordinary symbols—crossed spade and shovel, cross-bones, skull, and hour-glass. Bunches of grapes decorate the side and bottom margins, stopping at the upper panel, which is of meagre design. The excised initials I. B. are those of Jacobus Bonar, who, as the obituary tells us, died in 1655. The shield displays the Bonar arms, a saltire in chief, with a crescent in base. The fine woodcut shows the monument in much better condition than it is in now. It is done from a drawing made about twenty-five years ago.

No. 13. *James Carstairs* (6 feet 2 inches by 35 inches by 5 inches).—James Carstairs was the husband of Christian Brydie, whose remarkable memorial is shown in fig. 34 (No. 19). This slab closely resembles No. 12, but the arrangement of its details is different. The obituary panel is at the top; there are no heraldic devices, and Latin texts take the place of the vine round the margins. The symbolism also is of the normal type; but, and as if for variety or because space was scanty, some of the emblems are shown as single. Four drainage cuts, to allow surface water to run from the sunken centre, are a curious feature in this slab, which dates from 1671. The drains, probably, were formed at a comparatively recent time.

No. 14. *Henry Sword* (6 feet 7 inches by 40½ inches by 4 inches).—This severely plain and unbordered slab, shown in fig. 19, bears at the top a shield flanked by two winged cherub heads rather quaintly disposed. The initials H. S. are those of Henry Sword, one of the bailies of St Andrews, who died in 1662; C. D. representing his spouse, Catherine Dewar. The obituary is followed by eight lines of rhyme, the usual emblems of mortality appearing beneath. The obituary and rhyming epitaph are quaintly characteristic of the period, and read as follows:—

\* HERE LYES THE CORPS OF HENRY SWORD ANE OF  
THE BAILLES OF THIS CITIE WHO DEPAIRED THIS  
LYFE VPON THE TENT DAY OF JANEVARIE THE YEAR  
1662 AND OF HIS AGE 50 YEIRES:—

"IN · S · NAME · A · SVORD · WAS · SEIN  
 INS · OFFICE · IS · THE · LYKE  
 EVEN · IVSTICE · SVORD · I · MEANE  
 EIVELL · DOERS · FOR · TO · STRICK  
 THE · SVORD · DOETH · OFTEN · KILL  
 AND · SHEDDETH · GVILTLES · BLOOD  
 THIS · SVORD · DOETH · NO · SVCH · EIVELL  
 BVT · TO · THIS · CITIE · GOOD."

No. 15. *Alexander Stuart* (7 feet 5 inches by 43 inches by 5 inches).—Apparently, this is the prototype of slabs 12 and 13. It is cruder in design, poorer in execution, and, generally, more archaic in feeling. The worn shield at the top is flanked by the initials of Alexander Stuart and Margaret Chisholme, his spouse, and, doubtless, bore their arms. The symbolism shows two sets of skulls and cross-bones, with an hour-glass between. The obituary is extremely worn, but, fortunately, it is given by Monteith, whose translation reads: "The monument of Alexander Stuart, Tacksman of the Priorie of St Andrews, and a most faithful Fiscal of the Stewartry of Fife. As also his much honoured spouse Margaret Chisholme, who, both, at the Age of 72 years each, died in the year 1661. This Monument serves also for their Children, Walter and Elizabeth Stuarts, whereof he, at the Age of 25, died in the year 1650. She, at the Age of 22, died in the year 1657. To all whom, Jonet Stuart, another daughter, surviving, caused erect this Grave Stone :—

"Concord in Mind and Years their life did grace;  
 Living, one bed; dead have one Burial-place."

No. 16. *Thomas Horsbrough* (5 feet 10 inches by 37 inches by 4 inches).—This curious, light-coloured sandstone slab is much scaled, and the date is gone.<sup>1</sup> From the remaining portion of the excised marginal obituary, we read that it commemorates "AN · VERTVOVS · AND · GODLIE · BROTHER · THOMAS · HORSBROVGH," whose initials, with those of M[argaret] C[orstorphine], his spouse, appear

<sup>1</sup> Margaret Corstorphine's will was registered in 1628.



at the sides of two shields which display—*first*, a horse's head with two stars in chief and a heart in base; and, *second*, two horses' heads in chief, a fesse with three stars, and a hunting horn in base.

No. 17. *Henry Stirling* (7 feet 2 inches by 38½ inches by 5½ inches).—Monteith also supplies the worn inscription of the massive memorial of M. H. S., Magister Henry Stirling, "an eloquent preacher." of the seventeenth century:—

"Here Stirling's body lies; his Soul above;  
A Saint with Christ, enrich by matchless Love."

The ornamental scheme of scrolls and panels is meagre in effect, but the central device is striking and original in its representation of a death-figure, which holds in the right hand an arrow, and in the left hand a book. Cross-bones, and spades crossed by a pick-axe, flank the skeleton; underneath being a shield, among whose worn devices a heart, a crescent, and crossed darts alone are decipherable.

No. 18. *John Younger* (7 feet 2 inches by 45 inches by 4 inches).—On the margin of this very large and much-worn memorial can be read from raised Roman letters: "HEIR · LIES · ANE · HONNEST · AND · GODLY · MAN · IOHN · ZOVNGER · - - - DECESSET · - - FEB · 1632," etc. A central upper panel has borne an incised inscription, under which is a shield bearing the three roses of the Youngers, with three piles in chief, and flanked by the initials I. Z. and two hour-glasses. Under that is another shield, with the initials of the spouse, C. D., and two roses as supporters. The devices on this shield are three stars and a much-worn central figure, presumably a rose. Under all there are two very crude cherub faces, crowned with bands which still show traces of lettering, single bones appearing beneath each Napoleonic head.

No. 19. *Christian Brydie* (6 feet 3 inches by 34 inches by 3 to 5 inches).—"HEIR · LYETH · A · CHRISTIAN · CHRISTIANE · BRYDIE · SPOVS · TO · JAMES · CARSTAIRS · BAILIE · OF ·



ST ANDREWS · DECEASED · ANNO · M · DCLV · OF · HER ·  
AGE · XLVIII · HAVING · LIVED · WITH · HER · BELOVED ·  
HUSBAND · XXVI · YEARES . .” is the obituary incised in clear



Fig. 34. Christian Brydie. (From a drawing by Mr Jo. Lee.)

Roman letters round the margin of this striking slab (fig. 34). Under the portrait figures an oblong panel, set in fine Jacobean scrolls, bears the following punning epitaph:—

“THOUGH · IN · THIS · TOMBE · MY · BONES · DOE · ROTTING · LY  
YET · READ · MY · NAME · FOR · CHRIST · ANE · BRYDE · AM · I”

The date, 1655, follows. Curiously enough, the devices at top and bottom read reverse ways. The upper design is a shield, flanked by scrolls, and bearing a bar on which three mullets are excised. The initials C. B. are incised at the sides, and a cherub head appears over the shield. The chief and central detail represents a man and a woman holding each other by the hand. In the woman's left hand appears a flower-like object, and both figures are depicted in the attitude of a staid, mutual embrace. The resemblance of the man to the Stratford-on-Avon bust of Shakespeare is very striking, and the costumes of both figures are carefully differentiated. The man's coat is fastened by a row of buttons, and his cuffs are close-fitting, a rather unusual feature in seventeenth-century costume. The woman wears a deep, peaked collar with tassels, a cuff appearing under the sleeve of her upper garment. The faces are weather-worn, but the man's moustache and pointed beard are still quite plain, as are the pleasant expressions of both countenances. The under panel shows in good relief the standard emblems of mortality—cross-bones, skull, hour-glass, and crossed spade and shovel.

No. 20. *William Methven* (7 feet 1½ inch by 39 inches by 3 to 5 inches).—Here, again, the end devices read from opposite points, the splayed sides being nearly covered by a finely excised obituary in Latin. Bailie William Methven and his wife, Isobella Carstairs, are commemorated by this large slab, whose mutilated central panel displays a skeleton figure similar to that on stone No. 7, which it resembles generally, though it is not so elaborate in character. The date is 1636,<sup>1</sup> and the remaining symbolism shows the single bone, the crossed spade and shovel, and the pick-axe of other examples. The top displays a shield on which appear the chevron, cross patee, crescent, and heart of the Methvens; another shield, at the foot, bearing five cross crosslets and four stars, two winged and robed angels acting as supporters. The initials W. M. and I. C. flank their

<sup>1</sup> The will of Isobella Carstairs was registered in 1635.



Fig. 35. David Gudlad. (From a photograph by the late Captain Speedy.)

respective shields; and the scalloped border, already noticed, surrounds the margin.

No. 21. *David Gudlad* (5 feet long by 23 inches, tapering to 19 inches).—The late sixteenth century is well represented in fig. 35, which shows in the centre the memorial of David Gudlad, whose quaint obituary runs as follows: "HEIR · LYIS · ANE · HONEST · MAN · DAVID · GVDLAD · QVHA · DECEISSIT · IN · THE · MONETH · OF · JVNII · THE · ZEIR · OF · GOD · 1594 · AND · OF · HIS · AIGE · THE · 48 · ZEIR." A couple of worn shields are the only adornments of this relic. The slab numbered 36 in the series is shown to the right of the same illustration, along with a smaller and somewhat later slab, to the left, whose date is lost. A fragment dated 1581 appears behind the cherub in the same figure, which shows all these subjects as they appeared before their removal to the museum.

No. 22. *Mr John Anderson* (6 feet 7½ inches by 37½ inches by 2½ inches, sloping to 12½ inches).—An old-time physician of St Andrews is commemorated by this massive, sloping monument. The centre and splayed panels are covered with scriptic obituary and epitaph in Latin, and are decorated and defined by Jacobean scrolls. The initials M. I. A. appear over, and at the sides of, the upper shield, which shows the saltire, mullets, and crescent of the Andersons. The same initials appear in connection with the lower device, which is the usual skull, varied here by being superimposed on the cross-bones. Dr Anderson died, aged 26, on 7th October 1670. Monteith gives the following translation of his rhyming epitaph:—

"He in his youth learn'd the Physician's Art,  
Yet died: 'gainst Death no drugs relief impart.  
Virtue and pious goodness did him raise,  
From humble lot, and with exceeding praise;  
His gracious soul dwells in the Heavens high,  
His earthly part beneath this stone doth lie."

No. 23. *John Couper* (6 feet 8 inches by 40 inches by 4 to 9 inches).—This is another deeply splayed slab, whose end devices both read



the same way. The upper end panel bears the initials I. C., and a shield, which shows a bend between six fishes, three of these being placed horizontally and three vertically. The lower end splay is covered with the emblems of mortality: an hour-glass over a skull and cross-bones, crossed spades, and crossed coffins. The long side panel on the left is held by a trumpeting angel, winged and robed, the inscription on this splay being: "HEIR · LYES · ANE · HONEST · MAN · STYLED · IOHN · COVER · SOMETYME · A · FRIEMAN · CITINER · IN · SANCT · ANDROIS · WHO · DEPARTIT · THIS · LYFE · VPON · THE · IRST · OF · IVNE · 1644 · AND · OF · HIS · AGE · 55." The right splay, also letter-covered, merges into a good figure of Death, costumed, and holding a scythe. Foliage borders run round the panels, and all the splays are distinctly marked by flattened beads.

No. 24. *I. W. and E. D.* (6 feet 7 inches by 39 inches by 2 to 5 inches).—The type of Nos. 7 and 8 is reproduced in this coped slab, which shows the skeleton over an hour-glass, and a skull above. The initials I. W.—James Wyllie, probably—and E. D.—Elizabeth Duddingstone—also appear on the long central panel, and other initials are at top and bottom. A shield supported by two angels, another figure of Death, a motto scroll and an hour-glass, are among the remaining details.

No. 25. *A. C. and I. D.* (5 feet 10 inches by 38 inches by 1½ to 12 inches).—This massive coped stone closely resembles No. 22, and is dated 1681. The symbolism is of the usual type—cross-bones, skull, hour-glass, crossed shovel and spade. At the top there is an ornamented oval shield, the incised initials A. C. and I. D. being flanked by two crudely-drawn spades, whose outlines are incised. The name of Alex. Chaplain appears in the *St Andrews Stent Roll* for 1623.

No. 26. *Magister H. L.* (6 feet 9 inches by 37 inches by 4 inches).—Finely moulded edges dignify this slab, which, unfortunately, is considerably fractured at the upper end. A large oblong central panel

has rounded ends, and shows a shield on crossed foliation which resembles fifteenth-century iron work. The shield is flanked by the initials M. H. L., and bears in the first and fourth quarters the Stewart fesse, and in the second and third quarters the Scottish lion. Over this shield is a heart, and under it a rosette. Another shield, with much-worn devices, is flanked by the initials I. A., the symbolism otherwise consisting of skulls with scrolls and an hour-glass.

No. 27. *J. K. and K. F.* (6 feet 9 inches by 40 inches by 2 to 10½ inches).—Another large coped stone, bearing in its upper end panel a highly relieved skull and cross-bones, a single spade, a shovel, and an hour-glass. The corresponding panel at the bottom bears a shield, whose devices are a spade, a rake, and a sheaf of corn; the initials I. K.—probably those of that John Knox<sup>1</sup> who is noted in the 1623 *Stent Roll* as “elder”—K. F. appearing over, and at the sides of this design. The long sides bear worn inscriptions and traces of ornamental rosettes, their borders showing variety through the use of the astragal and bead moulding of contemporary Jacobean work. The epitaph is the common rhyme, “Remember, man, as thou goes by,” etc, neither name nor date appearing on the initialled memorial.

No. 28. *Elizabeth Dickson* (5 feet 9 inches by 36 inches by 4½ to 10 inches).—The inscription on this sturdy-looking Jacobean slab of 1617 is still legible, and runs: “ELIZABETH · DICKSON · SPOVS · TO · IHON · COOPER · ELDER · WHO · DEPARTIT · THIS · LYFE · ON · THE · FIRST · OF · SEPTEMBER · IN · ANNO · 1617 · AND · OF · HIR · AGE · 31 · MEMENTO · MORI.” The upper panel or splay bears a shield with three mullets, flanked by the initials E. D. The bottom panel shows a winged skull, along with the almost invariable cross-bones, and crossed spade and shovel. The long obituary splay is held by a robed and winged angel, its companion panel being

<sup>1</sup> John Knox was Provost of St Andrews from 1609 to 1611, and again from 1615 to 1618.

free, but showing at one end a figure of Death holding a scythe, an hour-glass appearing between the feet of the figure.

No. 29. *Unknown* (6 feet 3 inches by 36 inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 inches).—Nothing remains whereby to identify this very fine example of a coped and massive Jacobean type of graveyard memorial. The riband decoration is excellent in design, and is finely worked, while such devices as appear are of great merit. A skeleton figure has occupied the long central panel, as is proved by the remaining right shoulder and rib. Only a few letters of the Latin obituary are legible, but the end splays have fared better than those at the sides. A winged cherub head and a boldly projecting boss appear at the top, the bottom being relieved by the usual emblems of mortality, arranged as if radiating from a skull as a common centre, with an hour-glass over.

No. 30. *N. F. and L. H.* (6 feet 9 inches by 43 inches by 9 inches).—This very large rectangular slab is beautifully adorned on the edges with ribboned garlands, the date 1683 appearing in a central panel on one of the sides. The central shield is flanked by the initials N. F., those, probably, of Ninian Flewkar, Dean of Guild, and of his spouse, L. H.<sup>1</sup> The upper draperied panel and the lower architectural oblong are entirely denuded of their inscriptions. In the central circular panel at the foot, a hand is seen emerging from a cloud and holding evenly balanced scales, the orthodox emblems of mortality appearing at the sides of the panel. This slab appears in fig. 19.

No. 31. *Margaret Lyndsay* (7 feet by 29 inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 inches).—The arrangement of the emblems of mortality at the bottom of this long, narrow, but ponderous splayed stone resembles that of No. 29, the only difference being in the position of the hour-glass, which here is placed perpendicularly. The Jacobean riband work remains in fairly good condition, but the inscriptions are quite legible so far

<sup>1</sup> The letter L may represent Lizbeth, who, as "Bessie Honyman Spouse to Ninian Flewkar, present Dean of Guild of St Andrews," had registration of her will in 1682.



as the side panels are concerned. The long central panel bears an obituary in Latin, from which it is possible to gather that it commemorates Margaret Lyndsay,<sup>1</sup> who died in 1659, aged 36; but the initials flanking a beautiful armorial shield are I. W. and I. L., which represent probably the parents of the deceased. The arms are a fesse chequy in chief, two small shields in the first quarter, and two mullets in the third quarter of the shield, evidently a suggestion of the Lindsay bearings.

No. 32. *John Millar* (6 feet 4 inches by 37 inches by 1 to 13 inches).—John Millar, Procurator, and Clerk to the Justice Court at St Andrews, who died in 1676, is commemorated by another of these great splayed tombstones with which this collection is enriched. The top panel holds a defaced shield, with the excised flanking initials I. M. and M. W., which are repeated on the bottom panel, but incised. The symbolism here is crude and meagre, consisting of an hour-glass, a couple of single bones that keep the line of the splay, a skull shown in profile, and a diminutive representation of the crossed spade and shovel. The Latin obituary and flattering epitaph are given in full by Monteith.

No. 33. *John Wilson* (6 feet 1½ inch by 35 inches by 1½ to 11 inches).—Of smaller proportions, but closely resembling No. 32, is the memorial of "JOANNES · WILSON · COMMISSARIATVS · SANCTI · ANDREA · CLERICVS · QVI · OBIT · 12 · MAII · 1666," and of Janet Robertson, his wife, who died a year later. Initials, shield, and emblems are of the same character as their neighbours, the touch of variety appearing in the elimination of the cross-spades and the horizontal positions of the hour-glass and single bones.

No. 34. *John Sward* (6 feet 4 inches by 40 inches).—The eldest son of Provost James Sward is commemorated by this worn yet singularly rich-looking slab. Its adornments include a shield, with

<sup>1</sup> The will of Margaret Lyndsay, spouse to John Hay, merchant citizen of St Andrews, was registered in 1654.



flanking initials, set in a fine design of cords and tassels; a large hour-glass with a winged cherub over it; a couple of skulls and single bones; crossed coffins; and the inevitable crossed spade and shovel. The obituary and epitaph are recorded by Monteith, the former reading, "HIC · JACET · MAGISTER · IOANNES · SWORD ·



Fig. 36. Elspat Donaldson. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

FILIVS · PRIMOGENITVS · JACOBI · SWORD · VRBIS · ANDREANAЕ · PRAEFECTI · QVI · OBIIT · 5 · JANVARII · 1654 · AETATIS · SVAE · 32 · INSIGNIS · JVVENIS," etc.

No. 35. *Elspat Donaldson* (7 feet 1½ inch by 42 inches by 5 inches).—The central portion of this handsome slab, fig. 36, is ornamented by a couple of very artistic female figures, which represent Justice, with sword and scales, poised on a skull, and Ceres, with cornucopia.

poised on an hour-glass. These figures support an oval shield, whose devices are much worn, only the long fork and the spade of the maltman being legible. Cross-bones and crossed spade and shovel, with the initials I. C. and E. D., appear near the figures, over them being a fine, winged cherub head, which supports a *Memento Mori* scroll. An oblong upper panel, set, like the lower panel, in excellent Jacobean riband work, is inscribed: "HEIR · LYIS · ANE · GODLIE · AND · VERTOVS · WOMANE · ELSPAT · DONALDSONE · SPOVS · TO · JOHNE · CARSTERS · MALTMAN · BVRGIS · IN · SANTANDROVS · WHO · DEPARTIT · THIS · LYF · THE · 29 · DESEMBER · THE · ZEIR · OF · GOD · 1644 · AND · OF · HIR · AGE · 36 · ZEIRS." The under panel bears portions of the well-known rhyme, "Remember, man, as thou goes by," the whole slab being framed in the scallop design so common to those memorials.

No. 36. *I. Carstairs* (6 feet 1 inch by 32 inches by 4 inches) (see fig. 35).—A moulded edge, in the form of a simple cavetto, distinguishes this sixteenth-century slab from its neighbours. As shown on the right in fig. 35, its Latin inscription runs from top to bottom in horizontal lines. I. or J. Carstairs, who died on the 4th of October 1595, is commemorated here, his initials, and those of his wife, appearing on a couple of small panels which are placed at the sides of two central shields bearing rudely designed spades and a figure which resembles a merchant's mark.

No. 37. *Thomas Phell* (7 feet 3 inches by 46 inches by 3 to 8 inches).—The memorial of Thomas Fell, gardener (fig. 37), is the largest and most ornate of this remarkable series of grave-stones. The upper end shows an open book held by a couple of winged cherubs, the sides here being moulded in the form of draperies, which are suspended by four rings running along the top of the splay. The upper central panel, like its companions, is set in good Jacobean scroll work, but it has never been finished, and shows only small initials (T. P. and E. S.) of a date later than the monument. Both side-splays bear



Fig. 37. Thomas Fell. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

highly relieved central shields—one of which shows a skull; the other, armorial lozenges, mullets, and a crescent in chief—a fleur-de-lis and a heart completing the legible devices. The bottom splay bears a skull, with hour-glass over, the inevitable crossed spades appearing also in the design; the hammer, rake, and spade, symbolic of the gardener's calling, and the motto, "MORS · VITA · FIDELIVM," completing the devices of this interesting section. The obituary is incised on the lower central panel, and reads: "HEIR · LYES · ANE · HONEST · MAN · THOMAS · PHELL · GARDINER · WHO · DE · PARTIT · THIS · LYFE · IN · THE · MONETH · OF · AGVST · 1653." On the sides, and in line with the obituary panel, is the quaint rhyme:—

"I · AM · NOV · DEAD · AND · IN · MY · GRAVE · LAID · DOVN  
 BVT · SHALL · ARISE · AND · THEN · RECEAVE · MY · CROVNE  
 ALTOVGH · THE · EARTH [the opposite panel holds the remainder]  
 MY · BODIE · DOETH · CONTAYNE ·  
 YET · STILL · MY · SOVLE · IN · HEAVEN · SHALL · REMAINE."

No. 38.<sup>1</sup> *Katherine Carstairs* (6 feet 6 inches by 33 inches).—Monteith records the obituary and epitaph of Katherine Carstairs, but his reference is to quite a different person from that commemorated by this florid Jacobean work, seen also in fig. 37 (left). William Sandilands was the second husband of the "Katherine Carstairs" here honoured, her death having occurred in 1649, as the Latin obituary on the side splays informs us. The Scripture sentence, "Blessed are ye dead," etc., occupies the central panel, the ornamentation otherwise consisting of a rounded shield bearing the Carstairs' arms, and the emblems of mortality common to the site.

No. 39. *Judith Nairne* (7 feet by 38 inches by 3 to 11 inches).—Judith Nairne is commemorated by the most interesting of all these great coped stones. The first of its elaborate side splays is reproduced in fig. 38. It shows, as does its companion panels in fig. 39, two subjects taken from Fra. Quarles' *Emblems*, the first edition of which

<sup>1</sup> Slab No. 38 appears to the right of fig. 38.





Fig. 38. Judith Nairne's Memorial. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

was published in 1635. The first panel represents a female being drawn along by a man who holds over his shoulder the horn of ointment referred to in the graven text, "Draw me and I will run after thee for the [savour of thy good ointments]." The second panel is incomplete as a Quarles subject, but is taken from Emblem 8 of Book V. It shows a winged figure of Time, or Death, holding in the right hand a scythe, and in the left hand an hour-glass, which



Fig. 39. Subjects from Quarles' *Emblems*. (From a photograph by Mr Frank Sharp.)

is poised over his head. The motto here seems to read, "Everything hath ane appoynted tyme," but all the lettering on this splay is much worn, as also are the devices on a shield set in Jacobean scrolls in the centre of the upper splay. The initials I. W. and I. N. appear over and under the shield. The bottom splay bears the most remarkable skull in the collection. It is winged, the wings being very large, and well matched by the bold cross-bones, hour-glass, and the initials I. N. that complete this striking symbolic panel. The Latin obituary and epitaph are thus translated by Monteith: "In this little Grave is enclosed a most singular Woman, Judith Nairn, most

beloved Spouse to John Weems, Merchant, who died 11th December 1646, aged 80 years.

"Eternal Seeds of all things rise again,  
All dead things fall to Earth, and there remain;  
Candour, Faith, Goodness, Virtue, Justice true,  
And constant Piety here are engrossed now."

The epitaph runs from splay to splay, its last two lines appearing on the oblong central panel seen in both figures. The flanking designs of this panel are well preserved, and follow very closely those given in the *Emblems* of Quarles. The first shows a female figure rising from a bed, whose canopy and curtains are strongly reminiscent of a tented chamber. The ribband mottoes are fairly clear on this side of the slab, a free rendering of a passage from the Song of Solomon describing this design in the words: "I will arise and go above in ye citie and seek Him that my soule loveth." The companion picture represents the female kneeling at the heavenly portals, whose curtain is held by a male figure evidently listening to the uttered petition on the surrounding scrolls: "When shall I come and appear before God." The whole work, though quaint, is of a singularly impressive character, as may readily be understood when the source of its inspiration is considered.

No. 40. *Unknown* (5 feet 9 inches by 39 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 inches).—The last of these memorials is partly seen over the central slab shown in fig. 39. It is comparatively undistinguished in appearance, bears worn representations of the usual emblems of mortality and a shield, but nothing that leads to its ready identification. In all probability, it is one of the several memorials noticed by Monteith, which cannot now be accurately identified. Despite discrepancies in his St Andrews list, as in others, we must ever be grateful that during the eighteenth century Monteith recorded so much that was perishing of our Scottish churchyard lore. How he missed so many of the more important and elaborate of the St Andrews relics can

only be explained by the probability that in his day the larger and heavier of the slabs had sunk out of sight in the soft mould and long grass of ground sometimes sadly neglected. And, in any case, he gave us more than can now be traced within the sacred enclosure, including the epitaph of John Symson, which dates from 1695, and runs in lines we should not care to miss :—

“ He of Drumcarro Tennent was,  
And from this Life to Death did pass ;  
In Credite, Peace, and Honestie,  
An Emblem of his Pietie.

Over the spade, shovel, yoke, and coffin, within a shield is written :—

Here lies a Ploughman good enough,  
Who gained his Living by the Plough.”

That the archaeological possibilities of the ground are not exhausted is evidenced by the recent discovery (July 13, 1911) of the sepulchral cross slab shown in fig. 40 (4 feet 11 inches by 20½ inches to 17 inches). This object was brought to light by the masons engaged on the repairs of the cathedral, and is one of two slabs which were found lying immediately under a flooring flag at the east end of the north aisle of the nave. The slabs lay north and south, and side by side, clearly proving that they were not in their original position, and that they had been utilised for the base purposes which caused their varied mutilations and the socket-holes which so hopelessly disfigure them. The cross has been entirely chipped away from one of the slabs, but the other retains a considerable portion of the fourteenth-century design shown in fig. 40—a restoration made from a photograph by Mr A. C. Robertson.

In conclusion, I desire most gratefully to acknowledge the helpful assistance received while making this record from Dr Hay Fleming, F.S.A. Scot., and Mr W. T. Oldrieve, F.S.A. Scot., and from Mr James Mackie, keeper of the grounds and museum. For the admirable set of illustrative photographs and drawings, I thank most heartily Messrs



Frank Sharp and Joseph Lee of Dundee; Mr John Watson, and Mr G. S. Aitken, Edinburgh; Mr A. C. Robertson, Irvine; and Mr

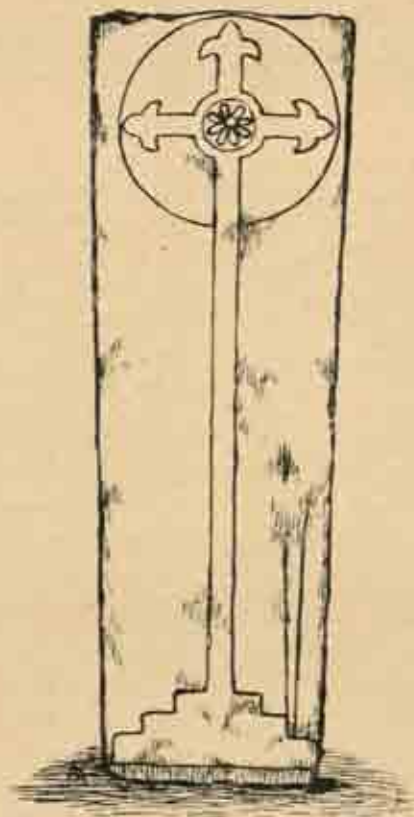


Fig. 40. A mediæval Cross Slab.

Horatius Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh, nor should others be forgot who in various ways have shown their interest in this presentment of the churchyard memorials of an ancient city.

## VII.

SOUTHDEAN CHURCH, ROXBURGHSHIRE: SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS CARRIED OUT THERE BY THE OTTERBURN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE. By F. C. EELES, F.S.A., Scot., F.R.Hist.S.

The parish of Southdean occupies about the middle of the English border of Roxburghshire, and lies upon the north-western slopes of Carter Fell, in Jed forest. The old church is situated near the river Jed, and close to the west side of the road that leads from Hawick over the border into Northumberland. The modern church is situated about a mile lower down.<sup>1</sup> The parish was in the diocese of Glasgow and the archdeaconry of Teviotdale. Nothing seems to be known of the early history of the church, and the dedication is at present unknown. The church is of considerable historic interest for its association with the victory over the English at Otterburn in the summer of 1388, for it was within its walls that the leaders of the Scottish army met on the eve of the battle. "Here were assembled in council all the chivalry of Scotland, including the hero of Otterburn, the second Earl of Douglas; Archibald the Grim, afterwards the third Earl of Douglas; the Earl of Fife, better known as the Duke of Albany; Sir John Swinton, who died gallantly leading a forlorn hope at Homildon; Sir Alexander Ramsay, and many other famous Scottish knights. An English squire, greatly daring, ventured into the church unnoticed, in their midst, discovered their plans, and, leaving the church, had nearly escaped the Scottish lines but for his horse having been stolen in the interval. He was observed, captured, and brought back to the church, to be 'handled in such wise' that he revealed the disposition of the English forces. This valuable information decided the Scottish leaders to invade England on both

<sup>1</sup> There was a church of intermediate date, now in ruins, built in 1690, at the village of Chesters; this was built to take the place of the old church of Southdean, which was deserted after the roof collapsed in 1688.

east and west, and thus puzzle the enemy. The larger division went by Carlisle, and a smaller army of picked men, under the Earl of Douglas, swiftly invaded the country on the east, and to them fell the glory of Otterburn."<sup>1</sup>

The Committee appointed on the initiative of the Hawick Archaeological Society have carefully excavated the remains of the church, and have done what is necessary to preserve them as a memorial of the battle. No better memorial could be found, and the way in which the work has been carried out is altogether admirable, and reflects the greatest possible credit on Mr Tancred of Weens, the chairman, and the other members of the Committee, who have devoted so much care and time to the work. This systematic and scientific excavation of an ecclesiastical site will, let us hope, begin a new era in Scottish archaeology, and lead to more work of the kind being undertaken. Up to the present, with very few exceptions, excavation work has been confined to prehistoric and Roman sites, and has not been used to throw light on the many problems of Scottish Christian archaeology.

The Society is indebted to the courtesy of the Hawick Archaeological Society, and especially to Mr Alexander Inglis, architect, for the following description of the work done at Southdean, which is in great part abridged from an able and exhaustive paper communicated by him to the Hawick Archaeological Society, by whom it was subsequently printed.<sup>2</sup> Further details will be found in that paper, together with a summary of what little is known about the ecclesiastical history of the parish. Here, all that has been done is to place on record a sufficient account of the structural and other remains found during the work of excavation.

<sup>1</sup> *The Hawick Advertiser*, 26th August 1910.

<sup>2</sup> *The Pre-Reformation Church at Southdean. A Paper read to the Members of Hawick Archaeological Society, on 21st February, 1911. By Alexander Inglis, Licentiate R.L.B.A.; n.p., n.d. [Hawick, 1911].*





The church, as will be seen from the plan (fig. 1), consisted of nave without aisles; western tower, and chancel. The tower walls were found intact to a height of 6 feet on the inner face towards the nave, and in the inside, but the outer face was gone almost down to the level of the base.

The ash trees growing on the ruins had spread their roots into and around the tower walls and displaced many stones.

The nave walls were standing from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet high, but the chancel was in a much more dilapidated condition; of the south wall practically nothing but the foundation being left, while on the north and east sides the wall showed not more than two courses at the highest point.

The walls of the tower are thick, viz.—3 feet 11 inches and 4 feet on the three outer sides, and 3 feet 7 inches next the nave. There is a doorway from the nave into the tower, of which one of the lower jamb stones was found in position, and showed a daylight width of 2 feet 9 inches. Surrounding the tower on the three outer sides is a splayed base course, butting on and stopped by the west wall of the nave.

On the south side of the nave, towards the west end, was found an opening without jambs, only the sill being left, indicating the main entrance door of the church in the usual position. Directly opposite, in the north wall, there is another and smaller door. Of the former nothing remains to fix the width of the opening, but in the latter several checked and chamfered rybats found in position indicate a width of 2 feet 6 inches. The nave walls, averaging 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, otherwise showed no traces of any other feature, and are perfectly plain, there being no base course.

The chancel has two angle buttresses at the outer or east end, with a splayed base course carried round the whole exterior and butting, as in the case of the tower, against the return wall of the nave. At the north-east corner some stones of an upper and larger member of the base were found in position, and the thickness of the walls shows that these also ran round the whole exterior of the chancel.

On the south wall, where the inner face stones, one course high, were found, a slight projection wrought on one of them, at a point 4 feet 10 inches from the east wall, indicated the presence of some large feature, evidently the seat of the sedilia. The corresponding stone for the other end was found among the debris at this point.

Opposite this, in the north wall, were distinct traces of a large recess measuring roughly about 6 feet across. The east wall was plain, with no projection of any kind.

It will be seen from the plan (fig. 1) that the axial line of its chancel does not coincide with that of the nave and tower, but inclines a little to the north. Other architectural details are shown in fig. 2.

At the return wall of the nave to the chancel, 4 inches within and beneath the lower member of the base course, a stone was found on each side, bonded into the nave wall. That on the south side shows how the base has been cut to fit round it, thus indicating that the base course had been set at a later date.

The base course of the tower is 2 feet 6 inches lower than the under member of the chancel base. There are no traces of any floor in the nave and tower, and these would be of earth or clay. The neighbouring parish church of Hobkirk had an earthen floor down to 1836 at least. The sanctuary floor,



taking the level from the foundation of the walls, appears to have been raised about 18 inches above that of the nave, indication of a floor at this level being found in the south-east corner. The chancel floor would thus have been 9 inches above the nave floor, that is to say, there would have been a single step at the chancel arch. The stone flags shown on the plan, several of which of various sizes and shapes were found, are at a lower level.

The sills of nave and tower doors are practically at the same level.

On the north side of the nave towards the west end foundations composed of large-sized flat stones were exposed at a lower level than the foundations of the nave. Commencing at the west end of the nave, and projecting a distance of 5 feet to the north, these foundations would, if continued in a straight line, run into the nave wall at a point to the west of its junction with the chancel. Opposite the north door they are laid in the form of a rough semicircle, and underneath and partly outside at this point is a layer of rough cobble stones. These stones were traced along the north and west walls, and, when removing the roots of the large ash trees growing at the junction with the chancel, some indication was found of their having been returned across the nave. We have thus three sides of the plan of their foundations, which form an extremely interesting relic of a structure of earlier date than the one we are now considering.

The walling of the tower and nave is of a similar character, being comparatively rough, with large stones in many cases roughly squared and built in random courses. The joints are large and open. The outer corners are squared and built in irregular heights. The chancel walls, or rather what is left of them, are faced with ashlar, squared and built in regular courses, on both sides. The freestones for the building of the chancel is stated to have been quarried in the Meadowcleugh, lying some miles away on the slopes of the Carter Fell. The stones in the nave and tower walls are mixed, freestone being freely interspersed with a stone of coarse nature, in some places not unlike a millstone grit.

Many interesting and important fragments of details were found in and around the church. These comprised the ogee arched and cusped top to a piscina, a piece of a window sill, with reapsed end, a small grave slab with a floriated cross, several fragments of terminations to skewes, etc., pieces of a crocketed pediment to what must have been the sedilia, and a floriated finial belonging to the same.

The chancel arch, judging from the stones found, was a pointed arch of the later period, built at the same time as the chancel, and composed of two rings of splayed stones, the inner ring being thicker and having a larger splay than the outer, and both dying out on the cross wall without any respond or pier. The width of these arch stones corresponds with the width of the walls now standing.

Fragments of window tracery were found, one piece of which indicates a square-headed window; elaborately moulded and splayed window rybats, with mullions to correspond, and stringcourse or labels, with terminations. Curved pieces showing a continuation of the moulded window rybats to a fairly large radius were found; and as several pieces of the tracery correspond in size and detail to this, there is little doubt that these fragments formed part of the east window of the chancel.

Among the fragments found were crocketed pediment stones, similar to, but larger in size than those of the sedilia, and a floriated finial, corresponding with these and fitting exactly into its proper position, was built into the wall of the farmstead, and has now been removed; portions of stone skews, with apex and terminations, and various sections of jamb mouldings of the same features as the crocketed pediments were also found.

Numerous other fragments, all more or less mutilated and weatherworn, were unearthed which would show that the chancel was of a somewhat ornate character.

Probably the most interesting discoveries were the massive font, found lying just within the south doorway, alongside a large whinstone boulder, on which it may have stood, and the small stone super-altar, to both of which reference will be made later.

The stones found bonded into the west wall of the nave would suggest that the church had an earlier chancel, and we have further confirmation of this from the fact that two distinct floor levels were brought to light.

The stone flags illustrated on the plan are at a lower level than the bottom bed of the dressed stone facing of the walls, while the marks of another floor found in the ashlar in the south-east corner, were at a point about 18 inches above the bottom bed of the dressed stones forming the chancel arch jambs, indicating a rise of three steps between nave and altar.

It should be noted that the bonded stones are, on their outer faces, in exactly the same line as the outer face of the chancel walls above the double base course, the lower members of the base being cut to fit round about them. From this it would seem as if the newer chancel had been built on the same foundations as the old, these stones being left as in no way interfering with the new work, and likely to disturb the nave walls unnecessarily if removed.

The remains of this chancel are clearly of a much later date than the remainder of the church, and are probably of about the end of the fifteenth century. The reason for the alteration or addition to the church is not apparent, and we are hampered by the absence of contemporary evidence. Possibly the church had suffered during the raids from over the Border, and a lull in warlike operations may have provided the opportunity to repair past damage and modernise the building.

The nave and tower at some period subsequent to their erection have undergone changes, probably in post-Reformation times, for we find that the sills of the three doorways are formed of sculptured grave slabs, inserted at a later date.

The church in its complete state consisted of an aisleless nave, with a tower at the west end; south and north doorways; and a chancel, containing sedilia and piscina in the south wall, and in the north wall another feature, which might either be the tomb of the rebuilder of the chancel, an Easter sepulchre, or both combined.

Not a vestige of the altar now remains, but it must have been in the usual position in the centre of the east wall. A difference in the soil at this part shows that it had been covered in some way, the surrounding soil having been disturbed by interments.

The font (fig. 3) is of massive proportions. Cut from one block of stone, it is divided into two distinct sections, the upper part being octagonal in shape,



and measuring 13 inches in height,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at its upper surface, and  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the lower, tapering 1 inch towards the top on every side. The basin is circular, 19 inches in diameter and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. There is no water drain. The thick shaft, which is cut out of the same block of stone as the basin, is circular in shape, 10 inches in height, with a diameter of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the foot, slightly bulged and tapered in section. On the surface of the rim surrounding the basin, and at the angles between the faces, on opposite sides, are two small



Fig. 3. The Font of Southdean Church. (17.)

sinkings about 1 inch by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by 1 inch deep, at one time containing the fastenings of the font cover. The upper part shows traces of the cutting of a panel having been commenced on two faces, but the other six are perfectly plain. The appearance suggests the intention to surround each face with a flat roll moulding, a feature not uncommon in Scottish fonts. There is no indication of sculptured work, and the font is in good preservation except the upper surface or rim, which is much weathered. It was found close to the south wall of the nave, immediately to the west of the doorway, and beside a huge undressed boulder, which no doubt served as a base; it had been overturned, but there is every reason to believe that this was its original position.

The absence of a drain in the font is a feature never found in England, so far as the writer is aware, but it occurs occasionally in Scotland, *e.g.* in the font now in St Ternan's Episcopal Church, Muchalls, Kincardineshire, which was found in a farmyard near Garvock, having probably come from one of the chapels which were formerly in that district. The massive early font at Tullich, Aberdeenshire, has at the side of the basin a drain which seems to have been made at some later period than the font itself.

Mr Inglis considers that the tower has been used for purposes of defence, and says that this "is evidenced by the fact that the only door opens into the nave, and there are still to be seen within the cheek of the door jambs the holes in which the door bars were placed on the inside."

Several writers state that the original south doorway was taken to Chesters and rebuilt there in the 1690 church, but Mr Inglis gives reasons for the belief that although the doorway now at Chesters has been altered from its original form, it most probably belonged to the same period as the chancel, and replaced an earlier one at Southdean.

Mr Inglis has drawn an elevation of the sedilia as they must have existed (fig. 4), showing that there were three seats, divided by solid stone piers, each covered by an ogee arched canopy, having over it a crocketed pediment finial. He compares the detail with that at Dunglass, Berwickshire, and also points out that the piscina head is almost identical with that at Crichton, Midlothian, *c.* 1449.

#### THE SUPER-ALTAR.

The super-altar (fig. 5) is of the same close-grained sandstone that was used for the dressed work in the chancel, and is probably of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is 9½ inches long, 7½ inches broad, and 1½ inches thick. The surface of the upper side is, of course, quite smooth, and bears five incised consecration crosses. The lower

side is rough, showing that it was sunk in the altar slab so as to be flush with it at the top, and did not merely rest upon it. The con-

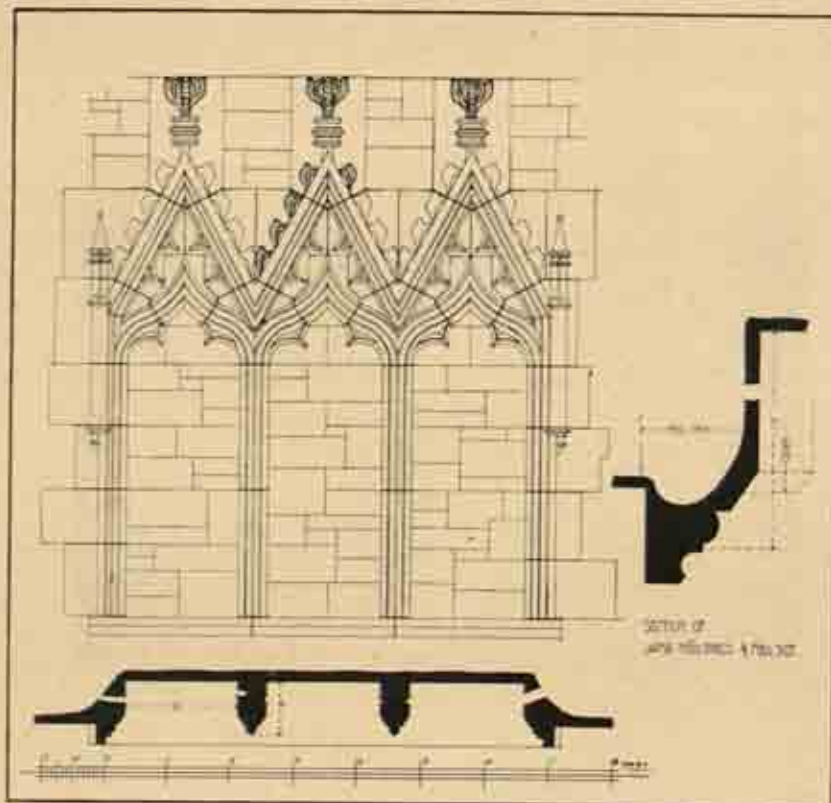


Fig. 4. The Sedilia (restored).

secration crosses are roughly made and somewhat irregularly placed. There are traces of feathering at the ends of some of the arms. The crosses at one end are placed diagonally with respect to the sides of the stone, those at the other end being placed unevenly, and slightly

nearer together. It is suggested that the slab was prepared locally and sent to Glasgow for consecration.

Only one other ancient super-altar (fig. 6) is known to be in existence in Scotland. It was found at Coldingham Priory Church in 1876, and is now in the National Museum. Each of the consecration crosses



Fig. 5. The Southdean Super-Altar.

is enclosed in a circle, and that in the centre is terminated with four crosslets. It is 11 inches long, 9½ inches broad, 1½ inches thick, and is of considerably earlier date, probably of the thirteenth century.

The mediæval super-altar originated in the small portable altar slab of earlier days, which was generally of wood. Bede writes that the two Hewalds, English missionaries to the continental Saxons, A.D. 692, took with them *tabulam altaris vice dedicatam*,<sup>1</sup> Wulfram,

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. Eccles.*, v. 10.



the apostle of Friesland, had one before A.D. 740, and St Boniface also carried one. In Durham Cathedral is preserved the portable altar which was found in the tomb of St Cuthbert, who died A.D. 687; it measures 6 inches by 5½ inches, and is of wood covered with a thin plate of silver which is inscribed and ornamented. As stone altars became more and more the rule in Latin Christendom, so these *altaria portatilia* also began to be made of stone, perhaps from

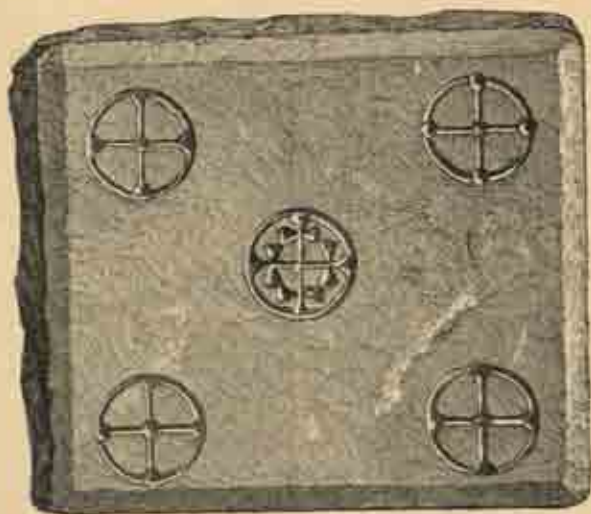


Fig. 6. The Coldingham Super-Altar.

the eighth century onwards. Where for any reason it was inconvenient to consecrate a fixed altar in a church, as was often the case in the huge unwieldy dioceses of the Middle Ages, when travelling was difficult and often dangerous, these portable consecrated altar slabs were set upon the unconsecrated altars. This practice came to be of obligation. In the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, when side altars, or low altars, as they were called, multiplied, it became customary to dispense with the presence of

the bishop, except in the more important cases, and to sink one of these slabs, consecrated by him, in a shallow cavity provided in the middle of the great slab of the fixed altar. This having become the more frequent use of the portable altar slab, the term *super-altare* naturally came to be used for it,<sup>1</sup> especially in this connection. In the later Middle Ages there was a curious honorific use of super-altars in the great churches, when one of precious material was sometimes placed on a *consecrated* altar with the idea of adding special dignity to a festival service. This usage probably arose from the portable altars belonging to saintly men of old being decked with precious stones and treated as relics. In 1500 York Minster possessed one of jasper, set in copper gilt, and two of red marble adorned with silver. At Jarrow was preserved the portable altar which the Venerable Bede is said to have used.

Very few mediæval super-altars seem to have survived anywhere in Great Britain. Scotland is rich in possessing two, for even in England and Wales it would seem that only five are known to exist, besides that of St Cuthbert.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore very difficult to get enough evidence as to the varying mediæval types to enable us to

<sup>1</sup> It is necessary to allude here to a wrong use of the term "super-altar" sometimes found in English ecclesiastical writers of the nineteenth century. Misled partly by the word itself, but perhaps more by the structure of modern Roman Catholic altars, they believed that a kind of step or shelf to hold the cross and candlesticks existed just above or behind the table of a Gothic altar. Shelves of this kind, chiefly derived from modern Continental practice (and properly called *gradines*), were added to numberless modern English altars (they were also imported into Scotland by nineteenth-century Scottish Episcopalian), and the mid-Victorian ecclesiologists used to call them "super-altars." Such things never existed in Gothic times, the cross and lights standing directly upon the *mensæ* of the altar.

<sup>2</sup> At St David's Cathedral an altar slab, 6 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 3½ inches by 8 inches thick, was found in 1869, in the middle of which is sunk a super-altar with the five crosses, the ends of the small slab being towards the sides of the altar slab and the sides towards the ends. The small slab is 2½ inches thick. (I am obliged to Mr C. R. Baker King, F.R.I.B.A., for these details.) At

form a trustworthy opinion as to the dates of our Scottish examples. The Coldingham super-altar in the National Museum has been attributed to the thirteenth century. This is probably as near a guess as can be made. Its crosses are large, well formed, and ornate, and they suggest that period. The crosses on the Southdean super-altar are small, irregularly cut, and plain. Comparing them with those on the Coldingham slab and on the English slabs that are known, it seems most reasonable to suggest that it dates from the late fifteenth century rebuilding of the chancel.

There is no trace in either the Coldingham or the Southdean super-altar of any *sepulchrum* or place for the inclusion of relics. Relics of saints were not universally enclosed even in fixed altars in the Middle Ages, although the practice of enclosing them was early and widespread. The second Council of Nicæa, A.D. 787, indeed declared that altars must not be consecrated without relics. This is the rule of the Roman Church at the present day. But the Irish "Spotted Book" makes no mention of them, and mediæval pontificals frequently provide for their absence. This is especially noteworthy in English manuscripts. There was even greater freedom in regard to portable altars. Durandus speaks of relics as necessary for fixed but not for portable altars, and even as late as the sixteenth century the absence of relics in a super-altar is allowed, though not considered "safe." A good number of pontificals, English, German,

Beckermest in Cumberland is preserved a red sandstone super-altar with the five crosses, 10 inches by 7½ inches by ½ inch thick. A portable altar of Purbeck marble, 8½ inches by 5½ inches by ½ inch thick, found in a chest at Abbey Dore, Herefordshire, is now in South Kensington Museum. In Old St Pancras Church, Middlesex, is a super-altar of fine white stone, 17½ inches by 9½ inches, with five crosses, the arms of which are flat sunk channels with large circular terminations, the central cross being 8½ inches wide, the smaller ones 3½ inches. There is good reason to think that this is the super-altar mentioned in inventories of this church in the thirteenth century. The remaining English example is at Addington, in Buckinghamshire; it is said to be of slate and about 15 inches by 12 inches (*Church Times*, vol. lxi. p. 613).



French, and Italian, as late as the fifteenth century, do not appear to contemplate the inclusion of relics in portable altars. That this was also the custom in Scotland such evidence as we possess goes to show. The whole question of the inclusion of relics in altars will be found fully dealt with in the light of the most modern knowledge by Dr J. Wickham Legg in *Three Chapters in Recent Liturgical Research*, Church Historical Society, No. 73, London, 1903, pp. 53-68.

On p. 54 of this treatise Dr Legg draws attention to the Irish practice referred to in the *Leabhar Breac* of the bishop making crosses upon the altar with a knife, a practice prescribed by the present Roman pontifical for the foundation stone of a new church. Is it too much to suggest that the extraordinary irregularity of the crosses upon the Southdean super-altar may be due to their having been made by the bishop? It is not impossible that this had remained the custom at Glasgow, although not part of the ceremonial of mediæval pontificals. Dr Legg also refers to the use of a knife in the pontifical of David de Bernham, bishop of St Andrews 1239-1252, where the laird offers the endowment of the new church on the altar with a knife or staff *per cultellum vel per baculum*. There is no such irregularity in the form and position of the crosses on the Coldingham super-altar.

Two cross-bearing monumental slabs were found, the larger (fig. 7) having been used as the sill of the south doorway. It is 6 feet long, 19 inches wide at the head, and 17 inches at the foot. The head of the cross, and faint traces of the steps and the point of a sword represented beside it, are all that is now visible, the rest being worn off. The cross shaft, steps, and sword were incised; the head of the cross is carved in low relief in a sunk circular panel. The design is remarkable. The four incomplete circles which are so commonly found as a development of the floriation of the arms of the cross, as in fig. 8, are here separate and thicker, the cross itself being formed by



thin lines running between the broken circles, and terminating in pear-shaped flowers.

The smaller slab (fig. 8) is 1 foot 10 inches long by 9½ inches wide. Upon it is carved in low relief a cross with floriated ends, which are so arranged as to form four almost complete circles within the arms of the cross—a very usual thirteenth-century design. Beside the cross is carved a pair of shears. On the opposite side of the shaft

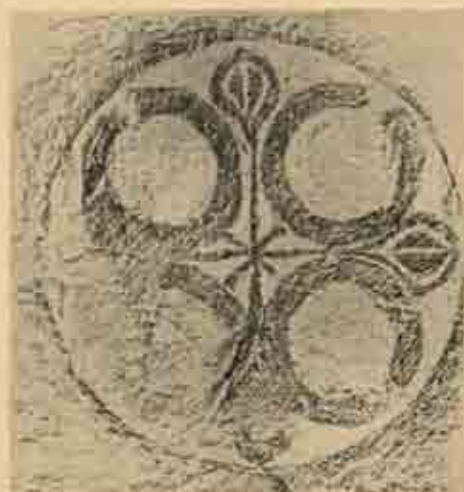


Fig. 7. Head of the Cross on the larger Slab at Southdean Church.

of the cross an oblong patch of stone has been left in the same low relief as the cross: it is difficult to say whether this is merely unfinished work, or left for the carving of an inscription.

The remains of the church, as shown in fig. 9, have been treated with great care. The walls have been carefully pointed and covered with cement, so as to prevent the rain sinking into them from above. This cement cover has been hidden with stones for the sake of appearance. The tower has been built up with the original stones just far

enough to enable a low fall-to roof to be placed upon it, so that it can be used to protect the carved stones found in the course of the work. These have been collected and placed within it, and an iron



Fig. 8. The smaller Slab at Southdean Church.

gate with a lock has been fitted up in the doorway. Over the doorway has been placed a tablet with the inscription :—

“ Here, in the year 1388, James, Earl of Douglas, and the Scottish leaders, assembled their forces, matured their plans, and began the

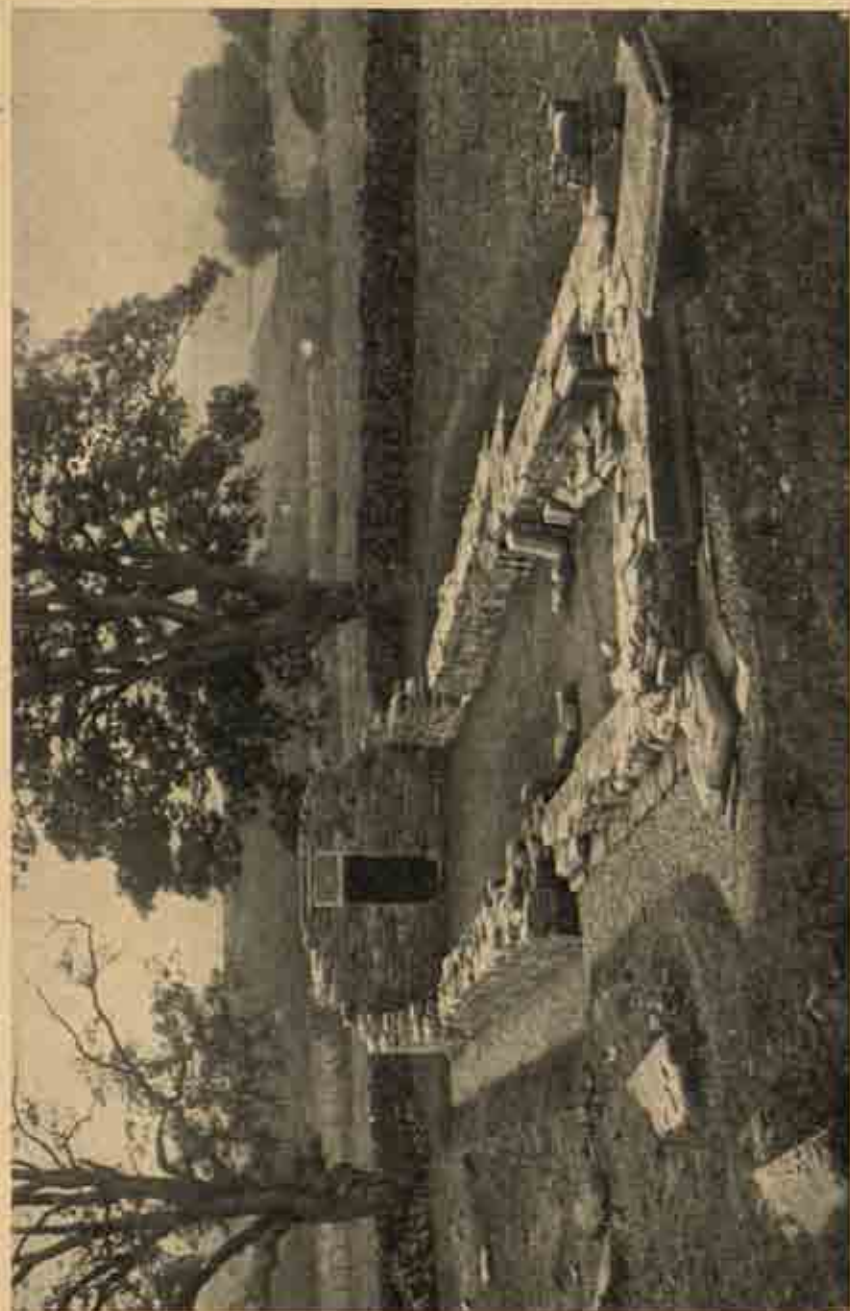


Fig. 9. Remains of Southdean Church after excavation.

invasion of England, which culminated in the Battle of Otterburne."

"When the dead Douglas won the field."

"These walls repaired and this stone inserted, 1910."

The Society is indebted to Mr John M'Nairn, Hawick, for the use of the blocks of figs. 3, 5, and 9.

The writer wishes to express his indebtedness to Mr Adam Laing and Mr Alexander Inglis for their valuable help.

### VIII.

#### NOTE ON A HOARD OF SILVER COINS FOUND IN KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., CURATOR OF COINS.

On 11th April of the present year there was turned up by the plough, on the farm of Blackhills, in the parish of Parton, the largest hoard of Edwardian silver pennies that has come to light in Scotland, or indeed in Britain, for a considerable number of years. According to information kindly furnished by Mr John Whitby, the tenant, it appears that the discovery was made at a spot about 400 yards from the river Urr, and about 700 yards from the site of Corsock Tower. Here, between two oblong arable hills, there is a stretch of meadow ground, the soil of which is a sort of black moss or loam—not peat—containing much rotted hazel scrub. Its condition to-day suggests that it may at one time have been a swampy bog. In ordinary seasons it is very soft in wet weather; a pole can be pushed 6 feet down and pulled out again without difficulty. So far as Mr Whitby is aware, no attempt had ever been made to plough it before. But this year the abnormally dry spring seemed to offer a good opportunity for getting it levelled, so that the hay might be more easily cut.

The coins had been concealed in a wooden "brose-cap," which lay only some 6 inches below the surface, and which was consequently broken into fragments when it was struck by the coulter. There is



reason to believe that through the efforts of Mr Whitby and his ploughman, Charles Clark, reinforced by the zeal of subsequent searchers, practically the entire contents of the vessel were recovered. The total number of pieces handed over to the Crown authorities, and passed on by the Exchequer to the Museum for report, was 2067. Although only a few of the individual specimens were of sufficient rarity to justify their acquisition for the National Collection, the size of the hoard was such as to suggest that a detailed examination might throw some light on the vexed question of the proper classification of the pennies of the Edwards. The whole find was therefore subjected to a very careful scrutiny, the results of which it is hoped to publish elsewhere very shortly. In the meantime the following summary may be of interest as a brief record:—

## SCOTTISH LONG-CROSS PENNIES.

Alexander III.	29
John Balliol	8
Robert Bruce	6

## PENNIES OF EDWARD I. AND II.

(a) *English.*

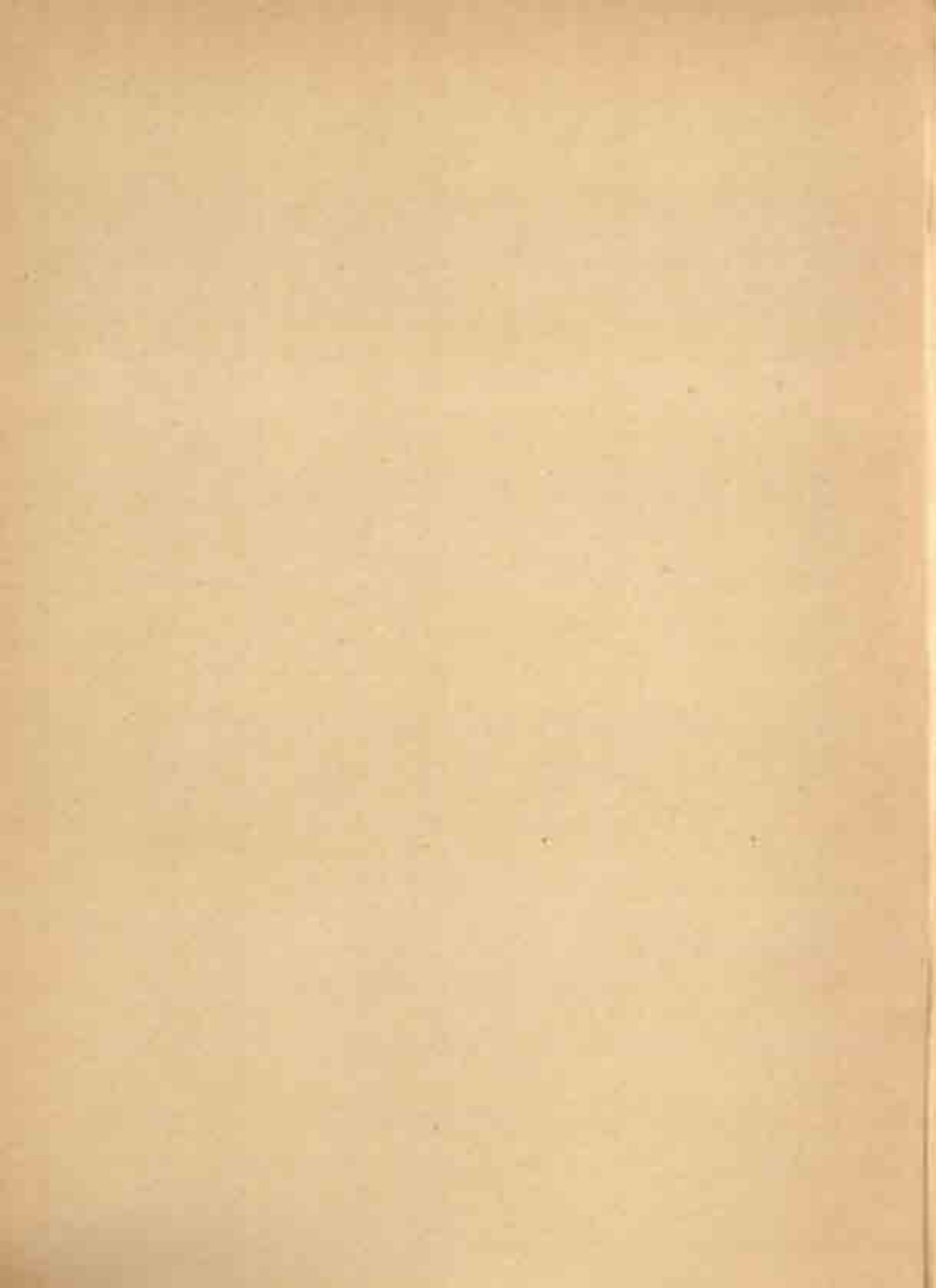
London	1020
Canterbury	494
Durham (Episcopal)	175
Durham (Ordinary)	49
Berwick	69
Bury St Edmunds	49
Bristol	44
York	42
Newcastle	18
Lincoln	9
Hull	7
Robert de Hadelle	4
Chester	3
Exeter	2

(b) *Irish.*

Dublin	19
Waterford	9

FOREIGN STERLINGS.	
Various Mints	12
HALFPENNY OF EDWARD I.	
Berwick	1
FARTHING OF EDWARD I. OR II.	
London	1

One of the Alexander III. pennies was very curious. It had been a plated piece, and was represented only by the thin skin of silver which had framed the reverse, and which survived virtually uninjured. This, along with eight of the other coins, was retained for the Museum. Internal evidence made it fairly clear that the hoard had been deposited in its resting-place about 1320 A.D. Mr Whitby mentions that about seventy years ago a find of similar pieces, which were unfortunately scattered, was made on the farm of Nether Corsock, about three-quarters of a mile from the Blackhills meadow which proved so unexpectedly fruitful.



# INDEX.

	PAGE
A. S. Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	139
Aberdeenshire, Old Crosses and Unlettered Sepulchral Monuments in, . . . . .	333-353
Aberfeldy, Archaeological Gleanings from, . . . . .	386-397
Accounts, Tradesmen's, Three Early Seventeenth-Century, rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, 1618-1628, . . . . .	451-487
Ackerhill Tower, Excavation of Hut-Circle near, . . . . .	181-186
——— Bone Pin from, . . . . .	185
Adabrock, Island of Lewis, Purchase of Bronze Implements, Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass found at, . . . . .	11
——— Notice of a Hoard of Bronze Implements, etc., from, . . . . .	27
Ailze, Stone, Donation of, from Shetland, . . . . .	154
Altar, Roman, Donation of, found at Nether Croy, . . . . .	221
——— Super., at Coldingham, . . . . .	562
——— at Southdean Church, . . . . .	559
Anderson, Joseph, LL.D., Notice of a Hoard of Bronze Implements found in Lewis by, . . . . .	27
Angus, Earl and Countess of, Three Early Seventeenth-Century Tradesmen's Accounts rendered to, 1618-1628, . . . . .	451-487
Anniversary Meeting, . . . . .	1
Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of, Notes on the Early History of, . . . . .	250-264
Anvil, Bronze, found in Sutherland, . . . . .	37, 38
Ardoch (Moor of), Stone Circles and Standing Stone at, . . . . .	89
Arising, Notes on the Church of St. Maclrubha and some Sculptured Monuments at, . . . . .	353-359
——— Notes on an Artificial Island at, . . . . .	359-362
Armlet of Lignite, part of, from Hut-Circle, Strath of Kiklonan, . . . . .	22
Arran, Donation of Part of Jet Necklace from, . . . . .	220
Auchingurriok, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	61
Axe, Bronze, Purchase of, from Largo, . . . . .	418
——— of Bronze, Flanged, found in River Dee, . . . . .	223
——— from Aberdeenshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	14
——— Flat, from Thurso, . . . . .	16



	PAGE
Axe of Claystone, from Thurso, . . . . .	16
— of Stone, from Roxburghshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	14
— from Innerleithen, Purchase of, . . . . .	13
— from West Linton, Purchase of, . . . . .	13
— from Dumfry, Lanarkshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	13
— from Stoneypath, West Linton, Purchase of, . . . . .	12
— from Westside Wood, Lanarkshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	12
Axe-hammer, of Stone, Perforated, from Ladyard, Peeblesshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	12
— from Westside Wood, Lanarkshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	12
Axes, of Stone, Donation of Ten, from Shetland, . . . . .	153, 154
— Donation of Fourteen Broken, from Shetland, . . . . .	154
— of Bronze, Purchase of Three, from Old Luce, . . . . .	418
— Socketed, Two, from Lewis, . . . . .	28, 29, 35
Bachilton, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	103
Balholmie, Cup-marked Stone at, . . . . .	388
Balls, of Stone, Donation of Three, from Shetland, . . . . .	156
Balmuick, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	51, 52, 54
Balnagown, Carved Stone at, . . . . .	400
Bannerman, Dr W., Donation of a Penner with Inkbottle by, . . . . .	368
— Donation of Snuffbox by, . . . . .	368
— Donation of Pair of Spectacles in Case by, . . . . .	368
B Barclay, Rev. Andrew, Memorial in Tranent Church to, . . . . .	149
— Bailie William, Memorial at St Andrews to, . . . . .	525
Barlow, James, Junr., Donation of Broken Knobbed Stone Ball from Bridge of Earn by, . . . . .	315
Barnton, Ring-Brooch of Bronze from, — Purchased, . . . . .	418
Barron, Rev. D. G., Carved Stone Vessel found in Danotter Castle, Exhibited by, . . . . .	223
Bead of Gold from Lewis, . . . . .	33, 43
— of Blue Glass from Lewis, . . . . .	33, 34, 44
Beads of Amber, Two, from Lewis, . . . . .	33, 44
Becher, Col. A., Stone Cup from St Andrews Exhibited by, . . . . .	222
Beck, Egerton, the Hospital of St Germain in East Lothian and the Bethlehemites, by, . . . . .	371-385
Belted Stone, The, Caldwell, Muthil, . . . . .	72
Benchill, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	108
Bethlehemites, the Hospital of, at St Germain, in East Lothian, . . . . .	371-385
Billies, St Ringan's Cave at, near Kirkcubrecht, Kirkcubright, . . . . .	297
Blackhills, Parish of Parton, Kirkcubrightshire, Hoard of Coins found at, . . . . .	569

	PAGE
Blairgowrie, Donation of Hilt and Part of Blade of Sword by Alan Inglis from,	417
Blundell, Rev. F. Odo, Notes on the Church, and some Sculptured Monuments in the Churchyard of St Maelrubha in Arisaig,	353-359
— Notes on an Artificial Island at Arisaig by,	359-362
— Notes on Sculptured Monuments in the Churchyard of Kilchoan, Knoydart, by,	362-366
Bonar, Jacobus, and Euphemia Kinneir, Memorial of, at St Andrews,	530
Bone Pin from Ackergill Tower,	185
Books, Donations of, for the Library,	11, 14, 157, 222, 316, 369, 417
Bridge over the Garry and Tummel,	326
— St George's, over the Spey,	326
— over the Spean,	326
— over the Tay at Aberfeldy,	326
— Gen. Wade's, at Sluggan,	326
Bridges on the Roads in the Highlands, Notices of,	318-333
Bronze-boards, Significance of,	34
Bronze Implements and Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass, found at Adabrock, Lewis,	11, 27
— Vessel, Piece of a, from Lewis,	28
— Brooch from Barmton, Purchase of,	418
Brora, Food-vessel Urn from,	317
Brydie, Christian, Memorial of, at St Andrews,	534
Buchan Memorial at Tranent Churchyard,	136
Butcher's Implements on Memorial at Tranent Churchyard,	135
Cadell Burial Aisle, Tranent,	119
Cadells of Tranent,	118
Cairn, Notice of a, at Stroanfreggan,	428
— at Coraphin Glen, Argyleshire,	434-436
— at Wester Glen Almond,	100
Caithness, Donation of Fragments of Pottery by A. O. Curle, from,	366
— Donation of Vessel of Rough Sandstone from,	220
— Collection of Implements from Broch of Cogle in,—Exhibited,	17
Calfward, Muthil, the Belted Stone at,	72
Callander, Hill of, Remains of Stone Circle at,	79
Callander, J. G., Notes on the Discovery of Two Clay Vessels on Culbin Sands,	158-181
— Culbin and Glenluce Sands, Comparison of Relics from,	169-181
— Donation of Charred Wheat and Fragments of the Clay Vessel in which it was contained, from Culbin Sands, by,	221
— Donation of Six Hammer-Stones from Culbin Sands by,	221
Cannon Ball of Stone, Donation of,	10
Carron Company, Donation of Roman Altar found at Nether Crox by,	221

	PAGE
Carstairs Memorial at St Andrews,	527
Cash, C. G., <i>Archæological Gleanings from Aberfeldy, with Notices of Iron</i>	
"Yettis" at Grantully, Stirling, and Edinburgh, by,	386-397
Stone Circle at Shian,	116
Cathedral Museum, St Andrews, I. R. Memorial at,	521
Helen Law Memorial at,	519
Kilrenny Mort-safe,	518
A Coffin Guard in,	517
Tombstones in,	513
Resurrectionist Relic in,	516
John Vennison Memorial in,	523
Baillie William Barclay Memorial in,	525
Carstairs Memorial in,	527
James Morton Memorial in,	529
Euphemia Kinnear and Jacobus Bonar Memorial in,	530
Christian Brydie Memorial in,	534
David Gullaid Memorial in,	536
Elsiepat Donaldson Memorial in,	542
Judith Nairne's Memorial in,	546
Thomas Fell Memorial in,	544
Medieval Cross Slab in,	550
Cave at Gilmerton,	265
Ground Plan of,	267
Sections of,	268
View of Seated Chamber in,	269
View of Fireplace in,	270
at Gorton, called Wallace's Cave,	271
at Newbattle,	291
St Margaret's, Dunfermline,	293
St Ringan's, near Kirkcormack, Kirkcubright,	297
Hurly, Penicuik,	299
at Cove House, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire,	299
Caves, Rock-Hewn, in the Valley of the Esk and other parts of Scotland,	265-301
at Hawthornden,	278
Alphabetical List of,	300
Chair, Home-made, with Straw Back, Donation of, from Shetland,	221
Chapel Yard, Inverness, the Macleod Tomb at,	213
Monument of Alex. Munro,	212
Gravestone with Emblems at,	210
Monument of Provost Duff at,	212
Mural Monument at,	211
Chapels and Altarages at Inverness,	204
Chisel of Bronze, tanged, from Lewis,	30, 31, 36

	PAGE
Churchyard Memorials of St Andrews,	488-500
Cist, Stone-Age, Notice of a, in a large Cairn at Stroanfreggan, Kirkcudbrightshire,	428-434
— at Coraphin Glen, Argyshire,	434-436
Cists at Kindrochat,	47
Clach-na-Tiompan, Wester Glen Almond, Remains of Stone Circle at,	96
Clach Ossian, in the Sma' Glen,	93
Clay Vessel, Can-shaped, found on Culbin Sands,	166
Cogle, Broch of, Collection of Implements from,—Exhibited,	17
Coins, Silver, Note on a Hoard of, found in Kirkcudbrightshire,	569-571
— of Edward I. and II. found at Blackhills, Parton,	570
— Scottish, found at Blackhills, Parton,	570
Coldingham, Notes on Monumental Slabs incised with a peculiar form of Cross at,	302-308
— Super-Altar from,	562
Coles, F. R., Report on Stone Circles in Perthshire,	46, 116
— Rock-Hewn Caves in the Valley of the Esk and other parts of Scotland by,	265-301
Conerig, Standing Stone at,	73
Convinth Churchyard, Memorial Stones at,	310, 311, 312
Coraphin Glen, Notice of a Cairn at, containing a Cist, with a Cinerary Urn,	434-436
— Urn found in Cairn at,	435
Corrie, John, Notice of a Stone-Age Cist in a large Cairn at Stroanfreggan, Parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire,	428-434
Cotton Cloth, Hand-spun and Hand-woven, from Orkney, Donation of,	10
Cove House, Cave at, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire,	299
Covenanting Testimonies, Letters, and Sermons, Notes on a MSS. Volume of,	225-249
Cowden, Remains of Stone Circle at,	59
— Cup-marked Boulder at,	60
Cowford, Standing Stone at,	105
Cradle Stone at Knock of Crieff,	79
Craggish, Site of Standing Stones at,	56
Craigneich, Standing Stone at,	62
Cramflat, Standing Stone at,	109
Creag Fernal, Cup-marked Rock on,	393
Cree (James E.), Excavation of Hut-Circle near Wick, Caithness, by,	181-186
Creich, Monumental Slab with Incised Cross at,	306
Crieff, Knock of, Cradle Stone at,	79
Crofthead, Standing Stones at,	87
Cross, Sculptured, at Kirkmadrine,	352
— at Tullich,	349



	PAGE
Cross, Sculptured, at Logie Coldstone, . . . . .	349
Cross-Slabs at Southdean Church, . . . . .	567
Crosses, Sculptured, at Monymusk, . . . . .	347
— at Inverurie Churchyard, . . . . .	343
— at St Medan's Churchyard, . . . . .	337
— at Dyce, . . . . .	333
— Incised, Monumental Slabs with, . . . . .	302-308
Croy, Nether, Donation of Roman Altar found at, . . . . .	221
Culbin Sands and Glenluce Sands, and Belies found on them, . . . . .	169-181
— Notes on Two Clay Vessels from, . . . . .	158-181
— Cur-shaped Clay Vessel found on, . . . . .	166
— Flint Scraper found on, . . . . .	162
— Charred Wheat found on, . . . . .	161, 163, 164, 221
— Hammer-Stones found on, . . . . .	161, 162, 163, 221
Cup of Stone, from St Andrews, — Exhibited, . . . . .	222
Cup-marked Boulder at Cowden, . . . . .	60
— Rock on Creag Fernal, . . . . .	393
— Stone on Lundin Farm, . . . . .	390
— at Mainis of Murthly, . . . . .	389
— at Ballhomais, . . . . .	388
— at Druidsfield, . . . . .	116
— near Drumnakill, . . . . .	49
— Stones on Ullar Farm, Aberfeldy, . . . . .	391
Curie, A. O., Examination of Two Hut-Circles in Sutherlandshire by, . . . . .	18
— Donation of Portion of Ring of Lignite from Sutherland by, . . . . .	10
— Donation of Vessel of Sandstone from a Broch near Bruan, Caithness, by, . . . . .	220
— Donation of Fragments of Pottery from Buchelly Castle, Caithness, by, . . . . .	366
— Donation of Hammerstone from Gatehousecote, Roxburghshire, by, . . . . .	368
— Donation of Two Pieces of Pottery from a Hut-Circle at Kinbrace by, . . . . .	10
Dalchurra (East), Remains of Stone Circle at, . . . . .	72
— (West), Standing Stone at, . . . . .	71
Dalginross, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	56, 57, 58
Dargill, Remains of Stone Circle at, . . . . .	73
Dennmarkfield, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	111
Distaff, Donation of a, . . . . .	10
Donaldson, Elspat, Memorial of, at St Andrews, . . . . .	542
Dovecot of David Seton, Traquair, . . . . .	120
Druidsfield, Cup-marked Stone at, . . . . .	116

	PAGE
Druidfield, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	119
Drumakill, Cup-marked Boulder near, . . . . .	49
— Stone Circle at, . . . . .	47, 48
Duchlag, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	75
Dunbar, Three Bronze Razors from, . . . . .	39, 40
Duncan Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	503
Dunfermline, St Margaret's Cave at, . . . . .	293
Dunmold, Dalginross, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	56, 57, 58
Dunottar Castle, Carved Stone Vessel found in,—Exhibited, . . . . .	223
Durnachan, Standing Stones at, . . . . .	63
Dunsyre, Purchase of Stone Axe from, . . . . .	13
Dyce, Sculptured Crosses at, . . . . .	333
Earn, Bridge of, Donation of Broken Stone Ball with Knobs from, . . . . .	315
Ehline, Professor, Memorial of, at St Andrews, . . . . .	504
Eiderton, Ross-shire, Notice of Unrecorded Sculptured Stones at, . . . . .	398-402
Edinburgh, The Cowgate, at the foot of Old Fishmarket Close, . . . . .	263
— Conjectural View of Lockhart's House at, . . . . .	256
— Edgar's Map of, . . . . .	253, 254
— Meal Market Buildings in, . . . . .	259
— Ruins after Great Fire, 1824, showing Roof of Lockhart's House, . . . . .	264
— Iron "Yetts" at, . . . . .	386-397
— View of Post Office Close at, . . . . .	258
Eeles, F. C., Account of the Excavation of Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, by, . . . . .	551-569
Elphinstone Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	502
Esk, Rock-Hewn Caves in the Valley of the, . . . . .	265-301
Fawside, Castle of, Tranent, . . . . .	119
Fell, Thomas, Memorial of, at St Andrews, . . . . .	544
Fellows Deceased, . . . . .	3
— Election of, . . . . .	2, 10, 152, 220, 315, 366, 416
Fender Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	145
Ferntower, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	75, 77, 78
Finger-prints on Clay from Cist at Stroanfreggan, . . . . .	433
Fleming, D. Hay, Supplementary Note on Ingram of Kettins by, . . . . .	426
— Notes on a MSS. Volume of Covenanting Testimonies, Letters, and Sermons, . . . . .	225-249
Flint Knife from Cist at Stroanfreggan, . . . . .	432
— Implements, Purchase of, from West Linton, . . . . .	12
— Scraper found on Culbin Sands, . . . . .	162
Font of Southdean Church, . . . . .	558
Forsyth, Dr W., Donation of Three Trade Tokens by, . . . . .	416

	PAGE
Forsyth, Dr W., Donation of Communion Tokens of Church of Scotland and Free Church, Calcutta, by, . . . . .	415
— Donation of Stone Axe from Seringapatam by, . . . . .	416
Fortifications in the Highlands, Notes on, . . . . .	318-333
— Bernera in Glenelg, . . . . .	332
— Corgarff Castle, . . . . .	330
— Fort Augustus, . . . . .	331
— Fort George, . . . . .	331
— Fort William, . . . . .	330
— Ruthven Castle, . . . . .	328
— Ruthven Barracks, Ruins of, . . . . .	329
Foss, Perthshire, Notice of Unrecorded Sculptured Stones at, . . . . .	398-402
Fowls (New), Standing Stone on Cairn at, . . . . .	84
Fowls-Wester Church, Stones at Thorn, near, . . . . .	84
Fraser, J., Donation of Cotton Cloth, Hand-spun and Hand-woven, from Orkney, by, . . . . .	10
Freewick, Bronze Spear-head from, . . . . .	15
Galluayes Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	147
Garrabl Hill, Implement of Polished Basalt from,—Purchase of, . . . . .	14
Glamis, Parish Church of, Notes on, . . . . .	180-197
— View of the Interior, . . . . .	191
— Portion remaining, . . . . .	190
— The Sacrament House, . . . . .	192
— Relics belonging to, . . . . .	194-197
— Capital of Pillar in, . . . . .	193
— Lord Glamis' Tomb in, . . . . .	193
— Fragment of Celtic Cross in the Churchyard of, . . . . .	197
Glas, Parish of, Flanged Bronze Axe from,—Purchase of, . . . . .	14
Glen Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	128
Glen Quaich, Stone Circle at Shian, . . . . .	395
Glenconvinth and Kirkhill, Inverness-shire, Notes on some Sculptured Slabs and Headstones in the Churchyards of, . . . . .	309-314
Glenluce Sands and Culbin Sands, and Relics found on them, . . . . .	169-181
Glenshiel, Record Stone on one of General Wade's Roads in, . . . . .	324
Gillybanks, Standing Stones at, . . . . .	107
Gilmerton Cave, . . . . .	265
— Ground Plan of, . . . . .	267
— Sections of, . . . . .	268
— View of Seated Chamber in, . . . . .	269
— View of Fireplace in, . . . . .	270
Girvan, Small Stone Cup from,—Exhibited, . . . . .	317
— Small Whetstone from,—Exhibited . . . . .	316

	PAGE
Gogar, Donation of Whistle of Clay from, . . . . .	16, 316
Gold Torcs, Two, from the Law, Urquhart,—Purchase of . . . . .	11
— Board of, found near The Law, Urquhart, Morayshire, . . . . .	12
Gorton Cave, or Wallace's Cave, . . . . .	271
Goudie, James M., Donation of Four Oval Polished Stone Knives from Eshaness, Shetland, by, . . . . .	367
Gouge of Bronze from Lewis, . . . . .	28, 29, 30, 36
Grantully, Iron "Yetts" at, . . . . .	386-397
Greenlaw, Monumental Slab with Incised Cross at, . . . . .	300
Gudlad, David, Memorial to, at St Andrews, . . . . .	536
Guy, J. C., Donation of Framed Engraving of William Tytler by . . . . .	221
Haklane Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	130
— R. C., Donation of Sixty-two Stone Implements from Shetland by, . . . . .	152
Halliburton and Comrie Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	490
Hammer of Bronze, Socketed, from Lewis, . . . . .	31, 36
Hammer-Stone, Perforated, from Newmills,—Purchase of, . . . . .	418
— Donation of, . . . . .	10
— from Gatehousecote, Roxburghshire, . . . . .	366
Hammer-Stones, Donation of Five, from Shetland, . . . . .	156
— found at Culbin Sands, . . . . .	161, 162, 163
Harrietfield, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	101
Hawthornden, Caves at, . . . . .	278
Henderson, Rev. R. A., MSS. Volume of Covenanting Testimonies, Letters, and Sermons Exhibited by, . . . . .	225
Hospital of St Germaine, in East Lothian, and the Bethlehemites, . . . . .	371-383
Hunting Sword with Brass Hilt, Donation of, . . . . .	315
Hurly Cove, Penicnik, . . . . .	299
Hut-Circle at Ackergill Tower, Wick, Excavation of, . . . . .	181-186
— at Loch Aysay, . . . . .	22, 24
— Saddle Quern found in, . . . . .	26
— at Kinbrace, Plan of, . . . . .	20
Hut-Circles, Examination of, . . . . .	18
Hutcheson, Alex., Notice of Sculptured Stones at the Church of Tealing by, . . . . .	420-427
Hynd Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	129
Hyndford, Oval Rounded Implement of Quartzite from,—Purchase of, . . . . .	14
Incised Cross Slab in Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	159
Inglis, Alan, Donation of Hilt and Part of Blade of a Sword from Blair- gowrie by, . . . . .	417
— A. W., Donation of Chair with Plaited Straw Back by, . . . . .	221
Ingram of Kettins, Supplementary Note on, . . . . .	426
Inkbotle with Penner, Donation of, . . . . .	368



	PAGE
Inverleithen, Stone Axe from.—Purchase of,	13
Inscription in Latin on Knoe-y-doonee Pillar-stone, Isle of Man,	448
— Ogam, on Knoe-y-doonee Pillar-stone,	449
Inscriptions, Ogam and Latin, from the Isle of Man, and a recently found	
Bilingual in Celtic and Latin,	437-450
— in Ogam Alphabet, from Kirkmichael,	442
— from Santon,	443
— from Maughoh,	445
— in Runic and Ogam Alphabet, Maughoh,	446
— Bilingual, on Pillar-stone at Knoe-y-doonee,	447
Inverness, Notes on the Chapel Yard at,	198-219
— Minor Chapels, Chaplaincies, and Altarages at,	204
— Gravestone with Emblems at Chapel Yard,	210
— Mural Monument at Chapel Yard,	211
— Chapel Yard, Monument of Provost Duff,	212
— Monument of Alex. Munro,	212
— Doorway of the Macleod Tomb at,	213
Inverurie, Sculptured Crosses at,	343
Iron Implement, Spoon-shaped, Donation of,	315
Johnston Memorial in Tranent Churchyard,	151
Keddie Memorial at Tranent Churchyard,	142
Keppoch, Remains of Stone Circle at	79
Kermode, P. M. C., Ogam and Latin Inscriptions from Isle of Man, and	
a recently found Bilingual in Celtic and Latin, by,	437-450
Kettles, Ingram of, Supplementary Note on,	426
Kilchoan, Churchyard of, Knoydart, Notes on some Sculptured Monu-	
ments in the,	362-366
— Stone Cross at,	364
— Sculptured Slabs at,	365
Kildonan, Strath of, Examination of Two Hut-Circles in,	18
Kilnna, Notice of Heraldic Devices on Tombstones at,	198-219
— Burying-Ground, Gravestones at,	217, 218
Kilrenny Mort-safe in St Andrews,	518
Kindrochet, Cists at,	47
Kinneir, Euphemia, and Jacobus Bonar, Memorial of, at St Andrews,	530
Kirkcormack (near), St Rungan's Cave, Billies, Kirkcumbright,	297
Kirkhill and Glenconvinth, Inverness-shire, Notes on some Sculptured	
Slabs and Headstones in the Churchyards of,	309-314
— Churchyard, Memorial Stones at,	313
Kirkmadrine, Sculptured Cross at,	352
Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Cave at Cove House, Dumfriesshire,	299
Knife of Flint from Cist at Stronafroggan,	432

	PAGE
Knives of Stone, Oval, Polished, Donation of Four, from Eshaness, Shetland.	367
— Donation of Eight from Shetland.	155
Knoxdart, Notes on some Sculptured Monuments in the Churchyard of Killehoan at.	362-366
Ladyurd, Stone Axe-hammer, Perforated,--Purchase of.	12, 13
Largo, Purchase of Bronze Axe from.	418
Law, Helen, Memorial of, at St Andrews.	519
Lawers, Stone Circle at.	54, 55
Leadon Pipe from Linlithgow Palace, Donation of.	10
Lepar Memorial at St Andrews.	508
Letters, Notes on a MSS. Volume of Covenanting.	223-249
Lewis, Island of, Purchase of Bronze Implements, Beads of Gold, Amber, and Glass, found at Arlabrock in.	11, 27
— Bronze Socketed Hammer from.	31, 36
— Three Bronze Razors from.	32, 33, 38
— Bronze Spear-head from.	30, 31, 36
— Tanged Chisel from.	30, 31, 36
— Gouge from.	28, 29, 30, 36
— Two Socketed Axes and Gouge from.	28, 29, 35
— Piece of Bronze Vessel from.	28
— Bead of Blue Glass from.	33, 34, 44
— Bead of Gold from.	33, 43
— Two Beads of Amber from.	33, 44
— Two Whetstones from.	34, 44
Lithgow, William, Traveller, 1582-1645, Notes on the Life of.	403-416
Loak, Standing Stone at.	107
Loch Asgaig, Hut-Circles near.	23
— View of Hut-Circle at.	24
— Plan of Hut-Circle West of.	25
— Duick, Record Stone on Shore of.	324
Lockhart's House, Edinburgh, Ruins after Great Fire showing Roof of.	294
— Conjectural View of.	256
Logie Coldstone, Sculptured Cross at.	349
Longformacus, Monumental Slab with Incised Cross at.	305
Loom-weight of Stone, Donation of.	220
Luncarty, Standing Stone at.	110
Lundin, The "Priest's Bath" at.	390
— Farm, Cup-marked Stone on.	390
Lyle, James, Donation of Pair of Spectacles in Case by.	416
M'Caw, John, Small Whetstone and Small Stone Cup from Girvan.	
— Exhibited by.	316

	PAGE
Macdonald, George, LL.D., Note on a Hoard of Silver Coins found in Kirkcubrightshire by,	569-571
Mackay, Thos. A., Donation of Spindle, Distaff, Two Wool-cards, and Two Yarn-winders by,	10
M'Kenzie, Peter, Donation of Part of Jet Necklace from Arran by,	220
Mackenzie, Donald, Donation of Spoon-shaped Implement of Iron by,	315
M'Kinlay, Donald, Notice of a Cairn at Coraphin Glen, Argyllshire, containing a Cist with a Chimerary Urn, by,	434-436
MacLeod Tomb, Inverness, Doorway and Burying Ground,	213, 214
—— P. T., Notes on Chapel Yard, Inverness, with a Notice of Heraldic Devices on Tombstones at Kilmar,	198-210
M'Naught, J., Bronze Flanged Axe found in River Dee,—Exhibited by,	223
—— Whorl of Sandstone,—Exhibited by,	223
M'Phail, James, Donation of Whistle of Clay by,	16, 316
Murray, Rev. D., Notice of some Unrecorded Sculptured Stones at Edlinton, Ross-shire, and at Foss, Perthshire, by,	398-402
Mairmore Farm, curiously marked Stone on,	394
Man, Isle of, Ogam and Latin Inscriptions in, and a Bilingual in Celtic and Latin,	437-450
Mather Memorial, Tranent Churchyard,	132
Meal Market Buildings, Edinburgh,	250
Medieval Cross Slab at St Andrews,	550
Mey, Cuthness, Bronze Sword from,	15
Milestones, Roads, Bridges, and Fortifications in the Highlands,	318-333
Miller, Christopher, the Last Testimony of,	236
Moncrieffe, Standing Stone at,	113
Moneydie, Stone Circle at,	104
Monumental Slab with Incised Cross at Pinnacraig,	305
—— at Longformacus,	305
—— at Greenlaw,	306
—— at Cruth,	306
—— Slabs with Peculiar Form of Incised Cross, Notices of,	302-308
—— with Incised Crosses at St Andrews,	307
Monymusk, Sculptured Crosses at,	347
Monzie, Stone Circle at,	82
—— Standing Stone at,	82
Morton, James, Memorial at St Andrews,	529
Murthly, Mains of, Cap-marked Stone at,	389
Nairne's, Judith, Memorial at St Andrews,	546
Napier, Theodore, Donation of Cannon-ball of Stone, Hammer-stone, Stone Ball with Six Projecting Discs, and Sink-stone, by,	10
—— Donation of Leadon Pipe from Linlithgow Palace by,	19

	PAGE
Newbattle, Cave at, . . . . .	291
Newmills, Stone Hammer, Perforated, from, . . . . .	418
Newstead, Excavation of Roman Camp at, . . . . .	6
Nylster, Whorl found at, . . . . .	15
Old Luce, Purchase of Three Bronze Axes from, . . . . .	418
Otterburn Memorial Committee, Excavations by the, at Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, Notice of, . . . . .	551-569
Outsides Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	134
Panter, Mrs. L.L.A., Donation of a Photograph of the Fresco in Wickhampton Church, Norfolk, by, . . . . .	368
Parton, Parish of, Hoard of Silver Coins found at Blackhills, in . . . . .	569
Penicuik, Hurly Cave at, . . . . .	299
Perthshire, Report on Stone Circles in, . . . . .	46, 116
Phiscadden, Monumental Slab with Incised Cross at, . . . . .	305
Post Office Close, Edinburgh, View of, . . . . .	258
Potter, John, Copy of Covenanting Letter to, . . . . .	248
Pottery, Fragments of, found in Hut-Circle, Strath of Kildonan, . . . . .	21, 22, 23
— Unglazed, Donation of Fragments of, from Caithness, . . . . .	300
— Two Pieces of, from Sutherland, Donation of, . . . . .	10
Preston of Airdrie, Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	498
Quaich-maker's Tools on Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	133
Quern, Saddle, found in Hut-Circle, Loch Asaig, . . . . .	26
— Upper Stone of, Donation of, from Shetland, . . . . .	156
Razor of Bronze found at Shanwell, . . . . .	42, 43
Razors of Bronze from Sutherland, . . . . .	41
— Three, of Bronze from Lewis, . . . . .	32, 33, 38
— — — — — from Dunbar, . . . . .	39, 40
Reid, Alan, Notes on Tranent Churchyard by, . . . . .	117-152
— The Churchyard Memorials of St Andrews, . . . . .	488-550
— Thomas, Notes on the Life of William Lithgow, Traveller, 1582-1645, by, . . . . .	403-416
Ring of Lignite, Part of, from Sutherland, Donation of, . . . . .	10
Ritchie, James, Old Crosses and Unlettered Sepulchral Monuments in Aberdeenshire by, . . . . .	333-353
Road, Old, from Perth to Inverness, . . . . .	320
— from Perth to Fort George, . . . . .	321
— between Inverness and Fort William, . . . . .	322
— from Fort George to Fallow Bridge, . . . . .	323
— from Aberdeen to Inverness, . . . . .	323



	PAGE
Road from Fort Augustus to Bernera in Glenelg, . . . . .	323
— between Ruthven and Fort Augustus, . . . . .	325
— from Stirling to Crieff, . . . . .	325
Roads, Military, and Fortifications in the Highlands, with Bridges and Milestones, . . . . .	318-333
Roxburghshire, Stone Axe from, Purchase of, . . . . .	14
St Andrews, The Churchyard Memorials of, . . . . .	488-559
— Monumental Slabs with Incised Crosses at, . . . . .	307
— Duncan Memorial at, . . . . .	503
— Provost Sword Memorial at, . . . . .	505
— Haliburton and Comrie Memorial at, . . . . .	496
— Provost Spens Memorial at, . . . . .	494
— Elphinstone Memorial at, . . . . .	502
— James Spence Memorial at, . . . . .	501
— Lepar Memorial at, . . . . .	508
— Professor Echlin's Memorial at, . . . . .	504
— Robert Wilkie's Memorial at, . . . . .	491
— Preston of Airdrie Memorial at, . . . . .	498
— Prior Wynram's Memorial at, . . . . .	492
— Incised Sepulchral Slab at, . . . . .	493
— Hammerman's Arms at, . . . . .	500
— Sculptures on St Rules Chapel at, . . . . .	496
— Tomstones near Chapter-house, . . . . .	511
— Cathedral Museum at, . . . . .	510
— Stone Cup from,—Exhibited, . . . . .	222
St Germain's, the Hospital of, in East Lothian, and the Bethlehemites, . .	371-385
St Macrubha, Notes on the Church of, and Sculptured Monuments at Armagh, . . . . .	353-359
St Margaret's Cave, Dunfermline, . . . . .	293
St Medan's Churchyard, Sculptured Crosses at, . . . . .	337
St Ringan's Cave, near Kirkcormack, Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	297
St Rule's Chapel, sculptures on, at St Andrews, . . . . .	496
Sealloway, rudely chipped Stone Implement from, Purchase of, . . . . .	14
Scotland, Early History of Society of Antiquaries of, . . . . .	250-264
Scott-Moncreiff, R., Notes on Seventeenth-Century Tradesmen's Accounts rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, by, . . . . .	451-487
Sculptured Stone at Tealing, . . . . .	422
— Stones, Notice of Fragments of, at the Church of Tealing, near Dundee, . . . . .	420-427
— Notice of some Unrecorded, at Edlerton, Ross-shire, and at Foss, Perthshire, . . . . .	398-402
Seriogapatam, Donation of Stone Axe from, . . . . .	416

	PAGE
Serjeantson, R. J., Donation of Photograph of Urn found at Brora, . . . . .	317
Seton, Bailie George, Memorial in Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	127
Table Stone, Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	121
Tomb at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	123, 124, 125
Shanwell, Bronze Razor found at, . . . . .	42, 43
Shetland, Donation of Sixty-two Stone Implements from, . . . . .	152
Donation of Ten Stone Axes from, . . . . .	153, 154
Donation of Fourteen Broken Stone Axes from, . . . . .	154
Donation of Stone Adze from, . . . . .	154
Donation of Six Whetstones from, . . . . .	155
Donation of Five Hammer-stones from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Two Whorls from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Two Stone Discs from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Upper Stone of Quern from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Fragments of Vessel of Steatite from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Three Stone Balls from, . . . . .	156
Donation of Four Oval Polished Stone Knives from Eshaness, . . . . .	367
Donation of Eight Oval Polished Stone Knives from, . . . . .	155
Donation of Straw Back Chair from, . . . . .	221
Shian, Stone Circle at Glen Qualeh, . . . . .	116, 395
Shiell Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	136
Sinclair, Alex., Donation of Loom-weight of Sandstone by, . . . . .	220
Sink-stone with Groove, Donation of, . . . . .	10
Skeen, Jas., the Last Testimony of, . . . . .	232
Slipperfield, Stone Implements from, Purchase of, . . . . .	14
Snuffbox, Donation of, . . . . .	368
Songster, Robert, the Testimony of, . . . . .	246
Southdean Church, Roxburghshire, Account of Excavations carried out by Otterburn Memorial Committee, . . . . .	551-569
Remains of, after Excavation, . . . . .	568
Plan of, . . . . .	563
Architectural Details of, . . . . .	565
the Font of, . . . . .	558
Small Slab with Cross at, . . . . .	567
Head of a Cross in, . . . . .	565
the Super-Altar at, . . . . .	559
the Sedilia at, . . . . .	560
Spear-head of Bronze from Fressick, . . . . .	15
from Lewis, . . . . .	30, 31, 36
Spectacles in Case, Donation of Pair of, . . . . .	368, 416
Spence, James, Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	501
Spens, Provost, Memorial of, at St Andrews, . . . . .	494
Spindle, of Wood, with Whorl, Donation of, . . . . .	10

	PAGE
Standing Stone at Auchingarrick,	61
— at Craigneich,	62
— at West Dalchirla,	71
— at Conoraig,	73
— at Duchlage,	75
— at Monzie,	82
— on Cairn at New Foulis,	84
— at Moor of Ardoch,	89
— at Harrietfield,	101
— at Cowford,	105
— at Loak,	107
— at Benchill,	108
— at Cramflat,	109
— at Lunearry,	110
— at Denmarkfield,	111
— at Tarnapple,	112
— at Moncrieffe,	113
— at Tullichro,	288
— Stones, Site of, at Craggish,	66
— at Dmtruchan,	63
— at Crofthead,	87
— at Gillybanks,	107
Stewart, Archibald, Copy of Covenanting Letter to,	248
Stirling, Iron "Yatts" at,	386-397
Stirton (Rev. John), Notes on the Old Parish Church of Glamis by	186-197
Stone, curiously marked, on Maigmore Farm,	394
— with Cross at Tomhreck,	401
— Record, near Tomintoul,	321
— on one of General Wade's Roads in Glenishiel,	324
— on shore of Loch Duich,	324
Stone Ball, Knobbed, Donation of Broken, from Bridge of Earn,	315
— with Six Projecting Discs, Donation of,	10
— Circle at Drumnakill,	47, 48
— Remains of, at Tullyhannocher,	50, 51
— at Balmuck,	51, 52, 54
— at Lawers,	54, 55
— at Dunnoid, Dalginross,	50, 57, 58
— Remains of, at Cowden,	59
— Remains of, at East Dalchirla,	72
— Remains of, at Dargill,	73
— at Ferntower,	75, 77, 78
— Remains of, at Hill of Callander,	79
— at Keppoch,	79

	PAGE
Stone Circle at Monzie,	82
— at Clach Ossian, in the Sma' Glen,	93
— Remains of, at Wester Glen Almond,	96
— at Bachilton,	103
— at Moneydie,	104
— at Shian,	116
— at Druidsfield,	116
— on Urlar Farm,	391
— at Shian, Glen Quich,	395
— Circles at Moor of Ardoch,	89
— at Tullybeagles Lodge,	102
— at Tegarwuchd,	386
— Cup, Exhibition of, from Girvan,	317
— Discs, Donation of Two, from Shetland,	150
— Implement from Sealloway, Purchase of,	14
— Implements from Slipperfield, Purchase of,	14
— from Shetland, Donation of Sixty-two,	152
— Vessel found in Dunottar Castle,	223
Stones at Thorn,	84
— Memorial, at Convinth Churchyard,	310, 311, 312
— at Kirkhill Churchyard,	313
Stonypath, Stone Axe from, Purchase of,	12
Strathearn Memorial in Tranent Churchyard,	152
Stratherick, Ruins in,	327
Stroanfreggan, Notice of a Stone-Age Cist in a large Cairn at,	428-434
— Finger-prints on Clay from Cist at,	433
— Flint Knife from Cist at,	432
Sutherland, Bronze Anvil found in,	37, 38
— Bronze Razors from,	41
Sutherland (A.), Implements from Broch of Cogle, Caithness,—Exhibited by	17
Sword of Capt. Jas. Wright of 24th Regiment, Donation of,	315
— Hilt of, and Part of Blade, Donation of,	417
— Hunting, with Brass Hilt, Donation of,	315
— of Major Henry Wilson of 72nd Regiment, Donation of,	315
Sword. Provost, Memorial of, at St Andrews,	505
Tarsappie, Standing Stone at,	112
Tealing, Notice of Fragments of Sculptured Stones at the Church of	420-427
— Sculptured Stone at,	422
— Canopy of Aumbry at,	424
— Monument of Ingram of Kettins at,	426
Tegarwuchd, Stone Circles at,	386
Testimonies, Covenanting, Notes on a MSS. Volume of,	225-249



	PAGE
Thomson, Andrew, Notes on Monumental Slabs incised with a Peculiar Form of Cross, . . . . .	302-308
Thorn, Cup-marked Stones at, . . . . .	84
Thurso, Axe of Claystone from, . . . . .	10
— Flat Axe of Bronze from, . . . . .	16
Token Commemorating the Establishment of Mail Coaches, Donation of, . . . . .	367
Tokens, Communion, Purchase of, . . . . .	418
— Church of Scotland and Free Church, Calcutta, Donation of, . . . . .	416
— Trade, Donation of Three, . . . . .	416
Tombeck, Stone with Cross at, . . . . .	401
Tomintoul, Record Stone near, . . . . .	323
Tom-na-Chessaig, Site of Stone Circle at, . . . . .	55
Torna, Two Gold, from Morayshire, Purchase of, . . . . .	11
Tradesmen's Accounts, Three Seventeenth-Century, rendered to the Earl and Countess of Angus, 1618-1628, . . . . .	451-487
Tranent, Castle of, . . . . .	118
— Dovecot of David Seton at, . . . . .	120
— Church, History of, . . . . .	117
— — Memorials to Ministers of, . . . . .	149
— — Barclay Memorial in, . . . . .	149
— Churchyard, Monuments in, . . . . .	117, 152
Tullich, Sculptured Cross at, . . . . .	349
Tullichro, Standing Stone at, . . . . .	388
Tullyhannocher, Remains of Stone Circle at, . . . . .	50, 51
Tullybeagles Lodge, Stone Circle at, . . . . .	102
Turnbull Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	128
Tytler, William, Donation of Framed Engraving of, . . . . .	221
Uriar Farm, Cup-marked Stones and Circle on, . . . . .	391
Urn, Cinerary, found in Cairn, Coraphin Glen, . . . . .	435
— Food-vessel, Photograph of, from Brora, . . . . .	317
Vallance Memorial, Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	126
Vennison, John, Memorial at St Andrews, . . . . .	523
Wallace Memorial at Tranent Churchyard, . . . . .	135
— — Thos., Notes on Sculptured Slabs and Headstones in the Churchyards of Glenconvinth and Kirkhill, Inverness-shire, by . . . . .	309-314
— — Military Roads and Fortifications in the Highlands, with Bridges and Milestones, by, . . . . .	318-333
Wallace's Cave, or Gorton Cave, . . . . .	271

	PAGE
Watson, Chas. B. Boog, Notes on the Early History of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland by,	230-264
——— Stone Circle and Cup-marked Stone at Druidsfield,	116
——— J. P., Donation of Halfpenny Token Commemorating the Establishment of Mail Coaches by,	367
West Linton, Collection of Flint Implements, Purchase of	12
——— Purchase of Axe of Limestone from,	13
Wester Glen Almond, Remains of Stone Circle at,	96
——— Cairn at,	100
Westside Wood, Stone Axe from, Purchase of,	12
Wheat, Charred, found in a Clay Vessel on Culbin Sands,	161, 163, 164
Whetstone, Small, Exhibition of, from Girvan,	316
Whetstones, Donation of Six, from Shetland,	155
——— Two, from Lewis,	34, 44
Whistle of Clay, Donation of, from Gogar,	16, 316
Whistles, Earthenware,	15
Whorl, found at Nybater,	15
——— of Sandstone,—Exhibited,	223
Whorls, Donation of, from Shetland,	156
Wickhampton Church, Donation of a Photograph of the Fresco in,	368
Wilkie, Robert, Memorial of, in St Andrews,	491
Williamson Memorial at Tranent Churchyard,	143
Wilson, Major Henry, Donation of Sword of,	315
——— Mrs. Wilhelmina, Donation of Three Swords by,	315
Wool-cards, Donation of,	10
Wright, Capt. Jas., Donation of Sword of,	315
Wynram, Prior, Memorial of, at St Andrews,	492
Yarn-winders, Donation of Two,	10
"Yetta," Iron, at Grantully, Stirling, and Edinburgh,	386-397





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